Boutwell Says Committee Needed For Race Matters

By REX THOMAS

Associated Press Staff Writer

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Advertiser

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Ala

Mon 6-23-58

Montgomery Ala

State Sen. Albert Boutwell says the Legislature needs a specia committee to handle segregation matters.

And before he takes office as lieutenant governor in January, the Birmingham attorney says he plans to confer with members of the incoming Senate about that, and other problems, too, of course.

Boutwell was chairman of a Senate - House screening committee which functioned as a clearing house for racial legislation during the 1957 session. All bills affecting segregation went to that committee for study after the regular standing committees acted on them.

The Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor says the work of the screening committee convinced him of the need for some form of a special segregation committee on a continuing basis.

Its purpose is to combine the independent thoughts of 141 members of the House and Senate into the most workable legislation, and to keep what Boutwell calls "ill-advised" measures from coming out.

"If we don't have something like that," the veteran senator explained, "we'll just go haywire. We'll be potshotting here and and potshotting there and never getting anywhere."

One of the problems of southern legislatures is finding a way to enact laws to preserve segregation without making it obvious, without making the legislative intent too apparent.

That's why legislators are careful to avoid mention of race or color in measures like Alabama's school placement law.

But, says Boutwell, it's important to watch out for other measures, too—bills which could be constructed by the courts as evidence of what the Legislature meant to do.

For example, he pointed out that a law cutting off funds to any integrated school was ena in Virginia during the same session that brought passage of a placement law in that state.

Although the placement measure was written to avoid mention of race or color, the courts took note of the other law as proof that the Legislature intended to keep the schools segregated.

Boutwell says one of the most vital functions of a special segregation committee is to screen all racial measures to make certain that one doesn't slip through which might jeopardize others.

The incoming lieutenant governor said he doesn't have the authority to appoint a special committee although he does name the members of all committees which function in the Senate.

Boutwell Urges Offensive To Maintain Segregation

Advertiser P. 1 Sat. 6-28-58

By ALLEN GUNN

Advertiser Staff Writer

Montgomery Ala

Fri 6-27-58

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Ala

SELMA — State Sen. Albert Boutwell, Democratic lieutenant-governor nominee of Alabama, told a Citizens Council audience here Thursday night, "now is the time for us to take the offensive" in the fight to maintain segregation of the races.

The Jefferson County segregation leader, speaking before an estimated crowd of 250 persons, recommended that "educational programs" be presented to adjoining states, "that we may bind ourselves together to go out into this great nation of ours to make the people realize what they are losing, before it is too late."

"We are winning the segregation battle," Boutwell told a receptive audience which interrupted him frequently with applause during his hour-long speech at Memorial Stadium.

To back up his assertion that segregation forces are gaining ground, Boutwell cited "disruption and violence" in the northern cities of New York, Chicago, Detroit and Washington. He called attention to the upholding of Alabama's School Placement Act by a three-judge federal court. All 35 members of the state senate co-sponsored the amended act, he said.

"Now is the time for us to take the offensive," the senator said, "to take the problem to the people of the United States because people are disgusted by the advocates of change. The people of the United States are beginning to realize what we know and have known all this time."

"The battle must be won on the fundamental principle of the return of states rights which are rightfully ours under the Constitution of the United States," he said.

Advertiser

Boutwell outlined Alabama's segregation policy since the 195 Supreme Court school decisions, observing that this state's constitution had been amended in 11 ways — nine in the Freedom of Choice Amendment.

The veteran senator referred in his speech to both Gov. James E. Folsom and Democratic governor-nominee John Patterson, unfavorably to the former and complimentary to the latter.

Of Patterson, Boutwell said:

"He seeks to give to the people of Alabama the best government we have had at the least expense to the taxpayers. I join with him in the effort." The senator said he had conferred with Patterson 10 days ago and was "pleased with his sincerity and preparation to fulfill his office."

But of Folsom, Boutwell said: "The present governor has not signed a single bill which indicates he stands behind segregation in the State of Alabama." Boutwell said Folsom had pocket vetoed a bill which would have permitted the state attorney general to defend at state expense any school, election official or member of a county board of registrars "threatened by NAACP legal action."

SCREEN COMMITTEE

Boutwell said he favored the setting up in the next Legislature a committee to screen segregation bills, as was done during the past sessions of the body.

The senator spoke out against federal encroachment on states rights and usurpation of powers by Congress and the Supreme Court.

Of himself Boutwell said:

"I dedicate the next few years to this aim: To get the best government by the people governed."

Boutwell was introduced by Dallas Sen. Walter Givhan, chairman of the Dallas Citizens Council, holding its quarterly meeting. Givhan called Boutwell "the staunchest segregation leader in the state."

Givhan told the group that Patterson had agreed to address the fall meeting of the council.

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Sparkman Attacks High Court In Address Here

Home

Sun 11-9-58

38a

P. 4

Talladega Ala

Introduced by Probate Judg D. Hardy Riddle as "as devou a States Righter as you have i Congress," U.S. Senator John Sparkman Friday discussed agricultural problems with a Courthouse audience and then turned to an attack on the supreme court for its seizure of legislative powers.

"The court has made many decisions we Southerners think are wrong," he said. "A great many others throughout the country also think they're wrong."

Briefly tracing the history of the constitution and its ratification, Senator Sparkman cited the 10th amendment as summing up limitation of federal powers.

"The supreme court seems to have overlooked that amendment," he said. "We have been trying and will continue to try to get them back to doing what they are supposed to do under the constitution and quit writing laws."

Describing the court-curbing fight which narrowly missed success in the last Congress, Senator Sparkman said that the proposed legislation will be introduced again and "I believe we are going to be successful in putting it through."

He cited the resolution adopted by state supreme court justices in which the United States supreme court was criticized for exceeding constitutional authority and declared a recent poll showed federal judges to be critical of the court's recent decisions.

"We have never yet been able to devise a program completely suitable to meet the varied needs of agriculture," the senator said in the earlier part of his address.

38a

Ala

Outlining the many types of farming across the United States, he declared himself especially concerned with the plight of the small farmer in this era in which heavy financing is required.

"I've been concerned by the gradual elimination of the small farmer from economic operation," he said. "I am concerned over the flow of our people from the farm to the city. Industry cannot take care of all these people.

"The small farmer needs a better credit system to enable him to go into diversification."

The meeting held in the intermediate courtroom ended with a question and answer session.

The senator told the Kiwanis Club at its noon meeting Friday that the last session of Congress had done more for the small businessman than any other congress in history.

Additional tax exemptions, an installment plan for paying inheritance taxes, tax reduction for loss of stock, more adequate long-term credit were among the benefits for small business that he cited.

The senator was introduced by Probate Judge Elect W. F. Killough as "a man who has done a good job"; "one who started low in life but has risen high" and is an example for all boys and young men.

It Is Not To Be In Oak Park

[The following editorial first appeared in The Advertiser *Aug. 27, 1958. It applies as well to the present situation.]*

Advertiser 38a

PROBABLY the colored citizens who petitioned the City Commission to mix the races in Oak Park are aware that a law already exists through which the park can be sold or even given away to private interests.

In 1956, Alabama voted to ratify an amendment (No. 3) to the State Constitution that opens the way for cities to evade possible court orders to mix the races. The law means business. It provides:

Montgomery, Ala.

> Section 94. The legislature shall *not* have power to authorize any county, city, town, or other subdivision of this state to lend its credit, or to grant public money or thing of value in aid of, or to any individual, association, or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in any such corporation . . . by issuing bonds or otherwise.
>
> *It is provided, however, that the legislature may enact general, special, or local laws authorizing political subdivisions and public bodies to alienate, with or without a valuable consideration, public parks and playgrounds, or other recreational facilities and public housing projects, conditional upon the approval of a majority of the duly qualified electors of the county, city . . . or other subdivisions affected thereby, voting at an election held for such purpose.*

Wed. 1-7-59

THERE you have it. The City Commission has already formally stated that Oak Park will not be integrated.

In the face of a race mixing court order, the commission might, if it chose, give the park away to some individual or company to operate.

A park is not a bus system or a school. It is something that can be disposed with. Oak Park might simply be closed.

Certainly it must be obvious that before the races are mixed in Oak Park that the squirrels would be trapped and set free in Catoma swamp, the roses and azaleas would be ploughed up, the ancient oaks and pines would be cut and sold for timber.

An official who saw it otherwise could not survive in Montgomery politics.

★

WE SUSPECT that the colored petitioners know this. Perhaps their motive is to prod the city to move faster and on a larger scale to provide truly separate but equal parks in Montgomery. It is too bad that we whites did not have the will and foresight to commence such equalizations much before we did.

It is understandably human that white leaders, in such cases as the Oak Park petition, should remark the fact that colored citizens pay a comparatively insignificant part of the taxes, that the white taxpayer has largely provided the colored citizen with what he has. Human that reflection may be, but it is not sound inasmuch as certain white elements and neighborhoods pay far more in taxes than other white elements and neighborhoods. But one white section does not jab this at another white section. In fact, demagogues among our politicians always make their big promises to the white elements that pay the least in taxes.

Nevertheless, even a visionary like Dr. King must know perfectly well that race mixing in Oak Park is not to be. Probably he does. Possibly what he has in mind is something like that which occurred in a similar circumstance in Bessemer. The whites assured the Negroes of improved park facilities and the Negroes wisely and gracefully agreed to forget mixed facilities.

38a 1958

ALABAMA

Mobile Won't Integrate Course; Can't Afford Two

World P-1

38a Ala

MOBILE, Ala. — (ANP) — Negro golf enthusiasts can't use the city's new municipal golf course because it "is a white man's golf course." Yet the city can't afford to give Negroes a golf course for themselves, because it doesn't have the money.

B'ham, Ala.

This line of reasoning was voiced by two city commissioners as they announced intentions of fighting a suit brought by three Negroes in federal district court seeking integration of the golf course.

Sat 4-26-58

"DEFEND THE CITY"

The commissioners, Charles F. Hackmeyer and Henry R. Luscher, said they may hire special counsel to work with city Atty. Fred G. Collins to defend the city.

Hackmeyer said:

"We have been doing everything within our power and our financial limits to give the colored people fine recreational facilities. The new recreation center we are building for them at Harmon Park will be the finest in this area. We would like to give them just as fine a golf course as we have for the white people. But it's a question of money.

KEEP SEGREGATION

"But above all else, we intend to do everything legally possible to maintain segregation."

The suit charges that Negroes are denied their civil rights, as guaranteed by the U. S. constitution, by being barred from the golf course. It asks a permanent injunction restraining the commission from enforcing the "white only" rule, and also damages in the amount of $5,000.

2,500 NEGROES JOIN ALABAMA MASS PROTEST

Daily Tribune

Chicago Ill.

Mon. 4-7-58

Stirred by Execution of Rapist

P 1

Montgomery, Ala., April 6 (AP) — Hymn-singing Negroes joined in a mass protest on the grounds of Alabama's capitol today against what one of their leaders called "the constant miscarriage of justice that we confront every day in our courts."

38a

An estimated 2,500 Negroes attended an Easter Sunday prayer meeting.

They joined in an appeal to white southerners for an intensive battle against what the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. described as a pattern of injustice in the courtroom.

Protest Execution Of Rapist

Specifically, the meeting was called to protest the recent electrocution of a convicted Negro rapist, Jeremiah Reeves Jr. here 12 days ago for the rape of a white woman.

But King, a Baptist minister, told the crowd in his prepared statement that Reeves' death "is but one incident . . . in the long and desolate night night of court injustice . . .

"Here Negroes are robbed openly with little hope of redress. We are fined and jailed often in defiance of law. Right or wrong, a Negro's word has little weight against a white opponent's."

Appeals to Whites

King said, "We appeal to our white brothers . . . to courageously meet this problem . . . We do not believe that the vast majority of white southerners condone the type of injustice we are faced with."

Speaking of the recent execution of the Negro rapist, King told the crowd it was "the severity of Jeremiah Reeves' penalty that arroused the Negro community, not the question of his guilt or his innocence."

Negro Bid to Use Parks Denied

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 17 (AP)—A petition by 120 Negroes seeking the use of all-white city parks was rejected by the city commission today in what may be the forerunner to a suit in federal court.

P. 6

Times Union

The commission refused even to grant the Negroes a hearing on their integration request, and voted once again to close the parks if necessary to prevent race mixing.

38a

In a letter to Negro attorney Solomon Seay Jr., the commission said "there is no need for a hearing" in light of the city officials' previously expressed determination to operate segregated parks or none at all.

Jacksonville Fla.

Seay was unavailable for comment, but another Negro leader, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, had said earlier that Negroes were ready to go into court if city authorities denied their request.

Thurs 9-18-58

Abernathy's comment came after the city parks and recreation board had turned down a similar petition for integrated parks Aug. 25. The park board said it had no authority to act contrary to the city's rules, regulations or ordinances.

Montgomery has a city law which prohibits integration in parks and other public recreational facilities.

The petition filed with the city commission yesterday asked city authorities to abandon what it called "the policy, practice and usage" of denying Negroes access to all-white parks. It also asked for a hearing on the request.

The commission's reply, signed by Mayor W. A. Gayle and associate commissioners Clyde Sellers and Frank Parks, recalled the earlier assertion that all city parks would be closed if necessary to prevent integration.

Montgomery has five parks for Negroes and seven for whites.

Good Negro Parks Urged By Folsom

Birmingham Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Facilities Should Be Equal To White Ones, Says Governor

Wed. 8-27-58

38a

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 26 (UPI)—Gov. James E. Folsom said today, in reference to a Negro petition, he thinks Montgomery Negroes should have just as "good parks" as whites.

"I think they (Negroes) should have as good a park as the white people," and he commended Birmingham for recently opening an all-Negro golf course.

38a

P. 15

Negroes in the capital city have petitioned the City Commission for integrated parks. However, the three commissioners have declared flatly there will be no integrated parks at all in Montgomery and have denied a hearing on the Negroes' request.

Led by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, the Negroes have promised they will go to court and "use every means at our disposal" in getting the parks opened.

Folsom made the statements during a morning news conference at the Capitol—the first in almost three months.

Answering a query about the state docks in Mobile, Folsom said the financial condition is expected to improve. "With the recent general decline in railroad activity in the country, the current dock slump was anticipated by me two years ago."

The state docks has been in financial difficulty for several months and businessmen and shippers in the port city have blamed Director Knox MacRae and the state.

Referring to the current Little Rock, Ark., school integration dispute, Folsom noted, "there is no school problem in Alabama — that's what I've worked on for the last four years."

Turning to education, the governor said, "the more I see of school consolidation, the less I like it."

He said he "doesn't care" for school consolidation programs because "many good little schools are torn down, the children are forced to take long bus rides . . . and children sometimes tend to lose their identity in larger schools."

Folsom, who leaves office in January, said that "education has received more attention during my administration than any other single activity . . ."

Montgomery residents to sue to mix parks

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, pastor of First Baptist Church, declared here last week that the colored people of Montgomery are ready to sue the city, to integrate its parks.

38a

Afro-American

This position was made known after the Board of Commissioners turned down a petition, signed by 120 persons, asking itegration of the city parks.

Baltimore Md.

The City Parks and Recration Board denied a similar petition on Aug. 25.

Sat. 9-27-58

IN A statement issued Wednesday, the board of Commissioners stated:

P. 9

"A similar petition has been received by the Parks and Recreation Board. At that time the commission announced that it would not operate any integrated parks and if necessary, would close all parks.

"The commission will not operate any integrated parks. Under the circumstances we see no need for a hearing on the matter."

* * *

MRS. CORETTA S. KING, the wife of the Rev. Martin Luther King, and Mrs. Juanita J. Abernathy, the wife of the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, headed the list of petitioners — some 75 per cent of which were women.

They asked the Board of Commissioners to "immediately discontinue" its policy of segregated parks, for a hearing to present their views relative to the request, and that colored residents be granted use of all of the city parks.

The petitioners also called to the board's attention that the "fine parks" for colored are "not equal and incapable of being made equal to the parks provided by the city for whites exclusively."

Attack Montgomery Recreational Areas

Jackson News 38a

BIRMINGHAM (UPI) — A group of Negroes, headed by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader, petitioned the city today for an end to segregation in all recreational facilities.

Jackson, Miss

The petition, sent to the city commission and the park and recreation board, asked that all public parks, swimming pools, golf courses, and other public areas be opened to Negroes.

Tues 12-9-58

The petition was signed by 200 members of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, headed by Shuttlesworth.

P.1

The petition said in part that denial of those facilities to Negroes constituted a "flagrant violation" of the constitutional rights of Negroes here.

Shuttlesworth said that members of the race hoped to discuss the issue with city officials "face to face" and "we are hoping there won't be any need for a suit but we are prepared for that.'

Shuttlesworth led an attempt a year ago to integrate Phillips High School here but was beaten by a mob. He asked the city school board to integrate Birmingham city schools and the case went into the federal courts as a test of Alabama's school placement law.

The supreme Court may hear the case this fall on appeal from a ruling by a three-judge federal panel that the law is constitutional.

There have been no previous attempts to integrate recreational facilities and a suit to break down racial bars at a tennis court in nearby Bessemer was dropped.

Negroes Filing Suit To Play On Golf Course

38a

Jackson News

MOBILE, Ala. — (AP) — U. S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas yesterday refused a request that he dismiss a suit by a group of Negroes seeking to have the city's new municipal golf course opened to them.

P.5

Jackson, Miss

A group of city officials had requested dismissal of the suit. Their attorneys had argued in briefs filed May 5 that the Negroes failed to show specifically that their constitutional rights were denied by the city's refusal to permit them to play on the course.

Wed 10-1-58

Negroes may take park race ban to court

Federal Court action against segregation in Birmingham's city parks was vowed by Nov. 18 today.

In a telegram to the City Commission, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader who was released from jail only this morning, on charges growing out of the bus desegration attempt, warned of the impending court action.

38a

Birmingham News

SHUTTLESWORTH reminded the commission that the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, which he heads, recently forwarded a petition with 200 typewritten names requesting desegregation of public recreation facilities.

He pointed out that the Negro group had requested a conference with the commission on this matter.

Birmingham Ala.

"Not having heard from you at all, we urgently renew this request," Shuttlesworth's telegram read.

"We call to your mind that the U. S. Supreme Court yesterday has finally upheld Negroes' right to use public facilities in New Orleans, La.

Wed 11-22-58

SUCH A CLEAR-CUT ruling, coupled with the trends of these times, would clearly make it unwise for any city or state to continually use the ostrich approach to its problems.

P.1

"If no answer is received of Your Honors by Nov. 18, 1958, we can only interpret your non-answer and non-action as ignoring our honest appeals and intent to continue further violating our constitutional rights, we would have no alternative but federal court action in an effort to get relief," the telegram added.

The Park and Recration Board, which was included in Shuttlesworth's petition, today decided that further study should be given to the request before it is officially discussed by the board.

Judge Rules Out Dismissal Of Racial Suit

38a

MOBILE (AP)—A federal judge declined Tuesday to dismiss a suit by a group of Negroes who asked that Mobile's new municipal golf course be opened to them.

Advertiser

U.S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas denied motions by a group of city officials requesting dismissal of the suit. No date has been set for a hearing of the case.

Montgomery, Ala

Attorneys for the defendants had argued in briefs filed May 5 that the Negroes failed to show specifically that their constitutional rights were denied by the city's announced refusal to permit play on the golf course.

Wed 10-1-58

City Atty. Fred Collins also contended that the City Commission operates the course "in furtherance of a private propriety function of the City of Mobile and not in furtherance of a public government function of said city."

P.1

Collins argued further that the Negroes' petition failed to show that the plaintiffs were ready and willing to abide by all rules governing use of the course.

The Negroes said in their petition that they were forced to go to Pensacola, Fla., 60 miles away, in order to play golf. Pensacola's course is open to both races but has separate clubhouses for whites and Negroes.

Advertiser

38a

The Negroes filed the suit last April. They asked $5,000 damages from the defendants, listed as the City of Mobile, Mayor Joseph N. Langan, Commissioners Henry R. Luscher and Charles F. Hackmeyer, and Tom Klumpp, pro at the course.

10-1-58

Mixing Sought In Pools, Parks

Montgomery Advertiser

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—A Negro group petitioned city officials Thursday to eliminate segregation at all city recreational facilities.

Montgomery, Ala

The petition, mailed to members of the City Commission and Park and Recreation Board, asks integration at all playgrounds, golf courses, swimming pools and tennis courts.

Fri 10-10-58

Officials did not comment immediately. They have repeated many times, however, that segregation always will be enforced in Birmingham.

P.1

The Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights signed the document which carried 209 typewritten names. The group has been active here since state courts banned the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in 1956.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader, heads the group.

City Closes Parks in Alabama

Atlanta

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—City authorities who had vowed to abandon Montgomery's public parks if necessary to prevent race mixing went ahead and closed them Tuesday without waiting for an integration order.

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

An ordinance adopted unanimously by the three-member City Commission ordered nine white parks and four Negro recreational centers closed until further notice, effective New Year's Day.

38a

A federal court suit demanding the use of the white parks was filed Dec. 22 by eight Montgomery Negroes. But no integration decree has been issued as a result of the suit; in fact, no hearing has been set.

GRAVE PROBLEMS

Wed 12-31-58

Nevertheless, the commission said the pending suit "poses grave problems involving the welfare and public safety of all of the citizens of the City of Montgomery."

P.1

Consequently, the ordinance said it is "to the best interests of the citizens" to close all the parks, white and Negro.

No provision was made in the ordinance to take care of parks employes.

INTEGRATION DRIVE

In another integration development, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who directed the mass boycott of segregated city buses, said a determined campaign to integrate Montgomery's schools will get under way shortly after the first of the year.

King said Negroes first will seek a voluntary race mixing program then go into court if it is rejected.

Quiz Pastor For Urging Integration

38a Ala.

Jackson

BIRMINGHAM (UPI) — Police Commissioner Eugene Connor said today he had a white minister from New York state fingerprinted, photographed and questioned after the minister allegedly urged integration here.

News

Jackson, Miss

"I've said before and I repeat we're not going to stand for anybody, white or black, coming into this city and stirring up trouble," Connor said.

Mon 12-22-58

The minister is the Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a national pacifist organization. Smiley was quoted as saying at Nyack, N.Y., that he had reported the incident to the FBI.

P.1

Smiley said he had been invited to Birmingham to lecture before the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights headed by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integrationists.

He said he had conducted workshops for Negroes in connection with the Montgomery bus boycott and had spoken to Negro groups here previously on how to resist segregation without violence.

He said two detectives called on him Dec. 14 at his hotel room here and insisted that he go to a police station where he was questioned about two hours, fingerprinted and photographed.

NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Sparkman Sees Chance For Curb On High Court

Advertiser Jn. 10-31-58 Montgomery, Ala

By BOB INGRAM

U. S. Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.) said here Thursday he felt there was a "fain chance" the next Congress may enact legislation aimed at curbing the power of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Sparkman delivered the keynote address at an appreciation

were 10 of Alabama's 11-man delegation to Congress — the only member missing was Sen. Lister Hill. However, he was represented by Don Cronin, one of his top aides.

The impressive numerical collection of congressmen and city officials was a tribute to Ed E. Reid, executive director of the League, and Mayor M. N. Brown of Enterprise, League president.

In a parting tribute to the congressional delegation, Reid lauded the cooperative attitude of both senators and representatives "in looking after the interests of Alabama's cities and towns."

"They have worked tirelessly to go even beyond the field of officialdom," he said.

"If members of the state Legislature had been as alert to our needs as these gentlemen here, we would not face many of the problms now existent among our municipalities," he concluded.

Sen. Sparkman's observations on the possible restraint of the U. S. Supreme Court produced strong response from the luncheon crowd.

"A bill to curb the court was introduced in the 85th session and it passed the House by an overwhelming margin but was defeated in the Senate by one vote," Sparkman recalled. "We hope to do better in 1959 and perhaps pass such legislation by a large enough margin that it will not be vetoed."

"I think we have a fair chance to pass such legislation in the next Congress," he added. "One reason for my optimism is the fact that people all over the country are beginning to understand what the Supreme Court is doing."

Sen. Sparkman said he felt the action of the chief justices of the State Supreme Courts in a recent convention of denouncing the U. S. Supreme Court was "extremely significant."

"A resolution condemning the Supreme Court was passed by these chief justices by a vote of 36-8," he said. "This was a scathing denunciation and one that had the approval of chief justices from both North and South."

Sparkman also let go with a blast aimed at Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic Party. Butler recently suggested to Southern Democrats that they get out of the party if they didn't like the civil rights plank.

"I want everyone to know that we don't intend to let any big talk from anybody — Democratic or Republican Party chairmen — to push us out of the party of our fathers," Sparkman declared.

Looking to the immediate future, Sparkman predicted that an effort would probably be made early in January 1959, to amend Senate rules in such a way as to cut off debate. Southerners have long used the rule of unlimited debate to conduct filibusters in opposition to civil rights legislation.

"The whole purpose of the proposed rule change is to open the flood gates for more civil rights legislation," Sparkman said. "But we are going to use every means to see that the rules are not tampered with."

Cronin, speaking briefly at the luncheon in his role of representing Sen. Hill, called attention to the senior senator's record in working for municipalities in the past and promised that the same efforts could be counted on in the future.

"Sen. Hill asked me to assure you that he will continue to go straight down the line in behalf of programs not yet enacted which are of interest to you," Cronin said.

Presiding at the luncheon was Mayor Brown, with the invocation being given by City Commissioner J. B. (Jabo) Waggoner of Birmingham.

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Advertiser

Mont 10-31-58

Advertiser Jn. 10-31-58 Montgomery, Ala

P. [illegible]

ALABAMA CONGRESSMEN GET AWA[illegible] SERVICE

Alabama's congressional delegation received Alabama's highest award in ceremonies at the day-long meeting of the Alabama League of Municipalities Wednesday. The Distinguished Service Medal of Alabama and a citation of meritorious service from the American Legion were conferred on (left to right, seated): Kenneth Roberts, John Sparkman, Albert Rains, (standing) George Huddleston, Armistead Selden Jr., George Grant, Geo[illegible] Cronin, administrative assistant for S[illegible], but not in the picture, was Carl Elliott [illegible] Service Medal was awarded by Gen. Reid [illegible] Alabama Military Department on behalf [illegible] James F. Berry. Robert H. Wilder, state de[illegible] commander of the American Legion, presented the Legion [illegible] citations.

38a Ala

8 Negroes Here Ask Court Erase Parks Barriers

City Racial Ordinance Challenged

By ALLEN GUNN

Eight Montgomery Negroes went into Federal Court here Monday seeking a court order to end racial segregation in Oak Park and 11 other public parks in the city.

In a suit filed against the City of Montgomery, the city commissioners and commission, the Park and Recreation Board and Parks and Recreation Superintendent T. A. Belser, the eight Negroes ask that the city ordinance, passed June 4, 1957, prohibiting mixed public parks or swimming pools, be declared unconstitutional.

The complaint also asks for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants or any successors in office to them from "making any distinction on account of race or color in extending and granting the right and privilege of admission to and the use of Oak Park or any other public park owned, operated, supervised, maintained or provided by the City of Montgomery."

CLASS ACTION

Although brought by only eight Negroes, the complaint states that it is a class action on behalf of all Negroes who are "citizens of the United States and residents of Montgomery, Alabama."

The complaint is for a judgment declaring "the rights and other legal relationship of the plaintiffs and the class they represent" in regard to two questions:

Whether the ordinance in question denies to the eight and any other Negroes similarly situated, the due process of the law and the equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, and

Whether the segregation policies maintained in the city parks constitutes the same sort of denial.

The eight bringing the suit are Gussie Carlton, 923 Tatum St.; Georgia Theresa Gilmore, 405 Dericote St.; Sylvia Johnson, 1735 Jackson Ferry Rd.; J. C. Smith, 1160 S. Holt St.; Mattie Cargill, 811 S. Decatur St.; Fred Harris, 907 S. Holt St.; George Stephens, 1339 Marguerite St., and Elizabeth Brown, 557 Watt St.

The complaint traces the history of recent Negro attempts to have the parks opened to members of that race, including a petition from 45 Negroes to the park board last August and another from 120 Negroes, including the eight plaintiffs in this suit, to the city commission in September, both asking "the right and privilege of admission to and the unrestricted use of Oak Park and all other parks owned, operated, supervised or maintained by the City of Montgomery."

In answer to the latter petition, the complaint states, the commission stated that "the commission will not operate integrated parks."

The complaint quotes the city ordinance which prevents integrated parks. The ordinance, as quoted in the complaint, states in part, "It shall be unlawful for white and colored persons to enter upon, visit, use or in any way occupy public parks or other public houses or public places, swimming pools, wading pools, beaches, lakes or ponds except those assigned to their respective races." The ordinance makes anyone who violates it subject to a fine of not more than $100 and-or imprisonment for not more than six months.

The complaint includes copies of the two petitions presented by the Negro groups in August and September and the answers to them from Mrs. James Fitts Hill, chairman of the Parks and Recreation Board, and from the city commission.

Members of the city commission are W. A. Gayle, mayor; Frank W. Parks and Clyde C. Sellers. The Park and Recreation Board is composed of Mrs. Hill, chairman; Father M. J. Rafferty, the Rev. Louis Armstrong, Florian Strassburger and Jack Hope.

The eight plaintiffs are represented by Negro attorney Solomon S. Seay Jr.

Adv

Advertiser

P1

Montgomery Ala

Tues 12-23-58

Advertiser

Mon 12-23-58

Station Lays TV Blackout To Saboteurs

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

11-10-58

P. 7

Montgomery television station WSFA blacked out during transmission of the Steve Allen Show Sunday night and engineers here said they had to remove a small chain from a power supply cable before broadcasting could resume.

Station Manager Carter Hardwick, in a short public statement, said "I have been informed by my chief engineer and the Alabama Power Co. that WSFA operations were interrupted during the Harry Belefonte appearance on Allen's show, by an act sabotage."

Hardwick said a chain had been hrown across the power line eading into the transmitter near Mt. Carmel. The station was off he air an hour and 21 minutes, rom 7:08 p.m. to 8:29 p.m.

ET WENT BLANK

Television viewers said their ets went blank just as Negro inger-actor Harry Belafonte was cheduled to appear on the Allen how.

It was the second time in about year that WSFA has had operations interrupted during the erformance of a Negro.

A network show, "Look Here," with commentator Martin Agronsky was knocked off the air Oct. 28, 1957 during an interview with Dr. Martin Luther King in the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

POWER CABLE

The same method — a chain wrapped around the power supply cable — was used on that occasion to black out sets over 35 Central and South Alabama counties. However, the interview with King did reach the remainder of the nation, and later was rebroadcast to Alabama residents by a filmed replay.

Telephones at The Advertiser, TV station and police headquarters weer swamped with queries about the incident.

No charges and no arrests were made Sunday night, officials said.

The transmitter is located at an isolated spot just off County Highway 19, about 21 miles south of Montgomery at Fleeta, Ala., in the vicinity of Mt. Carmel community.

Montgomery TV Station Blacked Out

Talladega Home

Talladega Ala.

Mon.

11-10-58

38a

P. 7

MONTGOMERY (AP) — Vandals sabotaged television station WSFA-TV last night, blanking a network performance of Negro ballard singer Harry Belafonte.

TV viewers sat before white screens for 81 minutes after someone placed a small chain across a power cable to caues the power failure.

The interruption, affecting the station's range of 35 counties, began at 7:08 p.m. just before Belafonte was to sing on NBC's **The Steve Allen Show.**

Power Company crews reached the station's transmitter, located in an isolated area 21 miles south of here, after the hour-long show had ended. Transmission resumed when the chain was removed.

A mob caused cancellation of "Island in the Sun" at a drive-in theater near Wetumpka several months ago. They blocked off entrances, shouting and causing disturbances until the manager called off the film, a romantic story starring Belafonte and Joan Fontaine.

Demonstrators used a chain in October of last year to knock WSFA-TV off the air. The station was presenting a network program about the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery Negro leader.

Noisy Mob Hits Drive-in Movie

Commercial Appeal

Viewers Are Captured At 'Island In The Sun'

Tues. 7-22-58

NONE PRESS CHARGES

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

38a

P. 13

WETUMPKA, Ala., July 21.—The terrorized manager of a drive-in theater refused to press charges and the Elmore County sheriff's office dropped an investigation Monday into the mob capture Sunday night of the theater which "dared" show the racially-controversial film "Island In The Sun."

A crowd of more than 100 surrounded the Dixie Drive-in theater in cars on the first night showing of the movie which depicts a romance between a Negro and a white person. The noisy mob shut off the theater's power, held the manager, Max Singleton, captive in the theater lot and slugged a photographer.

Belafonte Is Star

The film, starring Negro singer Harry Belafonte and Joan Fontaine, has caused similar incidents throughout the South. The Dixie drive-in preceded the show with advertising which said "While we dare show it, we do not endorse it."

Sheriff Lester Holley said "No investigation is going to be made. Even the manager at the theater has not called me."

Sheriff Holley said he told Mr. Singleton not to show the film Saturday night. "He went ahead and ran the film and got into trouble. I guess that's why he didn't call me."

Terror Is Described

The sheriff said he knew "nothing" about the demonstration until the Montgomery Advertiser telephoned him one of its photographers had been beaten. "I sent some officers out there then but there were only three cars around and they were pulling off. Anyway, there was nothing we could do. It was all on private property."

Sheriff Holley blamed the demonstration on the "mothers and fine women in Elmore County that wanted the movie broken up." He said the Dixie Drive-in catered to youngsters, and "it was the women in the county that passed the word around."

Manager Max Singleton told United Press International it was a "night of terror."

"If we had come out like the mob shouted for us to do . . . we would have had it. My wife and I made a break for it in our car but they chased us in automobiles and a truck.

Couple Hemmed In

"We were hemmed in front and back so I stopped the car and we ducked into a neighbor's house about a mile from the theater. They stopped their cars and watched the house for a long time.

"My wife was hysterical for we had left her son and daughter, by another marriage, back in the theater lot. They had a shotgun but we knew if one shot was fired it would bring real trouble."

Mr. Singleton said he would not press charges. "I was told by a high official—I won't give his name because I don't want to get him mixed in this—that I wouldn't have a dog's chance. We just don't have any law for trouble like this."

The manager said he would not show the film again. "I value my life more than any movie," he said.

Film in the cameras of Dick Boone and Mills Cowling, both assigned to cover the incident by the Advertiser, were confiscated by the mob. Mr. Boone was slugged over the right eye by an unidentified man.

"I didn't recognize anybody there," said Mr. Boone, "but it definitely was a Klan-type mob rally." The 17-year-old photographer had a large, purple bruise over his right eye where he was struck.

Connor says white agitator visited city

News

P. 1

38a

Birmingham Ala.

12-21-58

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor Saturday revealed that a white preacher representing the "Fellowship of Reconciliation" has been working with local Negro integration groups.

Connor said the Rev. Glenn E. Smiley of Nyack, N. Y., has spoken to mass Negro meetings; and arranged for the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and the Rev. J. L. Ware, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, to attend a retreat in Nyack for a week of "intensive training in organizational procedure, etc."

Shuttlesworth, pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church, heads the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights here. He is now free on an appeal bond after a Circuit Court upheld his Recorder's Court conviction on charges growing out of an attempt to force integration on city buses.

Ware was identified by Connor as a leader in another local organization, the "Betterment Society."

Seeks white support

CONNOR SAID that, in a report Smiley had prepared for his organization, the minister had said he "was attempting to get white denominational leaders to come out publicly for integration. . . ."

Connor termed Smiley's characterization of Shuttlesworth "interesting."

The commissioner quoted the report as saying of Shuttlesworth:

"He is headstrong and wishes for publicity almost to the point of neurosis, undemocratic, and willing to do almost anything to keep the spotlight on himself. Nevertheless, his group is the only one that is moving, and he cannot be boxed in."

Fits Communist terms

CONNOR SAID he could not call Smiley's organization a Communist one, but said its name "fits perfectly with 'co-existence,' 'human welfare' and other Communist termi-

12-21-58

Shuttlesworth and Ware reportedly attended the organization's retreat in New York, Dec. 7-12.

Smiley was questioned by police here last week-end, the commissioner said. The man has since left town, Connor added.

In a prepared statement, the commissioner said:

38a

Communist inspired

"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL of Arkansas this week pretty clearly demonstrated to an investigating committee at Little Rock that the integration agitation which has torn that city to pieces was inspired and deliberately maintained by the Communist Party in the United States. If the people of Birmingham think Little Rock is an isolated case and that the Communists are not attempting to make us and other Southern cities victims of the same sort they are mistaken.

Ala

Addresses Negroes

"ABOUT DEC. 7 of this year a white man, going under the name of Rev. Glenn E. Smiley, arrived in Birmingham and began speaking to mass meetings of our Negroes. The police department has a copy of Rev. Smiley's report to the organization which sent him here.

"He reported as a national field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Of course, nobody knows or can accurately prove what the Fellowship of Reconciliation is, and I would be immediately challenged if I said it was a Communist organization.

"I can only say that if I were going to pick the name for a Communist-front organization I do not know of any name I would pick any quicker than I would that. It fits perfectly with 'co-existence,' 'human welfare' and other Communist terminology.

'Law of the land'

"REV. SMILEY reported that he had spoken to mass meetings aggregating 3200 people; that he was engaged in conference with various organizations here and was attempting to get white denominational leaders to come out publicly on integration and to stress organization and 'insistence on law and order.'

"It is a great break for them when they claim that they are supporting 'the law of the land.'

"He reported long sessions

with our local colored preacher, Shuttlesworth, and his vice president. His characterization of Shuttlesworth was interesting: 'He is headstrong and wishes for publicity almost to the point of neurosis, undemocratic, and willing to do almost anything to keep the spotlight on himself. Nevertheless, his group is the only one that is moving and he cannot be boxed in.'

"He further reported that he arranged for four local Negro men, viz: Shuttlesworth, Smith of the 'Alabama Christian Movement,' and Ware and Beard of the 'Betterment Society,' to go to Nyack, New York, for the week of Dec. 7-12 for intensive training in organizational procedure, etc.

Attend retreat

"SMILEY LATER told police Shuttlesworth and Ware attended the retreat.

"He also reports conferences arranged at 'ministerial level.' It is deplorable that men will clothe themselves in the sanctity of the ministry and attempt to engage the cooperation of unsuspecting and bona fide ministers in the working of unholy political ends and destructive objectives of such organizations as this 'Fellowship.'

"This brief reference to this isolated 'Reverend' visiting Birmingham as a field secretary is made because there are those who criticized the Police Department of this city for enforcing the law against inciting to boycott, disorders, etc., against this 'minister.'

Police job difficult

"THERE ARE SO MANY of our people who do not understand the problem confronting the Police Department in trying to keep Birmingham from being the scene of Little Rock, Chicago and Detroit type disorders that it makes the Police Department's job doubly difficult.

"I hope that the people of Birmingham will believe that your Police Department is, in a lawful, orderly, peaceable but, we hope, effective manner, doing its utmost to protect our community from being plunged into bus boycotts such as struck Montgomery, rioting and disorders, bloodshed and possible closing of our public schools.

"This is not an easy job. It is not a job that any Police Department in the South has had a great deal of experience about. We will make our mistakes.

"WE ASK THE people of Birmingham to be tolerant of their Police Department as they are asked to be tolerant of fellow travelers and even Communists.

"The Police Department is proud of Birmingham's record so far, but with the constant pressure for disruption and agitation and disorder, we never know from day to day when trouble will come."

Shuttlesworth, King, Defy Bigots Of Alabama Cities

EDITORS NOTE: On tour, gathering material for a series of articles on the South and integration, Enoc Waters, executive editor of the Chicago Defender, has delved into the personalities of two of the South's most dynamic leaders, Rev. Martin Luther King, of Montgomery, and Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, of Birmingham, Ala. This is the first part of a two part series on two men shaping the destinies of Negroes — and whites — in the South.

Defender

By ENOC WATERS

P. 11

Chicago Def.

Sat. 12-20-58

On successive nights, I heard two men speak — both Baptist ministers in the same state.

Each is better known as the leader of a powerful temporal movement than for his religious ministerations, though both rank high in clergy.

One is a man who has achieved world renown because of his leadership of a successful civil rights movement.

The other has yet to achieve his first success in battling for the rights of his people.

But his devotion to his cause is no less than that of his counterpart, nor can the courage of either man be questioned.

As you must have guessed, the two men are Martin Luther King of Montgomery and F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham.

THE DIFFERENCE

What is the difference between these two men — and there must be some since no two human beings are exactly alike. What accounts for the success of one, the failure of the other? Is one a better leader than the other?

Is there a difference in the techniques of the two that accounts for the difference? Does one have better or abler lieutenants than the other?

Or becoming personal, is one better qualified than the other?

We saw each man in his natural habitat, talking with the people he leads day to day, getting responsive reaction from persons who have long been supporters.

And, incidentally, the wife of each was present — Mrs. Shuttlesworth as a member of the choir; Mrs. King as just another member of the audience.

Rev. Shuttlesworth was speaking at one of the regular meetings of his Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights at his church.

Rev. King was making his annual address to members of the Montgomery Improvement Association at the church where the organization was born three years ago.

STANDING APPLAUSE

Each meeting began at 6:30 p.m. with a song and prayer service. The principal speaker made his appearance at 7 p.m. amid a thunderous ovation from a standing applauding audience.

Each congregation was composed 80 percent of women or young people, though it must be added that at least 20 men were assigned to parking cars and guarding the church and personage in Birmingham so had no chance to participate in the service.

Both men were dressed neatly in dark suits. They were not too unalike physically, both even wearing mustaches, though Rev. Shuttlesworth is slightly taller and more angular than his Montgomery counterpart.

And they addressed their audiences in the same relaxed, conversational manner at first, standing on the front edge of the pulpit and resting an arm on the lectern, using the other for gestures to add impact to the spoken word.

Up to this point it seemed that one had patterned his service, his manner of delivery and his stage presence from the other.

WRY HUMOR

Rev. Shuttlesworth is a taut, tense man who expresses himself in clever, homespun phrases, usually tinged with wry humor, or bitter sarcasm.

Referring to the recent practice of ticketing automobiles of his followers parked near the church during his meetings, he said:

"Tonight I have instructed the men outside the church to allow parking on only one side of the street, though there's no law against parking on both sides. But I want to make sure that we are not breaking the law.

"We try hard," he cried, "to observe the laws here — all of them, but we can't help it if it's against the law to be black in Birmingham. Bull Connor (the police commissioner who has been harassing Shuttlesworth and his followers) will have to appeal to a power higher than ours to make us black people legal in his sight."

BULL CONNOR'S CHURCH

Then he stood far back in the pulpit with hands on hips and surveyed the crowded auditorium in front of him.

"I was just looking at you and this fine church. Doesn't look like it's been bombed twice does it? In fact, it looks better now than it did before they bombed it. If they keep on bombing it, we'll have the prettiest church in Birmingham, even prettier than Bull Connor's church — if he has one.

"Because everytime they bomb it, we're going to fix it up prettier than it was before. They blew up my house and you folks gave me a new one, a better one than the old one.

"We're going to beat the bombers because we are doing what's right. They're doing evil and if you continue to do evil you become evil from within. You feel evil, you look evil."

"With all your cares and worries, you look happy to me tonight. You can sleep peacefully. There's no evil in your minds and hearts to disturb your slumber,"

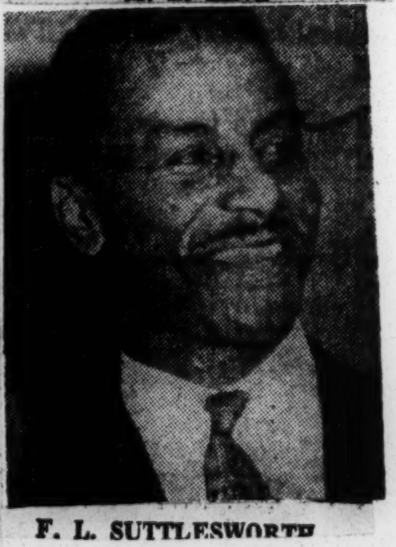
Then he smiled and added: "Of course, I'm not saying that a bomb won't disturb your sleep. That can happen easily here because Bull Connor and his cops don't protect the good against those doing evil. He harasses the good, ignores the evil."

On and on he went for an hour, skipping from one subject to another, but all related to the central theme of his movement — "getting the rights that are ours through peaceful means."

The emotions of the audience rose and subsided as he progressed from one subject to another — like a series of hills and valleys.

Continued Next Week.

M. L. KING



F. L. SUTTLESWORTH

'Freedom Never Achieved Without Struggle'-King

By ENOC WATERS

384

EDITORS NOTE: Enoc Waters is on tour gathering material for a series of articles on the South and integration. This is series on Rev. Martin Luther King and Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth.

Defender

The Rev. Martin Luther King, calm and serene, delivered a thoughtful, well organized address entitled "What Negroes Can Learn From History." It was a scholarly composition, full of illustrative references to ancient and modern history and to the Bible.

p. 11

He made four distinct points. They were:

Chicago Del.

1—Privileged groups never give up their privileges voluntarily.

2—Freedom is never achieved without struggle, coupled with a willingness to suffer and sacrifice.

3—We can gain freedom without hate and violence.

4—Right and goodness will triumph over the forces of wrong and evil.

Sat. 12-27-58

An excellent orator, fluent, and grammatically impeccable, King almost mesmerized his audience. Gradually he led the people higher and higher to a climatic emotional peak that had people shouting, crying, stomping and jumping from their seats.

I was tempted to believe that the highly emotional conclusion of his address was his way of rewarding his listeners, many of whom have no respect for a preacher who can't "arouse" them.

I noted that he made this concession only after he had carefully made all the points he had outlined at the beginning of his address.

The affect was wonderful—even upon me. I left feeling not only uplifted and inspired, but also better informed. I carried away with me a residue of sober thoughts, a clearer insight into what must be done to achieve the goals we seek.

* * *

But each man, in his own way, is effective. Each man is patterned to his following. King was addressing a group different from Shuttlesworth's hard laboring, industrial workers.

Both King and Shuttlesworth exercise complete mastery over their organizations and each knows where he wants to go, is headed in that direction, can't be diverted by either threats of violence or offers of rewards, and above all each is dedicated.

King keeps warning his followers against losing themselves in past glory of the successful fight to integrate the buses in Montgomery.

"We are not," he declared, "the Bus Improvement Association, We are the Montgomery Improvement Association—all inclusive."

He pointed out some of the things that must be done.

"The parks and recreational facilities of our city must be desegregated," he said. "We must do something about the jim crow arrangements at the new airport terminal. I'm going out there and personally test that," he declared.

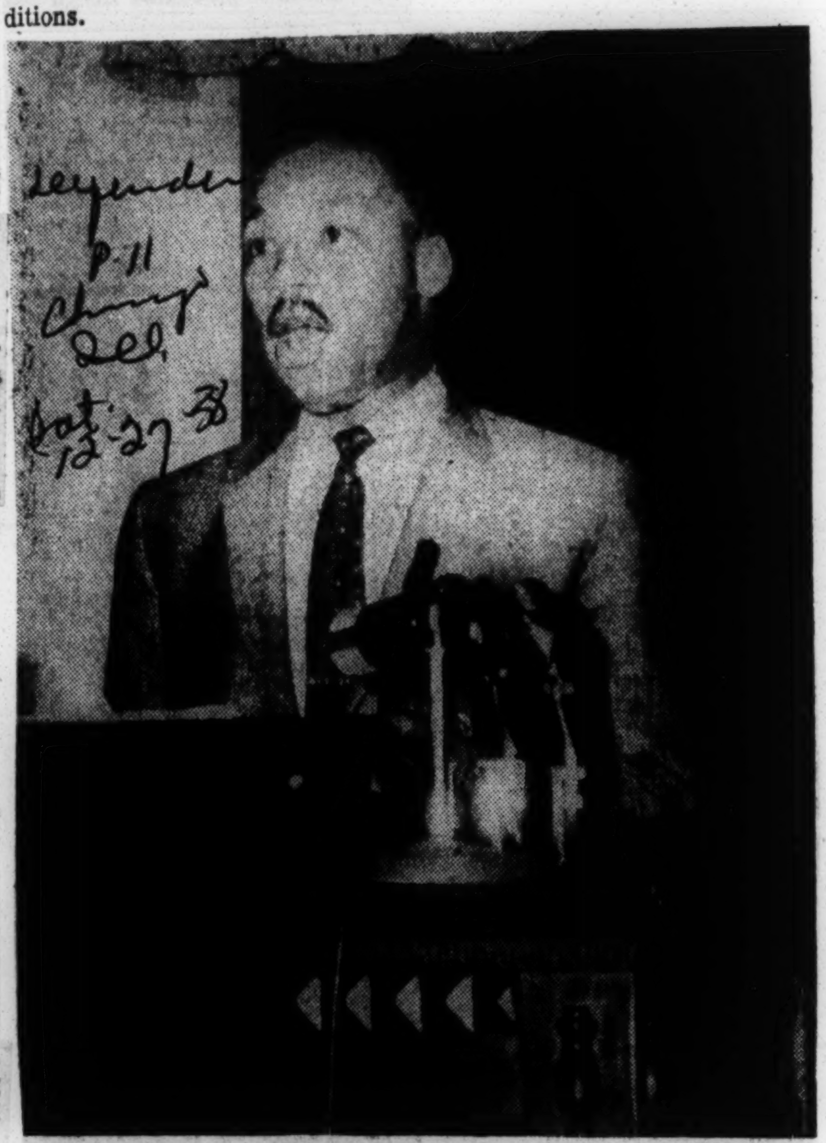
"We can't forget the school situation. I don't expect the United States Supreme Court to change its decision, and we are certainly not going to change our decision to see that our schools conform. A start might be made by testing the intent of Alabama's pupil placement law."

"Let us not be the dozing conscience of our city and nation, but the active, disturbing conscience that's needed to translate our democracy into living reality."

If King and his followers have tasted the bitter fruit of adversity, they have also feasted on viands of victory.

Shuttlesworth has encountered roadblocks, pitfalls, setbacks and frustration. He and his followers know violence first hand as victims of stealthy, cowardly bombers. They have been beaten, bullied, jailed and harassed by the police.

It takes all the great magnetism of a man like Shuttlesworth to keep his organization together and maintain the morale of his followers under such discouraging conditions.



Defender
p. 11
Chicago Del.
Sat. 12-27-58

REV. MARTIN KING

FILED BY 3 NEGROES

Advertiser

Suit Attacks Race Barriers On Mobile's City Golf Links

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 4-12-58

p1

38a

Ala

MOBILE (AP) — In a U.S. District Court complaint filed Friday, three Negroes asked that the City of Mobile be forced to permit Negroes to play on the new municipal golf course.

They asked that the case be given a speedy hearing. No date was set immediately.

The civil suit requested a permanent injunction to restrain the city commission from interfering with the play of Negroes at the course.

The commission had announced a month ago that it had refused a request by a group of Negroes to let members of their race play at the course, the only municipal links in the city.

A spokesman for the Negro committee which made the request said the committee represented about 25 to 30 Mobile Negroes who usually play on the golf course at Pensacola, Fla. 60 miles to the east. That course is open to both races, with separate clubhouses.

The petition filed Friday said Negroes were denied their civil rights guaranteed by the federal constitution through the city commission's refusal.

The suit also asked $5,000 damages from the defendants, listed as the City of Mobile, Mayor Joseph N. Langan, commissioners Henry R. Luscher and Charles F. Hackmeyer and Tom Klumpp, professional at the course.

Negro attorneys Vernon C. Crawford and Clarence Moses filed the suit on behalf of John H. Sawyer, Samuel L. Andrews Sr., and Charles Sidney Goodman.

Advertiser

The 18-hole course is to be dedicated April 19. It has been open for play since Labor Day, but the clubhouse has just been completed.

p7

The plaintiffs said in the suit that there is "no other similar or equal golf course existing in Mobile for Negro citizens."

Luscher commented that "as a city commissioner, I intend to see that everything legally possible will be done to prevent an end to segregation on the course and in the park."

The other commissioners were unavailable for comment.

NEGROES FILE SUIT TO USE GOLF COURSE

Appeal p.11

Federal Court Is Asked To Grant Injunction

MOBILE, Ala., April 11.—(UP)—A suit was filed in Federal District Court here Friday seeking an injunction "forever" opening the Municipal Park golf course to use by Ngroes.

38a

The suit, filed by three Negro residents of this Gulf Coast city, asked first for an immediate temporary injunction restraining the defendants from denying use of the golf course to the three plaintiffs or "any other Negro citizens."

Sat 4-12-58

A permanent injunction, opening the course "forever," and a $5,000 judgment also were asked.

Memphis Tenn.

The suit was filed by John L. Sawyer, Samuel L. Andrews Sr., and Charles Sidney Goodman, who named as defendants the City of Mobile, Mayor Joseph N. Langan, Commissioners Charles F. Hackmeyer and Henry R. Lusher, along with park course manager Tom Klumpp.

They claimed there was "no other similar or equal golf course existing in Mobile for Negro citizens." Presently, Negro golfers travl about 65 miles to play at Pensacola, Fla., where the public facilities are open to members of their race.

The suit demanded "full and unrestricted use and enjoyment of th golfing facilities" provided at the Mobile Municipal Park course. It did not ask that the case be heard by a three-judge Federal panel, which has been asked in some other integration attempts, notably a suit to integrate buses at Montgomery and one to integrate public schools at Birmingham.

The Montgomery buses were desegregated but the school case still is in the hands of the Birmingham panl.

The plaintiffs stated they entered the grounds of the golf course, Feb. 24 and were denied permission to play. They said they petitioned city commission for the right to use the course but wr rfusd.

Golf Course Integration Suit Filed

The Herald

Miami Fla.

MOBILE, April 11 (AP)—In a U.S. district court complaint filed today, three Negroes asked that the City of Mobile be forced to permit Negroes to play on the new municipal golf course.

Sat 4-12-58

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p1

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Ala

38a

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38a Ala

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Montgomery Group Eyes City's Parks

38a

Courier

p.19

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Both the members of the Montgomery City Commission and the Park and Recreation Board have rejected a petition bearing the names of 48 Negro citizens, asking that all-white Oak Park be opened to them.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Represented by Atty. Solomon S. Seay Jr., the petition was filed Aug. 25. The rejection is believed to have paved the way for Federal court action.

Among the petition signers were Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, and the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, chairman of the MIA board of directors.

Sat 9-6-58

Only five of the 17 city-owned parks in Montgomery are open to the Negro group.

Mayor W. A. Gayles issued a statement concurred in by associate Commissioners Frank W. Parks and Clyde Sellers, in which the petition was rejected.

Negroes laud Park Board for pool plans

38a

Birmingham's Park and recreational Board today was praised for efforts to provide recreational facilities for Negroes in North Birmingham.

News,

p.4

The pat on the back came from a group of Negroes who last Summer threatened to attempt to integrate park pools in the area if one was not provided for their race.

James Craig, who led the petitioners for the Negro swimming pool on June 22, said his group "wants to thank you from the bottom of our hearts for your efforts in making our community a better one."

He said he hoped progress would continue.

Birmingham

Ala

THE YOUNG NEGRO directed much of the thanks to Mrs. J. H. Berry, a member of the board who lives in North Birmingham.

Wed. 10-8-58

Board Vice Chairman Raiford Ellis reported an architect had been engaged to draw plans for a Negro pool in North Birmingham and that the city's engineering department is studying a site. He said drainage difficulties have delayed the process.

He said the board has allocated some of the remaining funds from a bond issue for construction of a pool, "And we are making every effort to have the pool in operation by June 1, 1959."

Ellis also announced the park board is working with the Birmingham Board of Education to work out a cooperative plan in which a Negro school gymnasium can double in use as a community center in the area.

Urges continued efforts—

Boutwell says South makes gains in segregation battle

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

News
P. 6
Birmingham, Ala.
6-27-58

SELMA, Ala., June 27—Alabama and other Southern states "are winning the segregation battle and we must continue to win it," Lt. Gov.-Nominate Albert Boutwell told a Dallas County Citizens Council rally here.

"And no wis the time for us to strike—take the offensive and regain states rights usurped by the federal government—so that we may handle our local problems at home," Boutwell declared.

The veteran Jefferson state senator and Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor was given a standing ovation by a crowd of several hundred persons who turned out last night in Selma's Memorial Stadium. Boutwell said he felt "dedicated to pursue this course:

"First, return from the federal government as much as possible of the powers taken away from us.

"Second, the State of Alabama should relinquish as much authority as possible to the local governments."

In urging Southerners to take the offensive in the segregation fight, Sen. Boutwell told his listeners that the people in other sections of the country are "fed up and disgusted with advocates of changes in our customs.

BOUTWELL, who is presently chairman of a 14-member House-Senate racial legislation screening committee, recommended that a similar group be set up by the incoming Legislature.

And he recommended a broad educational program to present the South's case to as many people as possible throughout the nation.

Sen. Boutwell pointed out that numerous local rights, other than the handling of racial segregation, had been usurped by the federal government, in urging a broad educational program.

HE SAID THIS SHOULD be conducted through newspaper, radio, TV and other mediums "to make the people of this country realize what they are losing before it is too late."

The Jefferson lawmaker, sponsor and supporter of segregation measures passed by the Legislature in recent years, pointed out that Alabama's Constitution has been amended 11 times by the voters to help preserve segregation since the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court integration ruling.

He cited the fact that nine of these basic law changes, were embodied in the "freedom of choice" amendment, of which Boutwell was the chief sponsor.

Sen. Boutwell rapped Gov. James E. Folsom, accusing him of showing a lack of interest in segregation proposals during this administration.

HE PRAISED OTHER members of the Senate and House for "team work" in pushing through segregation measures.

Sen. Boutwell, who recently conferred with Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Democratic nominee for governor, lauded the incoming governor.

"I was greatly impressed with preparations he is making to assume the duties of governor," added Boutwell. "I sincerely believe he is a man dedicated to the public service."

Boutwell said that he had not discussed his proposed educational program in connection with the segregation fight with Patterson, "but I believe he will be in sympathy with it."

In saying that the South is winning the segregation battle, Sen. Boutwell cited the recent unanimous decision by a three-judge Federal Court panel upholding Alabama's School Placement Act and the decision postponing integration at Little Rock for two and one-half years.

He praised the work of the Citizens Councils, adding "I think you should be commened for the restraint you have shown, because we have had some real stinkers to contend with."

STATE SEN. Walter Givhan, veteran legislator and Farm Bureau leader, who is chairman of the Dallas Council and acting chairman of the Alabama Citizens Councils, introduced Boutwell as "a true Southerner, who has helped introduce and pass most of the bills to help maintain segregation in Alabama."

Givhan lauded Patterson and Boutwell as "two men who will stand up and be counted." And he praised several state senators, Senate nominee and others on the platform for "standing up and fighting for segregation."

THESE INCLUDED Sen. E. O. Eddins of Marengo, Sen. Roland Cooper of Wilcox, Sen.-Nominate W. F. Wilson of Hale and Sen.-Nominate Carl C. Golson of Lowndes.

The Rev. Cecil Etheridge, pastor of Selma's Southside Baptist Church, gave the invocation. Among others attending were Col. Alston Keith, Selma attorney and first chairman of the Dallas Council—first to be organized in Alabama; Mayor Chris Heinz, Dallas Probate Judge Bernard A. Reynolds, Furniss Ellis, John Traylor and Seawell Jones, members of the Dallas Board of County Commissioners.

May ask for mixing—

Birmingham News

Negroes press for own pool at North Birmingham Park

Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 6-25-58
P. 1

A Negro delegation said today it would petition for use of the all-white North Birmingham swimming pool if no action is taken by October on its request for construction of separate facilities.

The delegation, known as the Young Men's Citizen Group of North Birmingham, asked the Birmingham Park and Recreation Board to build a swimming pool and a gymnasium in Birmingham's Maclin Park at a board meeting today.

THE PARK BOARD reassured the delegation that its request would receive first priority when funds are available. **The board said it did not have** funds to meet the request at this time.

The board decided to have the engineering department survey the park area to detremine feasibility of building the pool there. It was stated that Maclin Park has a drainage problem which might require an above-ground pool.

The board also instructed Supt. King Sparks Jr., and his staff to ascertain the greatest needs in the North Birmingham area.

THE NEGROES were told the board would know more about financial possibilities after the beginning of the new fiscal year Sept. 1.

After the meeting, James Craig Jr., spokesman for the delegation, said his group would hold off until October. If nothing is done in the meantime "we definitely will petition for use of the North Birmingham pool," he said.

The present North Birmingham pool is open to whites only.

CRAIG IDENTIFIED himself as vice president of the Negro group, numbering about 20 persons. He said there are no recreational facilities for Negroes in the North Birmingham area, and his group believes a gymnasium and swimming pool would help eliminate juvenile delinquency.

He indicated citizens would be satisfied if some arrangement could be made with the Board of Education for year-round use of school gyms.

Segregation trial dates to be set here

News, P 6 B'ham Ala

Jan 1-31-58

Two racial segregation cases, calling for three judge courts, are expected to be set for trial when U. S. Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives of Montgomery comes here Feb. 17 to try another case.

The cases are a suit by a group of Negroes to enter Birmingham public schools and one by a Negro couple challenging the constitutionality of separate waiting rooms for white and Negroes at the Terminal Station here.

38a

JUDGE RIVES is one of the judges appointed on the three-judge court to hear the school segregation case.

Members of the court for the waiting room case have not been appointed. The U. S. Fifth Circuit of Appeals a few days ago reversed action of Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne of Birmingham dismissing this case.

Judge Lynne and Federal Judge H. Hobart Grooms, also of Birmingham, are the two other judges appointed to try the school case.

Judge Lynne is leaving next week for New Orleans to try a suit by the U. S. government against the United Fruit Co., charging a monopoly of foreign and domestic commerce. This is a mammoth case that may take a year.

JUDGE LYNNE said today that if he should not be here when Judge Rives is in Birmingham Feb. 17 during a possible recess of his case that Judge Rives and Judge Grooms would confer on setting the cases. The setting or the Terminal Station waiting room case hinges on the assumption that Judge Grooms, Judge Rives and Judge Lynne also will be appointed to try this case.

Judge Rives will be here to try a suit by the Woodward Iron Co. against the Internal Revenue Service to collect more than $3 million. The company claims it was illegally assessed this sum because of alleged errors in computing deductions or coal and iron ore mining properties.

OKs resolution on segregation

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

38a

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25—Alabama's Democratic Executive Committee, by a lopsided vote of 56 to 2, Saturday readopted a loyalty pledge barring as candidates in primary elections those who bolted to the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956.

News P1

The oath, as adopted, places no restrictions on rank and file voters in the May 6th Democratic primary. The committee readopted the loyalty oath, after adopting a separate resolution strongly supporting the principles of segregation.

Jan 1-25-58

Frank Mizell Jr., Montgomery attorney and one of the two committee members opposing the pledge, said he thought the party governing body should relent and permit the Ike voters become candidates if they desired. Grady W. Hurst Jr. of Chatom was the only other member voting against the loyalty oath.

Birmingham Ala.

The committee action, in adopting a resolution offered by State Rep. Hugh Merrill Jr. of Anniston, came after Alabama Democratic National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr. of Sylacauga abandoned his plan to include a segregation pledge in the loyalty oath.

McKay, a member of the state Legislature, was seated in the committee room, when the action was taken. He is not a member of the state committee.

MERRILL'S RESOLUTION regarding segregation declared:

"That we believe in and support the principal of segregation of the races and we abhor and are unalterably opposed to racial integration in any and all forms.

The same resolution assailed what it termend as "illegal high handed action" by President Eisenhower in sending federal troops to force school integration at Little Rock.

THE RESOLUTION also called on the U. S. Supreme Court to change its desegregation decision of 1954 "in order that white and colored people may continue to live together in peace and harmony."

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN Roy Mayhall lashed out bitterly at President Eisenhower and his supporters in Alabama, attacking certain newspapers in the state for backing the GOP ticket in 1956.

"The boys who sang the praises of Ike and Dick in 1956 are now singing a different tune," said Mayhall. "Now they are saying: 'Let's do away with the loyalty oath.'"

A resolution by Judge Frank Embry of Pell City attacked the Republicans.

THE REPUBLICANS and the president himself were strongly condemned in a resolution unanimously approved by the committee.

The resolution, among other things, charged that President Eisenhower "during the past five years has given our country the most derelict and incompetent administration in its history."

Offered by Circuit Judge Frank Embry of St. Clair County, the resolution charged that President Eisenhower is under the direction of "Gen. Sherman Adams, the publicly-approved enemy of the South, and has allowed the nation's business to be run by big business and big money agreeable to the Republican Party spirit."

THE RESOLUTION charged in addition that 40,000 small farm families in Alabama alone have been driven from their homes "under the Eisenhower-Benson conspiracy."

Because of the Eisenhower administration policies, the resolution said, economic and living standards of families have been reduced and curtailed by reason of governmental policies increasing the cost of living expenses, reducing the value of the dollar and charging the payment of large fees, commissions, brokerages and other sums to the treasuries of Eastern bankers insurance companies and other vested economic interests too large for competition by small business.

News P2

Jan 1-25-58

Declaring Republican policies have made a mockery of home loan financing, the resolution charged that brokerage rates as high as 14 per cent for mortgage loans have been charged by New York bankers in the case of a veteran obtaining a loan on his home.

Birmingham Ala

IMMEDIATELY AFTER the adoption of the Embry resolution, Ben Ray of Birmingham read the full text of the resolution setting the date of the first primary for May 6 and the run-off for June 3.

38a

The resolution set the qualifications for all candidates seeking to enter the May 6 primary and established midnight, March 1, as the deadline for candidates to qualify.

Ala

In addition, the resolution carried a so-called loyalty pledge barring as candidates all persons who did not support the Democratic ticket in full in the Nov. 6 general election.

The pledge was virtually the same as the one adopted two years ago.

The committee directed that copies of the resolution criticising President Eisenhower and the Supreme Court be sent to the president, to each member of the court and to all members of Congress.

McKay had proposed that the loyalty pledge, which he favors, be broadened for candidates to sign an affidavit they would uphold the state's segregation laws.

McKay is expected to become a candidate in the race for attorney general in which Asst Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion already is entered.

State Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston County, a Dothan attorney, also was expected to run for attorney general.

Meantime, Montgomery was thronged by public and party office aspirants, who were expected to start qualifying in droves immediately after the state committee completes preparations for May and June voting.

Mrs. Mary Texas Hurt Garner, secretary of state, said she would keep that office open until late afternoon to accommodate those who wanted to qualify as candidates. This office normally is closed on Saturday along with all other capitol offices.

Mrs. Garner, incidentally, is running for state auditor against John Brandon, presently state treasurer.

GUBERNATORIAL candidates were very much on hand, slapping backs and buttonholing spectators at the Democratic meeting.

Those thronging the Jefferson Davis Hotel lobby last night included Jimmy Faulkner, 1954 runnerup to Gov. James E. Folsom; State Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd, Public Service Commission President C. C. Owen, Judge George Wallace, State Representative Karl Harrison, Former Ninth District Congressman Laurie Battle, and Sheron Elebash. The latter is a Montgomery jeweler and entertainer.

Several avowed or prospective candidates for lieutenant governor also were here. These included State Sens. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, Joe Calvin, of Morgan, Sam Englehardt Jr., of Macon, E. W. Skidmore, of Tuscaloosa and Former State Sen. Graham Wright, of Talladega.

Miami Opens Up . . . All But Clubhouse

They're Losing Fight to Bar Negroes From Golf Courses

38a

Courier

P-2

Sat. 4-26-58

Pittsburgh Pa.

MOBILE, Ala.—This "is a white man's golf course," Commissioner Charles F. Hackmeyer said in making it known that the Mobile City Commission would fight a suit seeking to force the city to permit Negroes to play on the new Municipal Golf Course.

Pensacola opened the course to Negroes after being ordered to do so by a Federal court.

The suit was filed in U. S. District Court by three Negroes.

"We intend to fight this suit to the fullest extent," Hackmeyer said. "We intend, if necessary, to take it all the way through the courts."

HACKMEYER POINTED out that the new recreation center "we are building for them (Negroes) at Harmon Park will be the finest in this area. We would like to give them as fine a golf course as we have for the white people, but it's a question of money.

"But above all else, we intend to do everything legally possible to maintain segregation," he said.

Meanwhile the Municipal Golf Course in Miami, Fla., opened to Negroes and no incidents were reported. Previously, the course was open to Negroes only on Monday.

WHILE THE Miami links were dotted with Negroes and whites, the color line was expected to be drawn at the club house. Irvin P. Martin, concessionaire who leased the clubhouse from the city, was quoted as saying he planed to make it "private"—that is, segregated.

The NAACP, which won the court order integrating the Miami links, said it would go to court also if Negroes were barred from the club house.

In Pensacola, Fla., although separate locker facilities have been built for Negro and white golfers, City Manager Oliver P. Semmes Jr. said integrated use of his city municipal golf course is working out well.

Montgomery Preachers

Courier 38a Ala.

Sat. 4-26-58

Pittsburgh Pa.

P. 2

For two years the preachers (white) of Montgomery, Ala., remained quiet. They were not concerned about the bombing of Negro homes and churches and assaults on Negro men and women.

Then Negro preachers chose last Easter Sunday to give expression to a public appeal for equal justice in the courts.

Immediately, the learned white clergymen became excited. They reprimanded the Negro preachers. They say that the Negro preachers should not do all that public speaking. Instead, they recommend that the Negro preachers get together with them and talk over problems face to face.

That's just what the Negro preachers have been looking for if the white preachers would stop being scared and come out of their hiding places.

Mob Censorship

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

38a Ala.

World P. 8

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat 7-26-58

Although motion picture theatres have been picketed from time to time all over the country, the Wetumpka incident Saturday night was the first time, to our knowledge, that a movie has actually been lynched.

But that's what it was when the brave band captured the Dixie Drive-In and cut the power, stopping the showing of "Island In The Sun."

We have had occasion before to wonder about the mental process of grown men who toss dynamite, short TV power lines and shoot at buses. Now we feel that same inability to comprehend the thinking of those who forcefully interrupted the showing of a third-rate movie about a subject offensive to Southerners.

Can it be that there are people who really believe they are preserving segregation by such imbecilic acts? Did the drive-in commandoes suppose that an audience of their fellow citizens would have been influenced by the movie, that segregation would have been weakened by it?

Don't they understand how such acts, isolated though they are, discredit the whole Southern resistance to race-mixing? Sadly, we are forced to the conclusion that there is an element of our population which just can't understand. If they can be educated, it will have to come through vigorous prosecution in the courts, just as Birmingham juries educated, with maximum sentences, the klansmen who brutally emasculated an innocent, defenseless Negro last year.

The Wetumpka raid was certainly not in the same class as mayhem or bombing, but it was an outrage against the state as well as the audience. The theatre manager may have used bad judgment in showing the movie after he had been warned there would probably be trouble. But this does not excuse the raiders. If the perpetrators are not appropriately punished, they may be emboldened to try something more serious than mob censorship.

★ Tell It ★ To Old Grandma

Advertiser P.4-a

Fri. 12-14-56

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Montgomery, Ala.

Migration And Integration

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—I am attaching a clipping which I think is very significant—"Fewer Negroes moving North:"

38a

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 10 (AP)—Fewer Southern Negroes are thinking now of moving to the North as a result of the Montgomery example of passive resistance to segregation, a leader of the Negro bus boycott here said last night.

Ala.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy summed up a week-long "institute on non-violence and social change" as "a real religious experience" for Negro leaders.

It's my guess that this idea behind all of this integration legislation and South-baiting that is coming out of the North. These Northerners are getting disturbed by the huge migration of Southern Negroes to the North and the "do-gooders" know that just as soon as the Negro population in the North approaches our percentage down here all hell will break loose. They have got to stop this Negro migration.

Wouldn't it be a master stroke if the state of Alabama through its employment agencies went all out to pour more Negroes into Chicago, New York, Detroit and Cleveland and publicize such activities to the limit so that the Northern white people would see it as a "black wave" coming up from the South to engulf them.

FRANK LIVELY.
P.O. Box 851, Huntsville, Ala.

V

Ala. park suit dropped; costs city $90, 90 days

Afro-American P 7
Baltimore Md
Sat 1-25-58
38a
Ala

BESSEMER, Ala. — William Thomas and Blevin Stout last week dropped a Federal suit against the City of Bessemer and consequently a concealed weapon charge conviction of their lawyer was cut by $90 and 90 days.

Following a conference between Lee Bains, city attorney, and David Hood Jr., attorney for the two men, the park suit was formerly dismissed by U.S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne in Birmingham.

SHORTLY AFTERWARD, Hood appeared in Circuit Court before Judge Gardner G. Goodwin Jr. in Bessemer where he had appealed a concealed weapon charge conviction in Recorder's Court dating back to Oct. 1957.

Upon convicting the lawyer on the charge, Recorder James Hamrick fined Hood $100 and 90 days in jail. But in Circuit Court, when Hood changed his plea to guilty on the recommendation of Bains, representing the city, the Bessemer attorney was fined $10 and cost.

* * *

WHEN THOMAS and Stout agreed to drop the suit against the city, the City of Bessemer in turn agreed to build a park for colored to be ready for use by June 1, 1958. The stipulations of the agreement stated that the park for colored would "equal facilities at Roosevelt Park" for whites.

The agreement was signed by Mayor Jess. Lanier and City Commissioners Herman Thompson and Raymond Parsons.

Smokestacks And Magnolias

Advertiser P-4
Thurs 1-30-58
Montgomery, Ala.
38a
Ala

THE ADVERTISER has remarked before that segregation is not a factor in Southern industrial expansion. Industrialists looking southward accept it as a local custom, like Southern accents, turnip greens and quartets that sing hymns at election rallies.

The president of the National Association of Manufacturers — Milton C. Lightner — apparently is of the same mind. In Richmond the other day, he told the *News-Leader* that segregation has little or no effect on relocations of industry below the Mason-Dixon line.

Lightner, of Ridgewood, N.J., said further that Southern expansion "is as inevitable as the rising sun" and segregation would have little effect. Lightner meant orderly segregation, for "trouble arising out of segregation would very likely have an effect."

The industrialist will move his plant South only when conditions are unfavorable in the North. He will move to another area—any area—if conditions favor his corporation's operating more profitably.

A businessman may have his own strong views on racial matters. But he knows that at the end of the year there is no place on the annual report for sociology.

Suit Ends When City Promises Negro Park

World B'ham Ala. P1
Sat. 1-18-58
38a

BESSEMER, Ala.—(INS) — A segregation suit filed by two Negroes against the Southern Industrial city of Bessemer was dropped in Federal District Court Tuesday when the city commission promised to build A $66,000 park for Negroes.

Atty. David Hood, Jr., filed a "decree of dismissal" at the Bessemer Court when the city Commission signed an agreement to build the new park equal to the white one which Negroes are not allowed use.

He said his clients had decided to "compromise," despite a U. S. Supreme Court decision declaring segregation unconstitutional. He said "they recognize that time is necessary to make an adjustment."

This is one of the few racial suits that have been amicably settled. It began last August when two Negroes tried to play tennis in the all-white park and were removed by police when a crowd formed.

They immediately filed court action.

The New park will be equipped with tennis courts and a swimming pool and bath house facilities.

Negroes Drop Bessemer Suit

Commission Agrees To Construct Park

BY IVAN SWIFT

38a
Ala
Post Herald P.1
Wed 1-15-58
Birmingham
Ala

Bessemer Negroes trying to integrate the city's recreational facilities yesterday dropped their Federal Court suit after the City Commission agreed to build them a park "equal to facilities at Roosevelt Park."

U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne signed a decree of dismissal in his office after discussing the case with Atty. David Hood for the Negroes and Lee Bains for the City of Bessemer.

Part of the decree of dismissal says ". . . the parties herein have arrived at an amicable settlement of the controversy, which is the basis of this action."

The "proposal of settlement" signed by the Bessemer city commissioners says "the City of Bessemer proposes for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1957, to construct a swimming pool and bath house facilities at Carver School property or at Carolina-av property as will best fit the needs of the people of Bessemer, at an estimated cost of $66,000."

The proposal goes on to say the city will continue to develop the new Negro recreational facility until it is as attractive "and equal to facilities at Roosevelt Park."

June 1, 1958, is the date specified for the Negro park to be ready for use.

Commissioners Jesse Lanier, Herman Thompson and Raymond Parsons signed the document.

It, and the decree of dismissal, were filed yesterday, and each was based on the other. The Negroes filed the request for the decree of dismissal contingent on the City of Bessemer's filing the proposal of settlement.

The case, worked out by the attorneys for both sides, is believed one of very few racial integration suits to be settled recently without extended litigation.

"Keeping avenues of communication open" was credited as the reason the case was settled without a bitter court fight.

Segregation Oath Killed In Alabama

Times Union
Jacksonville Fla.
Sun. 1-26-58
P. 12
38a

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25 (AP)—Opposition from party leaders who feared a court test killed today a segregation oath which could have barred Negroes as candidates in Alabama's Democratic primaries.

No attempt was made to write the pledge into the rules for the 1958 party election because a majority of the State Democratic executive committee had made it clear beforehand they would reject it.

The oath would have required candidates seeking office in the May 6 primary and June 3 runoff to pledge themselves to defend the state's segregation laws.

A strong party loyalty oath which also had its origin in the fight over Southern white supremacy was readopted by the committee with only two negative votes.

It disqualifies any prospective 1958 candidate who voted Republican in 1956 or who "openly and publicly" opposed the Democratic presidential ticket.

The vote on the loyalty pledge was 56-2.

Although committee sentiment blocked the proposed segregation oath for candidates, a separate resolution endorsing the doctrine of racial separation was approved unanimously as a statement of party policy.

Gandhi Goofed In Alabama

Advertiser
4A
38a
Ala
Montgomery Ala
Wed 1-22-58

JAN. 30 will mark the 10th anniversary of the assassination of Mohandas K. Gandhi in New Delhi.

An appraisal of the Gandhism decade that followed is offered by Dr. Homer A. Jack in a guest editorial for *The Saturday Review*. Dr. Jack, minister of the Unitarian Church of Evanston, Ill., will be remembered by some Montgomerians for his visit here during the bus boycott as well as his attacks, which *The Advertiser* has reprinted, on segregation in Chicago.

More recently, Dr. Jack has distinguished himself as a member of the sponsoring committee of pacifists—"Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons"—who will sail a 30-foot ketch, *The Golden Rule*, into the Pacific bomb test area in April. The idea is to display a non-violent protest to man's violence. Since the U.S., unlike some other countries, protects its screwballs and cranks, the pacifists are in no danger and they know it. They will simply be ~~towed out of the target area~~ by the Navy.

Montgomery

But Dr. Jack is nonetheless a foremost exponent of this Gandhi business. He is in fact the author of two books about the Indian leader—*The Wit And Wisdom Of Gandhi* and *The Gandhi Reader*. In his editorial for *The Saturday Review*, Dr. Jack reviews Gandhi's rise to greatness and discusses how he evolved *satyagraha*, or non-violent resistance, from the writings of Thoreau, Tolstoy and the Sermon on the Mount.

Satyagraha has not been forgotten since Gandhi's death, Dr. Jack says: "If anything, it has increasingly become a universal method for an individual, a group, or an entire people to use against such evils as racism or colonialism."

★

FROM this it is inevitable that Dr. Jack should point to the Montgomery bus boycott. He does:

> The legacy of Gandhism beyond India's borders began before his death. One early aspect was the work of a tiny group in America named CORE (Committee Of Racial Equality). In the early 1940s, CORE adapted Gandhi's non-violent methods to the American race relations scene, especially in "opening up" restaurants and theaters to Negroes in the North. The bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, starting in December, 1955, was an extension of this technique to the American South, although it was quite independently started.

Although we have wearied of correcting those who have swallowed the enormous myth that non-violence, or *satyagraha*, licked the white folks in Montgomery, the prominence Dr. Jack has given his repetition of the common error seems to warrant another reply.

Gandhism had nothing to do with the race-mixing order which ended the bus boycott in Montgomery. When the boycott had obviously failed to achieve its purpose, Negroes filed suit in federal court as a face-saving move. They could have done this without the boycott, without once invoking the spirit of the Indian leader.

BUT as for the boycott itself—an entirely unrelated exhibition so far as the court action is concerned—this could by no stretch of the rational imagination be called passive resistance. It was extremely *active* resistance, employing an elaborate car pool, a fleet of shiny ~~new~~ station wagons—all sustained by thousands of dollars of outside money. Compare this to the naked protest of Gandhi and his followers and the analogy looks pretty silly.

The singular fact about boycott—or non-violent resistance, ~~or *satyagraha*~~—as attempted ~~in the South has~~ been its failures. It failed in Montgomery; it failed ~~in Tuskegee~~. In both instances, the boycott succeeded in inflicting severe economic damage. But in neither did it win any concessions. Quite the contrary: it aroused white resistance and generated animosities which had not been known ~~since Reconstruction~~.

Dr. King himself has apparently lost confidence in Gandhi. He supported federal bayonets, not *satyagraha*, for Little Rock's nine Negro children.

William F. Turner—

Controversial Alabama segregationist dies

38a

Jan 5-58

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 4—(AP)—A former Alabama elector who refused to vote for the Democratic nominees and instead cast his ballot for a Montgomery judge in the 1956 presidential election, died here Friday.

Funeral services were held Saturday for William F. Turner, 66-year-old Montgomery accountant.

News P. 27

Birmingham

He was the only one of Alabama's 11 electors to rebel against former Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver, the Democratic candidates for president and vice president. Instead, Turner voted for Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery for president.

He attempted to vote for Atty. Gen. John Patterson for vice president, but—reminded that two candidates from the same state cannot be given votes—switched to Sen.-elect Herman Talmadge of Georgia.

AS A CANDIDATE for elector in the 1956 Democratic primaries, Turner signed a "loyalty oath" to support the national party nominees for president and vice president. However, an Alabama Supreme Court ruling handed down in 1949 and still standing at the time, said in effect electors are free agents with the right to vote as they see fit for president and vice president.

"I am fulfilling my obligations to the people of Alabama," Turner declared . "I'm talking about the white people."

TURNER'S CHOICE for president, Judge Jones, presided over the vice cleanup trials in Phenix City and also figured in Patterson's fight against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The judge levied a $100,000 fine against the NAACP for failure of the organization to produce records of its operations in the state. Later he granted Patterson an injunction against the group, denying it the right to operate officially in the state.

The NAACP records were needed in a suit he filed seeking to put the Negro organization out of business in the state, Patterson contended.

Turner is survived by his wife, Mrs. Louise S. Turner of Montgomery, and one brother, Robert W. Turner of Tallahassee, Fla.

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common practice and does a great deal to retard the development of more than one community.

Hal Boyle says he got a big kick out of riding a special train from New York to Pascagoula, Miss., for the launching of the luxury ship Brasil, just completed by Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp.

He tells of becoming reacquainted with sections of America he hadn't seen at range for years by viewing them from the train window and of how generally pleasant and relaxing the trip was. Right he is. He says the airplane, as a means of travel, is fast losing its original glamor. Right again.

Nix golfers in Mobile

Afro American

Baltimore Md.

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP) — Colored golf enthusiasts can't use the city's new municipal course because it "is a white man's golf course." Yet the city can't afford to give colored golfers a course for themselves, because it doesn't have the money.

38a

Afr 4-26-58

This line of reasoning was voiced by two city commissioners last week as they announced intentions of fighting a suit brought in federal district court seeking integration of the golf course.

P. 14

The commissioners, Charles F. Hackmeyer and Henry R. Luscher, said they may hire special counsel to work with city attorney Fred G. Collins to defend the city.

* * *

HACKMEYER SAID:

"We have been doing everything within our power and our financial limits to give the colored people fine recreational facilities. The new recreation center we are building for them at Harmon Park will be the finest in this area. We would like to give them just as fine a golf course as we have for the white people. But it's a question of money.

"But above all else, we intend to do everything legally possible to maintain segregation."

The suit charges that colored persons are denied their civil rights, as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, by being barred from the golf course. It asks a permanent injunction restraining the commission from enforcing the "white only" rule, and also damages in the amount of $5.000

RACIAL SUIT CALLED OFF

Advertiser P/A
Montgomery, Ala.
38a
Wed 1-15-58

BESSEMER, Ala., Jan. 14 (AP)—A federal court suit calling for integration of Bessemer's city recreational facilities was dropped today when the City Commission said it would build a park for Negroes with facilities equal to the one used by whites.

U.S. District Judge Seybourn J. Lynne signed the decree dismissing the case. He took the action after a conference with City Atty. Lee Bains and David Hood, attorney for the Negroes.

The "proposal of settlement" signed by commission members said the city proposes to construct a swimming pool and bath house facilities for Negroes as will fit the needs of the people of Bessemer."

It is to be ready for use June 1 and the estimated cost is $66,000.

The proposal also says the city will continue to develop the Negro park until it is as attractive as "and equal to facilities" of the park for whites.

Florida NAACP Denies Quarrel With Rev. King

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
38a-Ala
Sat 1-11-58

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 10 (AP)—Florida officials of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People denied yesterday there is any rift among organizations seeking to expand Negro voting in the South.

Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia said in Atlanta there was conflict between the NAACP and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., of Montgomery who led the move to set up and operate the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to increase Negro voting.

King denied this and today, Dr. Leon Lowry, president of the NAACP in Flroifa, and Robert Saunders, field secretary for the NAACP in Florida, also say there is no misunderstanding about Negro vote efforts.

Lowry and Saunders said in a statement:

P/B

"The Florida State Conference of branches of the NAACP wishes to affirm the statement of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., in which he denied the report that there was a 'rift between the NAACP and his organization,' the Southern Christian Leadership Conference."

"In Florida the NAACP will work to increase Negro registration where such cooperation with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is available to promote registration of Negro voters and our branches are called on to continue the harmonious relationship."

King denies NAACP rift; plans to join

Jan 1958
Ala.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 9—(AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro leader from Montgomery, Ala., says there is no rift between his organization and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In fact, he told reporters yesterday, he planned to take out a life membership in the NAACP in New York today.

A report of a split between King, an official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the NAACP was published recently in the Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro newspaper.

THE REPORT was read in Atlanta by Eugene Cook, attorney general of Georgia, who said Tuesday that King "apparently refused to give in" to the NAACP and decided to stick to his own group.

Cook said the NAACP wanted control of all Negro civil rights matters and saw no need for a separate group to work for Negro voting.

King referred to the Courier report as "so erroneous I shouldn't even comment on it." He added "I have always had the warmest relationship with the NAACP."

King, a leader in the successful campaign to intergrate the Montgomery city transit system, opened an office in Atlanta last September for the leadership conference.

He was in Rochester to address a local discussion club. The meeting was attended by local NAACP leaders who welcomed him warmly.

King Warns Leaders Of Partisan Politics

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P.1
Tues. 1-14-58

Rev. M. L. King, Jr., warned U. S. leaders that they should not get tied up in the structure of partisan politics in [redacted] Sunday at Ebenezer Baptist Church.

The noted leader of the Montgomery bus protest movement spoke to an overflow crowd at the historic Auburn Avenue church. His appearance marked the third year in a row that the young minister and his father, the Rev. M. L. King, Sr., exchanged pulpits. The elder King preached at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Mongomery.

The Montgomery pastor took as his text, 'Structure and Destiny." He warned that race leaders shouldn't become so tied up with either the Democratic or Republican parties to the extent that they sacrifice principle and become a servant of a party line.

Rev. King related that he appeared before the platform committee of the Democratic National Committee in 1956. Later, he was approached by a committee that asked him to make five television appearances and address in key cities.

Later, after returning to Montgomery, a committee from the Republican National Committee approached me with an identical proposal.

"They told me they had $75,000 to spend towards obtaining the Negro vote. A large part of this money would have ben set aside for my own advantage. I studied their offers long and prayed over it again and again. Then I told them I couldn't do it.

"I knew that it would have given me an opportunity to educate my children and would have given me my first possessions in the world, but I could not sacrifice my soul in the structure of partisan politics."

Rev. King praised the people of Montgomery as being the "ground crew of democracy."

He said "You may read my name in the headlines and see my picture in the newspapers but without the people of Montgomery, I would not be where I am today.

"For people like Mrs. Rosa Parks and those who chose to walk in dignity rather than ride in shame were the ground of democracy."

P3
Daily World
Jan -58

Rev. King warned the congregation that the South is so caught up in the structure of segregation that it has become an insanity with them.

"You can talk with Southerners about every subject but segregation but when you mention it apparently normal men become violent and irrational. They are caught in the structure of segregation."

Rev. King departed immediately after his sermon for Chicago where he appeared before the Chicago Sunday Evening Forum in Orchestra Hall.

Montgomery Is Sitting Out The Dance

38a

MONEY speaks with a disinterested eloquence that is hard to squelch.

Thus the news that capital investments climbed to a new high in Alabama last year is a resounding answer to those who say the state's "quaint sociological practices" (segregation) are taking a toll industrially.

It is hardly a sign of stagnation or retrogression when Alabama Power Co. announces plans to spend $160,000,000: or the Southern Co., $150,000,000; or Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph, $31,000,000.

Advertiser P.4-A
Wed. 1-1-58
Montgomery, Ala.

These companies are not run by fools. They are men charged by their shareholders with investing wisely in sound enterprises. They have shown what they think of Alabama.

It is hard, perhaps, for the average worker to equate these corporate millions with his weekly paycheck. But the equation is there.

As investments have climbed, so has per capita income. State Chamber of Commerce executives say there are sound indications that, for the second straight year, Alabama has led all other states in percentage increase of per capita income — up 6.6%, against the 3.6% expected nationally.

Montgomery County, unfortunately, contributed next to nothing to the industrial growth. While nearly $500,000,000 was being invested in the state as a whole, only $10,500 was recorded here—about the price of a good pool table, as somebody remarked.

Nothing fails like failure. An out-of-state industrialist looking at these figures might write off Montgomery without further investigation. If $10,500 is the extent to which industrialists will go in one year, then he may not be interested in sending his millions there.

It should give pause to our civic and government leaders.

If Lauderdale can attract $1,000,000, Colbert $60,000,000, Cullman $1,000,000, Jefferson $20,000,000, Chambers $4,000,000—why only $10,500 in Montgomery?

Montgomery County is favored with all the enticements. Further, there is a desire for more industry. But, somehow, the message isn't getting through.

What needs to be determined is why, when everybody else is having a ball, we're sitting out the dance.

Race Haters Are Retarding South —Shuttlesworth

Journal + Guide p. 2
Sat. 2-15-58 Norfolk, Va

By RICHARD E. MOORE

38a

NORFOLK — Many white people of the deep South are beginning to realize that the segregation problem is going to be with them for a long time unless it is solved realistically" an Alabama civil rights leader said this week.

Here for a Negro History Week observance, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, Birmingham, Ala., told the Journal and Guide that the Negro's quest for full citizenship is becoming spontaneous all over.

• • •

HIMSELF THE victim of white beatings and bombings, Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said the Tuskegee incident is pointing up vividly the need for better approach to the race problem.

He said now that Alabama legislators have succeeded in passing the bill which would divide Tuskegee among five counties, they are running into other problems which they hadn't suspected.

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REV. MR. Shuttlesworth said the Alabama lawmakers are now faced with the problem of "who gets what," and actually besides Tuskegee Institute and the Negro-controlled Veterans Hospital, there is nothing in Macon county but space.

When asked about Gov. Folsom's attitude on the Tuskegee situation, Rev. Mr. Shutlesworth said:

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"GOV. FOLSOM is much more of a liberal than it would appear, but he is caught between the devil and the deep blue sea."

The governor, he said, has stated that he regards the Supreme Court decision of 1954 as the law of the land. Although he hasn't signed any of the bills in connection with the Tuskegee incident, Dixie pressure has kept him silent on many race issues.

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REV. MR. Shuttlesworth said this pressure was illustrated when Gov. Folsom was soundly beaten when he ran for the post of national committeeman.

Another pathetic problem in Alabama said Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth is the attitude of law enforcement officers. When asked about the numerous church and home bombings in the state, the pastor said there hasn't been a single prosecution, because "there must be an apprehension before there can be a prosecution."

• • •

"THEY CAN never seem to find out who did it," he continued. He said there have been something like 30 church bombings in the state within the last 10 years. "Even some of the policemen are admitted Klansmen," Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said.

The youthful-looking minister said there hasn't been as many cases of economic reprisals against colored citizens in Birmingham as in other places in the state.

• • •

HE ATTRIBUTED that to the fact that the city is highly industrialized and offers more jobs than some of the other places. He pointed out,, however, that some of the participants in the pending school desegregation cases have been intimidated.

One of the persons, Mrs. Anna M. Wilson, was fired from the job she had held for more than 10 years. Another colored citizen, Nathaniel Ridley, suddenly had a $1,100 mortgage on his home foreclosed.

• • •

REV. MR. Shuttlesworth himself has had his hospital and automobile insurance cancelled by state agencies. The hospital insurance was cancelled after he was severely beaten last September.

Two of his children are plaintiffs in the school desegregation suit which will be heard soon.

Not Always The Negro

Daily Home

While we are often shocked by stories of brutal crimes committed by Negroes we should never forget that white people too can be guilty.

Talledega, Ala.

Of course all Alabama still is sick at heart over the mutilation of an innocent and harmless Negro in Birmingram a few months ago, a crime for which the guilty were given maximum sentences by an outraged judge who spoke for an outraged society.

Wed. 2-12-58

From Ft. Payne now comes the story of a less serious, but still shocking, episode in which a Negro sailor trying to catch a ride on a highway was chased by two white men in a car until he became exhausted.

38a
Ala. p. 2

The story told to the sheriff was that the two ordered him to run on pain of being shot down. Fortunately somebody saw the episode and called the sheriff who drove to the scene and saw the Negro running along the highway with the car behind him.

He rescued the Negro and then apprehended the two men who are now formally accused of assault and battery.

Let Alabama society give them a fair trial and then if they are found guilty let their punishment speak the disgust of all decent people with brutes and brutality.

API Hit In Firing Teacher

38a
Ala

WASHINGTON (AP)—Trustees of Alabama Polytechnic Institute have been accused of violating academic freedom in failing to reappoint a professor who commented favorably on the New York City school integration effort.

Atlanta Const

A report of a committee of the American Assn. of University Professors on the case of Bud R. Hutchinson was published in the AAUP bulletin, official publication of the organization.

Bureau
p. 19

Hutchinson was let out last year after he wrote a letter to The Plainsman, the API student newspaper, in regard to the racial integration effort. He signed the letter with his name and title, assistant professor of economics.

Fri. 3-28-58

Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, API president, said Hutchinson "had expressed views on the question of segregation which were contrary to the views of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute."

"In the light of the emotion and tensions over this question in Alabama, I felt that Mr. Hutchinson could not expect to advance his career at this institution," Draughon added.

The AAUP committee report said that "academic freedom cannot be measured or limited by vague threats to the welfare of an institution or a community which may or may not result from what a professor says or does. If a professor must hold his tongue least he cause an alumnus to withhold a gift, a legislator to vote against an appropriation, a student not to register, or a citizen's feelings to be ruffled, he will be free to speak only to himself."

The report said that Hutchinson's action in writing the letter was "a valid exercise of his freedom to teach," for the nature of a college or university "justifies faculty members in making use of appropriate opportunities to teach the institution's students outside the clasroom."

The report was submitted by Paul Oberst, professor of law at the University of Kentucky, and Loyd D. Easton, professor of philosophy at Ohio Wesleyan University.

Publication of the Oberst-Easton report will be followed by a discussion of the case at the April meeting of the association's committee on academic freedom and tenure and its council. A recommendation to vote or to withhold the association's censure of the API administration will be made by the council to AAUP delegates at their annual meeting in Denver, Colo., April 25-26.

The association is a professional organization of about 40,000 college and university teachers and research scholars.

Hutchinson, a native of San Gabriel, Calif., who lived and attended school in Detroit, was in his first year at API. He wrote his letter to the Plainsman after the newspaper carried an editorial criticizing the New York City board of education.

The AAUP report argued that the letter dealt with matters of "factual accuracy and cogency of discussion" which are particularly "the responsibility of any teacher who is trying to educate his students in scientific habits of thought 'concerning social phenomena.'"

An Open Letter to

Courier P. 6

Senator John J. Sparkman

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Senator John J. Sparkman
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Sat. 1-18-58

Dear Senator Sparkman:

Ever since I had the opportunity to meet you and Mrs. Sparkman at the United Nations, I have mused over your potential as a statesman representing the state of Alabama. You are a handsome, impressive-looking man. That you have a basic sense of decency is apparent to anyone who talks with you. You are able and intelligent. Your record proves that. You have all the tools of brain, physique and personality with which to work.

38a

This letter is prompted somewhat by what you have had to say since you visited a number of Asian countries. You have spoken out boldly about the necessity for creating a rapport between the Free World and these countries which will keep these people on our side. You have said nothing about Africa, but you must know that the peoples of Asia and Africa are together. The spirit of nationalism is alive throughout both continents. There are a billion human beings involved and necessary natural resources the value of which cannot be computed.

I am confident that YOU want these human beings and these natural resources on OUR SIDE. That is why I think about you and deplore the embarassing situation in which you are placed by such men as State Senator Sam Englehardt, Governor Marvin Griffin of Georgia, Governor Faubus of Arkansas and many, many others in your beloved Southland who join in a fierce but fatuous struggle to continue the debasement and denigration of Negroes in the South.

SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN

You must know, Senator, as a result of your travels, that every act against the Negro is read AROUND THE WORLD. You and your colleague, Senator Lister Hill, would, I believe, like to be known and regarded as progressive liberals. But how can you when every day what you say in Washington is belied in Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas and Mississippi.

I believe that in your heart of hearts, you, personally, feel sorry for what has been, and is being, done to the Negro in the South. I believe you wish politics didn't force you to do your talking about far-away places rather than Macon or Wilcox Counties, or Montgomery in Alabama.

Just as you feel sorry for us, Senator, we feel sorry for you. You are one of many distinguished Americans who can see the handwriting on the wall. You, like us, fear and abhor this dreaded communism. But you know with what skill the Communists are fighting. You know how they are puncturing our defenses on the economic and moral fronts. You would like to do something to protect our fair country. But you can't speak out where it would do the most good—in Alabama, or Georgia, or Mississippi. If you're going to continue to be a Senator, it looks like you've got to give the job of saving the United States and protecting the Free World to somebody else. This is all the more regrettable because, as mentioned in the beginning of this letter, you are God-endowed with the talents which can make men great.

There are those who might become mighty bitter about John J. Sparkman and Lister Hill. But not us. We know that you are in a trap not of your own making. Maybe only prayer will show you the way out. We commend prayer to you.

Respectfully yours,

P. L. PRATTIS
Editor

Suit Ends When City Promises Negro Park

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 1-16-58

BESSEMER, Ala. — (INS) — A segregation suit filed by two Negroes against the Southern Industrial city of Bessemer was dropped in Federal District Court Tuesday when the city commission promised to build A $66,000 park for Negroes.

Atty. David Hood, Jr., filed a "decree of dismissal" at the Bessemer Court when the city Commission signed an agreement to build the new park equal to the white one which Negroes are not allowed use.

38a

He said his clients had decided to "compromise," despite a U. S. Supreme Court decision declaring segregation unconstitutional. He said "they recognize that time is necessary to make an adjustment."

This is one of the few racial suits that have been "amicabally" settled It began last August when two Negroes tried to play tennis in the all-white park and were removed by police when a crowd formed.

They immediately filed court action.

The New park will be equipped with tennis counts and a swimming pool and bath house facilities.

Negroes Drop Suit; Offered Suitable Park

38a

BESSEMER, Ala. (UP)—An attempt to integrate recreation facilities here was halted today when Negroes dropped a federal court suit after being promised they would receive "equal" facilities.

Daily News

U. S. Dist. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne signed a decree of dismissal Tuesday. The agreement came when the city commission promised to construct facilities for Negroes "equal" to those at Roosevelt Park, which bars Negroes.

Wed. 1-15-58

The commissioners agreed to build a swimming pool and bath house for Negroes at Carver School at an estimated cost of $66,000. It was expected to be completed June 1, 1958.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT

The agreement said in part that the disputing parties "have arrived at an amicable settlement of the controversy, which is the basis of this action."

The document was signed by Commissioners Jesse Lanier, Herman Thompson and Raymond Parsons.

The suit contesting the park's color bar was filed by William Thomas, 35, and Blevin Stout, 35, last year after they were halted in their efforts to play tennis at Roosevelt Park.

Dr. Martin L. King To Speak At Bennett College

Journal & Guide P. 10

Norfolk, Va.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. leader of the historical bus boyco Montgomery, Ala., will speak at Bennett College February 11 at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the local NAACP branch.

38a

Sat. 2-8-58

Dr. King, who heads the Association and more recently the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is also pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Mongomery.

WINNER OF the NAACP's Spingarn Medal for 1957, the 28-year-old minister will be making his only Greensboro appearance of the year.

38a Wo

The meeting will be presided over by Dr. Edwin R. Edmonds, president of the local branch. Dr. King will be introduced by the Rev. Charles W. Anderson, pastor of the United Institutional Baptist Church. Special music will be provided by the Greensboro Men's Glee Club.

Institute to Hear Negro Leader

News & Observer
Raleigh N.C.
Sun. 2-9-58

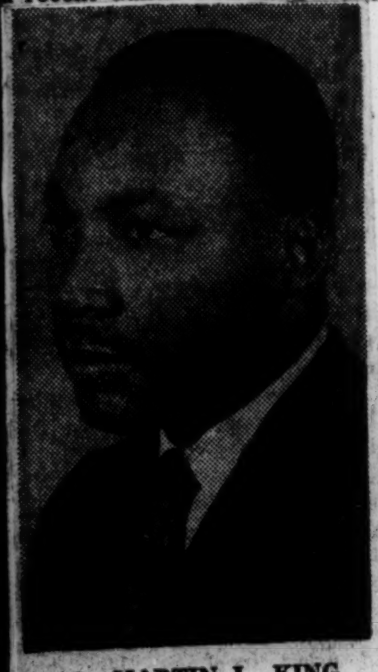
Raleigh's Institute of Religion brings to the city one of the South's outstanding Negro leaders on Monday night. Dr. Martin Luther King, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church of Montgomery, Ala., will speak on "Non-Violence and Racial Justice."

Dr. King's address will be given at 8 o'clock in the Needham Broughton High School Auditorium.

Gurney P. Hood, president of the Hood System Industrial Bank of Raleigh, will introduce the speaker. Rev. W. L. Clegg, pastor of the Hayes Barton Methodist Church will offer the invocation. Music will be supplied by the choir of the First Baptist Church directed by Harry E. Cooper.

A native of Alabama, Dr. King has studied at Morehouse College, Crozer Theological Seminary, Harvard and Pennsylvania and received his doctorate in systematic thology from Boston University in 1955.

As president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, he was leader in the famous boycott against segregation on public vehicles in his city. He is an admirer of Gandhi, and, as a recent Gallup Poll has shown,


DR. MARTIN L. KING.

he has gained international reputation as a religious leader through the application of Gandhi's methods to the racial issues of Montgomery.

P.4-I

While the main address of the evening will be held at Broughton Auditorium, four Institute classes will met at 7 o'clock at their usual places.

The group discussing contemporary religious thoughts will hear Dr. Creighton Lacy, Associate Professor of Missions and Social Ethics at Duke, speak on "The Church's Social Imperative."

The class on "Ethics in a Business Society," led by Dean C. Addison Hickman of State College, will discuss "The Concept of Social Responsibility."

The group discussing the Raleigh public school system will hear Dr. J. Francis Paschal, Professor of Law at Duke, speak on "A Legal Report: Recent School Legislation and Related Court Decisions Affecting the Raleigh Public Schools."

Dr. Burton Beers' class on "Our Enlarging Responsibilities in a Revolutionary World" will discuss "Competitive Co-Existence: The Middle East."

At 6 o'clock the women of the church will serve a fellowship dinner. Reservations for the dinner should be made before 1 o'clock Monday afternoon at TE 2-1119 or TE 2-0992.

Bus Boycott Leader Here

Herald 1/4A

Dr. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., Negro minister, will address a public rally at 8 tonight at the Greater Bethel AME Church, 245 NW Eighth St.

Miami Fla.

Dr. King led his people in the lengthy bus boycott in the Alabama capital, which attracted world attention.

He is in Miami to help launch an intensive drive to double the number of registered Negro voters. The drive is concentrated in 20 larger Southern cities.

Wed. 2-12-58

Tonight's meeting and the drive for voters is sponsored by the Inter-Denominational Ministers Alliance, the Dade and Florida Councils on Community Relations, the Dade County Teachers Association and the American Civil Liberties Union.

NATIONAL NAACP SUPPORTS BUDWEISER BOYCOTT

Martin Luther King to address Naacp jobs rally

Tribune P.5
Los Angeles Calif. Fri 2-7-58

The Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, has accepted the invitation of the Rev. Maurice A. Dawkins, leader of the Los Angeles "Budweiser Protest Movement", to speak at a mass meeting, sponsored by the Los Angeles branch Naacp Sunday, Feb. 23, at 3 p.m. at Second Baptist church.

The last Sunday of Brotherhood Month, the day is designated as the local branch Naacp membership campaign. Goal is 25,000 members and the rally with the Rev. King as the keynote speaker will stress the need for resistance to job discrimination.

"Rising unemployment and the stubborness of companies like Anheuser-Busch have led local leaders of Naacp to appeal to the community in the same manner that southern leaders have done in Montgomery, Tallahassee, Tuskegee and other places," the Rev. Dawkins stated.

The Rev. Mr. King is also expected to reiterate the theme that a "Voteless People is a Hopeless People" and to urge Los Angeles Negroes to press for 50,000 new registered voters.

The Rev. Dawkins also announced that Thursday will be known as "Bury Bud" Day in community.

Motorcades in the form of burial processions will cover the areas in which Negroes and Mexican-Americans predominate, bearing signs reading "Old King Bud is Dead" and "Bud is Still Dead".

☆ ☆ ☆

Charging the existence of an "Operation Quisling", where Negro salesmen "imported from all over the country, have been telling package stores, dealers and market owners that the protest is over, and that it is alright for them to order Budweiser again," the Rev. Dawkins said the parades are designed to "let the people know the truth."

"The protest is still on."

The minister-leader said some people have been confused by the conflicting reports and "truth squads" are being sent out on the heels of the beer company representative, who is covering each store and business selling Budweiser on Central ave. The minister also issued a list of businesses supporting the protest by not stocking Budweiser. (See adjoining column).

☆ ☆ ☆

The Rev. Dawkins announced that the branch has received a letter from Roy Wilkins, national executive secretary, stating that the action taken by the branch on Anheuser-Busch was fully justified. The Rev. Dawkins said this dispels questions as to whether or not the local branch is "in conflict with the national office in this matter of the Budweiser protest."

It was announced that Henry Lopez, president of the Council of Mexican-American Affairs and candidate for Secretary of State of California on the Democratic ticket, has announced his support of the protest and pledged the support of his organization, along with Frank Paz, president of the Mexican-American GI Forum. Their organization joined the growing list of groups supporting the boycott, including the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Local 300 of the Hod Carriers and Laborers, and 23 branches of the Naacp in Southern California.

Segregation Is Dying System, Rev. King Says

GREENSBORO, N.C., Feb. 11 (AP) — The Negro minister who led the boycott on Montgomery, Ala. city buses because of segregated seating called separation of the races a dying system today.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, who was to address an NAACP mass meeting here tonight, spoke earlier to Negro women students of Bennett College.

Wed. 2-12-58

"All the loud noises we hear—interposition, nullification, outlawing the NAACP — are the death throes of a dying system," he said.

Charlotte N.C.

"We are breaking loose from the Egypt of segregation and moving into the promised land of integratin — and I think we are going to make it. There are giants in the way, but it can be done."

King told students to enter the coming years with understanding and good will in their hearts, but to stay maladjusted to the old order.

"I never intend to adjust myself to mob rule, segregation, discrimination and the self-defeating effect of physical violence. It may be that the salvation of the world lies in the hands of the maladjusted.

"This is a great hour for the Negro in America and for people all over the world. There will be problems. Some may have to face losing their jobs.

"Some may face bombing, and some even physical death — but it will be worth it."

38a

White Mobile Church Places Ad Calling For Segregation In U.S.

38a

MOBILE, Ala. — (ANP) — A white Mobile church has come out in favor of segregation, placing an ad in a local paper endorsing it as a justified way of life.

The Call P.1

The Enon Baptist church placed the ad which was adopted unanimously by the membership, in a recent Saturday's edition of the Mobile Register. It appears to be a move to counteract the endorsement of 37 white ministers three days previously of a petition by 37 Negro ministers calling for an end to bus segregation in the Mobile area.

Fri. 2-21-58
Kansas City Mo.

Specifically, the Negro ministers asked for repeal of ordinances which require Negro passengers to sit from the rear forward and white passengers to sit from the front to the back on public buses. Their petition was presented to city officials of Mobile and neighboring communities. City officials here said they are considering the request.

The white church's segregation resolution, which was carried on the paper's weekly church page, read:

"Be it resolved that this church ...includes in our written doctrinal statements the time honored doctrine of racial integrity and identity, as follows:

"We believe that the Bible teaches that we should have the freedom of keeping the racial distinctions respectively separate; each maintaining its color and identity with pride, as God has providentially placed us; and that no race should impose itself upon another by forced integration or unwittingly seek a social preference with another race..."

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Alabama Tech Is Censured For Firing Teacher

38a
Ala.

Daily World
p. 1
Fri. 5-16-58
Atlanta, Ga.

DENVER (ANP)—The American Association of University Professors, voted censure last week against Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn for dismissing a teacher because of his views on racial integration.

The first case of its kind brought before the association, it grew out of a letter written to the student newspaper last May by Bud R. Hutchinson, assistant professor of economics, on racial integration in schools.

Hutchinson was abruptly dismissed without a hearing or payment of salary. The association castigated the school for failure to hear the teacher's side and also for the abruptness of dismissal without advance notice.

Negroes Petition For Swim Pool

38a Ala.

Advertiser
p. 1
Montgomery
Ala.
Thurs.
6-26-58

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—A delegation of Negroes Wednesday asked the Birmingham Park and Recreation Board to build a swimming pool for Negroes in the North Birmingham area or face the prospect of a petition for use of an all-white pool in the area.

The group, representing the Young Men Citizens group of North Birmingham, asked that a pool and gymnasium be built at Maclin Park.

However, there is little likelihood that any action will be taken before the end of this year because the board said there is a shortage of funds.

James Craig Jr., spokesman for the delegation, said his group would hold off further action until after October.

'Segregation Dying', -King

38a Ala.

The Informer
p. 1

HOUSTON — Dr Martin Luther King told an overflow crowd at St John Baptist Church on Dowling) Sunday that segregation and colonialism are dying. "We are working for one world spiritually; and we must be ready for widening opportunities and challenges of the new day," he said.

Hanging his address on three topics: "The end of segreation and colonialism by which Negroes are assured of freedom, all men;

It is not enough to work for a one world geographically we must work for one spiritual world;

"We must not expect God to do everything, but we must ourselves prepare and be ready for widening opportunities and also for the challenges that go ı them."

In connection wth his second point Dr King quoted John Donne, as Dr Lanier had done in a speech here several months before;

> .."…. No man is an island intire of itselfe; every man is a peece of the Continent, a part of the maine; if a Clod bee washed away by the Sea, Europe is the lesse, as well as if a promontorie were, as well as if a Mannor of thy friends or of thine owne were; any mans death diminishes me, because I am invoved in Mankinde; And therefore never send to know for for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee. "

DO IT IN LOVE

The Informer
p. 8
Sat. 5-24-58
38a
Ala.
Houston
Tex.

Dr King emphasized that the audience would have missed his point unless they realized that they must avoid violence and strife and must work with their neighbors in love.

He pointed out that violence always brings bitterness in its wake while love brings understanding and sympathy, the elements needed for real understanding of the peoples who must live side by side.

He made the distinction between liking somebody who abuses you, and loving them in the sense that Jesus loved all men and worked for the benefit and the glorification of all men. He said he did not like the people who had bombed his house and his family, but as a Christian he loved them and would do nothing to harm them or show violence to them in any way.

The 1700 - odd people who filled the aisles and literally overflowed, so that many never got in, benefitted by a speech that was at once exhorting them to action and at the same time inspiring them as Christians, to love their neighbors and love the people who do them wrong.

Dr King's voice is an ordinary voice and he doesn't raise it, but the reaches of his speech came in the wide expanse of Christian that he encompassed as the duty of his audience and all other people who claim to be Christians and law-abiding.

Central to the whole speech was the idea that all of us must work for improvement and betterment of the community, to the end that we will live and will work together in loving Christianity and without hate and strife.

Dr King becamse famous the world over for his leadership in the Montgomery, Alabama bus boycott in 1956. His address at St John was the highlight of the Commencement exercises of the Erma Hughes Business College graduating class.

Mobile Seeks Dismissal Of Golf Integration Suit

Advertiser p. 1A
Montgomery Ala.
38a
Tues. 5-6-58
Ala.

MOBILE (AP)— The City of Mobile cited three contentions Monday in seeking dismissal of a federal suit in which a group of Negroes has asked that the new municipal golf course be opened to them.

The suit was filed April 11 by three Mobile Negroes, John H. Sawyer, Samuel L. Andrews Sr., and Charles Sidney Goodman. They claimed their constitutional rights were denied by the announced refusal of the City Commission on March 12 to integrate the course.

In the dismissal petition filed Monday, City Atty. Fred Collins said the Negroes failed to show specifically that they had been denied any rights and privileges.

He contended further that the complaint showed the City Commission operates the course "in furtherance of a private proprietary function of the City of Mobile and not in furtherance of a public government function of said city."

Collins' third allegation was that the petition failed to show that the plaintiffs were ready and willing to abide by all rules governing use of the course.

The Mobile Negroes had said they are forced to go to Pensacola, Fla., 60 miles away, in order to play golf.

Colonel Sibyl Commanding

Advertiser p. 4A
38a
Montgomery, Ala.
Ala.
Wed. 3-5-58

¶ Go to jail to preserve segregation;

¶ Arrest the FBI to preserve segregation;

¶ Die to preserve segregation.

These positions have already been taken and patented by candidates for governor.

Candidate Jack Owen had to get himself a suitably Desperate Ambrose position and he didn't do bad, not bad at all.

To preserve segregation, Owen has proposed to deputize every white man in the state as a highway patrolman and in turn discharge the National Guard to prevent it from being federalized to force race mixing in schools.

Owen's idea certainly beats "going to jail" or "dying," and obviously is safer than putting the cuffs on the FBI. And possibly the proposal will attract many men, for any male citizen would be proud to wear one of those nifty blue and gray highway patrol uniforms. Think what they would be with the addition of a cavalry sword or a swagger stick.

The weakness of the Owen statesmanship is that it totally excludes the ladies. This is a time when women demand and get citizenship parity with men. They are being elected to state office in droves, the League of Women Voters makes more racket than the American Legion and Young Democrats.

They, too, will wish to be highway patrolmen, with skirts of blue and gray. Owen had better add a WAC division pledge and promise to make some snappy number like Sybil Pool the colonel in command.

Boutwell Says Committee Needed For Race Matters

Advertiser
Mon 6-23-58
P 3 A
Montgomery Ala

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Staff Writer

State Sen. Albert Boutwell says the Legislature needs a special committee to handle segregation matters.

And before he takes office as lieutenant governor in January the Birmingham attorney says he plans to confer with members of the incoming Senate about that and other problems, too, of course.

Boutwell was chairman of a Senate - House screening committee which functioned as a clearing house for racial legislation during the 1957 session. All bills affecting segregation went to that committee for study after the regular standing committees acted on them.

The Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor says the work of the screening committee convinced him of the need for some form of a special segregation committee on a continuing basis.

Its purpose is to combine the independent thoughts of 141 members of the House and Senate into the most workable legislation and to keep what Boutwell calls "ill-advised" measures from coming out.

"If we don't have something like that," the veteran senator explained, "we'll just go haywire. We'll be potshotting here and and potshotting there and never getting anywhere."

One of the problems of southern legislatures is finding a way to enact laws to preserve segregation without making it obvious, without making the legislative intent too apparent.

That's why legislators are careful to avoid mention of race or color in measures like Alabama's school placement law.

But, says Boutwell, it's important to watch out for other measures, too—bills which could be constructed by the courts as evidence of what the Legislature meant to do.

For example, he pointed out that a law cutting off funds to any integrated school was enacted in Virginia during the same session that brought passage of a placement law in that state.

Although the placement measure was written to avoid mention of race or color, the courts took note of the other law as proof that the Legislature intended to keep the schools segregated.

Boutwell says one of the most vital functions of a special segregation committee is to screen all racial measures to make certain that one doesn't slip through which might jeopardize others.

The incoming lieutenant governor said he doesn't have the authority to appoint a special committee although he does name the members of all committees which function in the Senate.

Race Issue Blamed For Park Leasing

38a Ala

Had Been Called Giveaway By Patterson

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn
Sat 11-18-58
P 7 A

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 17 – (UPI) —Conservation Director Robert Folsom Friday blamed 'racial unrest' for making it necessary to lease a state park area to private industry.

Atty. Gen. John Patterson, Democratic nominee for governor, termed proposed leasing of property at De Soto State Park in De Kalb County a "giveaway." Mr. Patterson currently is investigating a number of leases involving state land because "I won't stand by and let valuable state land be given away."

Mr. Folsom, brother of Gov. James E. Folsom, issued a prepared statement Friday morning. "The present Administration has tried time and time again to get an appropriation through the Legislature for state parks," he said. "This Administration has failed because of racial disturbance and unrest."

Mr. Folsom also indicated he felt state parks should not change hands no matter what the situation regarding whites and Negroes.

"The present Administration has always felt that the state parks should remain in public hands—race issue or no race issue. This Administration is proud that Gov.-designate John Patterson . . . concurs in this policy," Mr. Folsom said.

The controversy over the park started when Mr. Patterson made public a letter to Mr. Folsom Thursday. "Such a lease would constitute gross abuse of discretion and authority, would amount to a breach of trust and would be illegal," he wrote.

Commission Balks Parks Integration

38a

City Turns Down Negroes' Petition To Lift Race Bar

Advertiser
P 1
Montgomery Ala
Thurs 9-18-58

A petition by 120 Negroes seeking the integration of Montgomery city parks was denied by the Board of Commissioners here Wednesday.

The second bid for integration of Oak Park and other city parks met with a statement from the city Commission that "no integrated parks will be operated by the commission."

The petition which was filed here late Tuesday with the commissioners by Atty. Solomon S. Seay, requested a hearing before the board for the petitioners to present their views on the issue of integrating the parks.

In denying a hearing and rejecting the petition, the commissioners vowed once again to "close all parks if necessary to prevent racemixing."

OTHER PETITION DENIED

A similar petition was denied here Aug. 25 by the City Parks and Recreation Board.

Seay was unavailable for comment, but another Negro leader, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy had said earlier that his people were ready to go to court if city authorities denied their request.

Heading the list of petitioners were the names of Coretta S. King and Juanita J. Abernathy.

According to the city directory, one is the wife of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and the other is the wife of the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy. Both men took leading roles in the Montgomery bus boycott here two years ago.

Upon rejecting the petition, the board issued a joint statement Wednesday which stated:

WOULD CLOSE ALL

"A similar petition has been received by the Parks and Recreation board. At that time the commission announced that it would not operate any integrated parks and if neccessary, would close all parks."

"The commission will not operate any integrated parks. Under the circumstances we see no need for a hearing on the matter."

The rejected petition contended that the city is "enforcing, executing and pursuing a policy, practice, custom and usage of denying to petitioners and all Negroes similarly situated admission to the use of Oak Park and the other 11 or more parks . . . solely because of their race and color."

The petition requested that:

1. The policy, practice, custom and usage of denying to petitioners and all other Negroes similarly situated admission to and the unrestricted usage of the public parks now provided, owned operated, supervised and maintained by the city be immediately discontinued.

2. That hereafter, no distinction shall be made in extending and granting rights and privilege of admission to and the unrestricted use of Oak Park and all other parks in the city.

3. That the petitioners be granted the privilege of a hearing before the board of commissioners to present their view relative to the request.

Advertiser
Thurs 9-18-58

NEGRO PARKS OFFERED

In denying the petition, the board called attention to the "numerous and fine park facilities provided for Negroes by the city of Montgomery."

"We also call attention to the fact that another fine park is in process of construction for use exclusively by Negroes. These facilities have been praised by the National Recreation Assn."

Of the 120 names on the petition more than 75 per cent were those of women.

In this second request for integration of the city parks, the petitioners charged that the five or more parks provided by the city for Negroes are "not equal and incapable of being made equal to the parks provided by the city for whites exclusively."

DESIGNATED WHITE

"Oak Park and several of the other 11 or more parks designated for whites are more accessible to the petitioners than the five or parks operated and maintained for Negroes," the petition continued.

The Board of Commissioners, citing their previous statements made when the first petition was denied, said:

"The commission has in the past sought to provide excellent facilities for Negroes despite the fact that the Negroes have contributed comparatively little to the taxes and virtually nothing in the way of personal gifts."

Parks now proveded for Negros exclusively are Washington Park, Kings' Hill Park, Trenholm Park, Mobile Heights Park, and Houston Hill Park.

The board of commissioners also called the attention of the petitioners to the number of Negroes employed in the parks and the recreation work among Negroes.

"The payroll for these Negro workers exceeds $100,000 annually," the board said.

As an added protective measure to defeat the integration of the city parks, Montgomery has a city law which prohibits integration in parks and other recreational facilities.

JURY REJECTS $100,000 SUIT FILED BY NEGRO

38a

Minister Denied Use of 'White' Elevator

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill
Wed 10-1-58
P 9

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 30 (AP)—An all white, jury required 15 minutes Monday to reject a $100,000 suit filed by a Negro minister who was arrested after he refused to leave an elevator marked "white."

The Rev. T. W. Nelson sued the operators of a downtown office building after a charge of disorderly conduct against him was thrown out of court. Recorder's Court Judge Ralph Parker ruled that there was no city ordinance prohibiting use of elevators by both races.

Charged False Arrest

Nelson charged false arrest and malicious prosecution.

The office building had elevators marked "white" and "colored."

Elevator man George Thomas testified that he asked Nelson to leave the elevator and get on the nearby one used by Negroes. He said Nelson replied: "I'm as good as anybody else. I'm not getting off."

Tom Bentley, building superintendent, testified that after Nelson continued to refuse to leave the elevator, he told an associate to call police. Bentley denied that he told police to arrest Nelson.

No Decision on Appeal

The building employes testified that on occasions both white persons and Negroes rode together on the elevator designated for Negroes.

Orzell Billingsley, attorney for Nelson, said no decision had been reached on whether an appeal will be filed.

Nelson was among 21 Negroes arrested after they staged a mass violation of Birmingham's bus segregation laws on Dec. 26, 1956. The elevator incident occurred about two months before this. A suit attacking the bus segregation law is still in the federal courts.

38a 1958 ALABAMA REV. URIAH J. FIELDS

IKE, NAACP HIT

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

Racial 'Agitators' Attacked At Negro Church Dedication

Mon. 5-19-58

A Montgomery Negro minister attacked the NAACP, President Eisenhower, and "agitators" of both races as his congregation Sunday entered a new church that replaces one destroyed by bombs 16 months ago.

The Rev. Uriah J. Fields also blasted the "two standards of justice, white and Negro," while emphasizing the many advantages of being an American Negro.

The congregation and spectators marched, with police escort and band music, from the Day Street playground to the new sanctuary of the Bell Street Baptist Church.

Fields denounced Roy Wilkens, executive secretary of the NAACP who he said refused to donate to the rebuilding of the destroyed church.

He also blamed agitators as the cause for the lack of harmonious human relationship here in Montgomery." But Fields also declared that Uncle Toms must be eliminated."

Many agitators do so only for personal gain or to seek popularity, the Negro minister charged.

Fields took President Eisenhower to task because the President has offered a plan to unarm the world; but has not come up with a plan to unarm Americans who are bombing homes, churches schools, and Jewish synagogues."

He paid tribute to Mayor W. A. Gayle and other Montgomery city officials.

The church was among Negro churches and homes bombed here Jan. 10, 1957. The congregation has been using the school building of the Trinity Lutheran Church.

The new building, still not completed, is of brick. Fields said more than half the cost of its construction is still to be raised.

✓

Whites, Negroes urged to cooperate

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 7-2-58
P. 1
News
38a
Ala

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 2 —(AP)— Gov. James E. Folsom said today Alabama's racial problems can best be solved if white and Negro leaders "get together and work out their mutual differences."

He told a news conference he has followed a consistent policy of working with leaders of both races, and added:

"I believe it has paid off. You can call it moderation or soft or whatever you want to call it, but we have no serious threat of integration at this time."

Continuing, the governor said "it is the duty of the leaders of both races to get together" and settle their differences, and he added, "eventually it will be done."

FOLSOM, back in his office for the first time after a trip to the World's Fair at Brussels, chatted amiably with newsmen. On other matters, he said:

He has no thought of calling a special session of the Legislature before he leaves office next January except possibly to rewrite Alabama's insurance laws. And he would consider it then, he said, only if he had assurance something could be accomplished.

His expenditure of state funds to visit Europe was "strictly legal" and justifiable, he said.

Finding a way to increase appropriations for education is a "problem for the incoming Legislature and the incoming governor, and I wouldn't attempt to tell them what to do."

ELABORATING on school needs, Folsom said annual appropriations have increased from $30 million a year to $117 million since he first took office in 1947.

"I guess if you'd turn the whole state government over to the school people, they'd still sing the same old song of gimme some more," the governor continued. "The situation was critical when I was in the first grade."

Folsom said one thing wrong with the education system is that "they have too many theorists who think every teacher has to be a Ph.D."

He criticized the standards of accrediting schools, too, insisting that accrediting agencies have no "right to tell the sovereign state of Alabama what is good and what isn't."

Some of the accrediting authorities, he said, "aren't practical enough to tell the difference between a corn stalk and a cotton stalk."

FOLSOM SAID his office has offered every assistance to Atty Gen. John Patterson, the Democratic nominee for governor who will succeed the outgoing chief executive in January.

"We have extended him the same courtesy that has always been extended," he added.

P. 2

Folsom Gives Defense Of His Racial Policy

Birmingham Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 7-3-58
P. 1
38a

Says Leaders Of Both Races Can Work Out Problems; Attacks Professional Educators

FROM PRESS REPORTS

MONTGOMERY, July 2—A talkative Gov. James E. Folsom, just returned from Europe, gabbed with reporters for nearly an hour today about almost everything from segregation to spending.

He held out a formula for racial harmony in one hand and swung a verbal shillelagh at professional educators with the other.

Folsom, meeting newsmen formally for the first time in many weeks, seemingly couldn't find praise enough for the Irish republic, which he said is about the only democratic nation he visited.

Back on domestic issues, the governor said racial problems can best be solved if white and Negro leaders are willing to get together and work out their differences. He didn't elaborate.

Folsom, whose critics at times have called him "soft" on the segregation issue, claimed success for his policy of trying to work harmoniously with both races. At any rate, he said, "We have no serious threat of integration at this time."

The governor said it is the "duty of the leaders of both races" to work their problems out, and ultimately, he predicted, "It will be done."

Folsom's outburst against professional educators was touched off by a discussion of the 10 per cent cutback in school funds.

He said the state's appropriation for education has gone up from 30 mililon a year to $117 million since he first took office in 1947, but that educators are still asking "gimme more."

"I guess if you'd turn the whole state government over to the school people, they'd still sing the same old song of gimme some more. The situation was critical when I was in the first grade."

The governor said there are too many "theorists" in education who, as he expressed it, "think every teacher has to be a Ph. D."

He said he has no thought of calling a special session of the Legislature except perhaps to rewrite Alabama's insurance laws. But before he did that, he emphasized, he would have to have assurance that something could be accomplished.

When it was brought out more that than 100 Alabama high schools are unaccredited or face loss of accreditation, Folsom retorted, "Who makes up the accreditation? And what association has the right to tell the sovereign state of Alabama what its schools should and should not have."

Folsom defended the expenditure of more than $12,000 for his trip to Brussels as "state business. I was representing the state. It was strictly legal and I thought the state should be represented."

Folsom said he visited France, Belgium, Holland, England and Ireland on his European trip and had planned to go to the Holy Land, but was told not to because of the fighting in Beirut.

P. 3
38a

"I liked Ireland best of all," said Folsom. "It's the only republic we visited. I drove from Dublin to Cork and back again, and what impressed me the most was that 98 per cent of the names on the stores and advertising signs were Alabama names. Yes sir, 98 per cent were names you find right here in Alabama."

Ala

Graetz going to Ohio—

Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.
Tue. 8-5-58

White pastor quits Negro church post

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 5 —(AP)— The Rev Robert S. Graetz, a young white minister who has taken an active part in the fight against racial segregation, i leaving here to become pastor of a Columbus, Ohio church.

P. 1

Graetz, 30-year-old pastor of the all-Negro Trinity Lutheran Church in Montgomery for the past three years, announced today he has accepted a call to St. Philip Lutheran Church in Columbus.

The transfer is effective Sept. 1.

Graetz has conducted services in the past in the Columbus church and taught a Sunday School class there while attending Lutheran Capital University and Seminary in Columbus.

MONTGOMERY Negroes will join in a tribute to the departing clergyman at a mass meeting Aug. 18 at the Holt Street Baptist Church, where the famed boycott of segregated city buses began in December, 1955. The boycott ended more than a year later after city and state bus segregation laws were held unconstitutional.

The Montgomery Improvement Assn. which directed the mass refusal of Negroes to ride the buses, will sponsor the farewell meeting for Graetz, who is a member of the MIA executive committee.

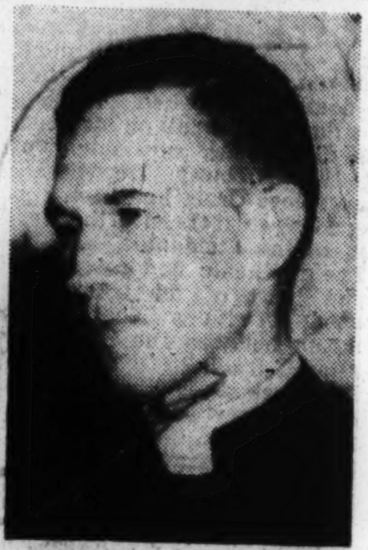
Graetz, whose integration efforts made his home a target of three dynamite bombs, was a familiar figure at the Negro mass meetings held weekly during the long boycott.

When the Negroes set up a car pool to provide transportation for their race, the white minister drove one of the cars.

GRATEZ AND his family have received hundreds of threatening telephone calls because of the clergyman's anti-segregation stand, and his brick home near the Negro church has twice been damaged by bombs. A third bundle of dynamite was tossed on his lawn but failed to explode.

Graetz, a native of Clarksburg, W. Va., came to Montgomery after two years at the American Lutheran Church in Los Angeles, Calif. He said the congregation at the church where he is going also is predominantly Negro.

The minister and his wife, a native of East Springfield, Pa., met while in college. They have three daughters and two sons.



THE REV. R. S. GRAETZ
... Back to Ohio

38a 1958

ALABAMA

WETUMPKA, ALA.
FILM-ISLAND IN THE SUN

Movie Man Asks Mayor For Safety

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues 7-22-58
P. 1

Elmore Theater Owner Files Plea After Mob Scene

By STUART CULPEPPER
Advertiser Staff Writer

The owner of an Elmore County drive-in theater said Monday he has asked the mayor of Wetumpka for protection after the showing of a racially controversial film was blocked by a mob of 200 demonstrators Sunday night.

38a

The request for help came after two teen-agers, former employes of owner Max Singleton, claimed they were fired at three times as they left the drive-in lot after checking it for the owner.

Ala

Lester Holley, Elmore County sheriff, said investigation proved the youths' story a hoax and that the teen-agers apparently "just wanted some excitement."

Holley said he questioned 17 volunteer witnesses from a crowd of curiosity seekers that was at the theater site when the attack on the youths' automobile was supposed to have happened.

"The witnesses' story greatly contradicts the story told by Dewey Dempsey, 18, and his 15-year-old companion, Howard Tatum," Holley said.

The teenagers reported they were fired at as they left the exit of the theater. The automobile in which they were riding showed broken window glass on the left front, and a small hole over the left front door.

Holley said the indenture of the car was not made by a bullet. He also quoted the Dempsey youth's stepfather as saying the car window has been broken for a couple of weeks."

Both of the youths refused to admit that their story is false, Holley said.

Singleton, owner of the Dixie Drive-In Theater seven miles west of Wetumpka on Alabama Highway 14, said Sunday he would not show the movie "Island in the Sun," which depicts a romantic interest between a Negro man and a white woman, after demonstrators gathered outside the movie Sunday night blocking the gates with their cars and cut the power to the projection room.

The theater owner said he dosen't plan to bring charges against anyone because of the incident.

But Monday, Singleton said he had asked Mayor Mac Freeman of Wetumpka for protection. Freeman said he would check their story and see if they need protection.

Singleton claimed Sheriff Holley told him Saturday "I warn you not to show the picture. Now, if you do, you're going to have to look for your own law protection because I'm going to have no part of it."

Holley denied Monday afternoon he made the statement.

"I warned him that the people of Elmore Country were good decent people and would not stand for a picture like that being shown around here," Holley said.

Tues 7-22-58

Mob Censorship

38a

Although motion picture theatres have been picketed from time to time all over the country, the Wetumpka incident Sunday night was the first time, to our knowledge, that a movie has actually been lynched.

Advertiser

But that's what it was when the brave band captured the Dixie Drive-In and cut the power, stopping the showing of *Island In The Sun.*

P. 4A

We have had occasion before to wonder about the mental process of grown men who toss dynamite, short TV power lines and shoot at buses. Now we feel the same inability to comprehend the thinking of those who forcefully interrupted the showing of a third-rate movie about a subject offensive to Southerners.

Montgomery, Ala.

Can it be that there are people who really believe they are preserving segregation by such imbecilic acts? Did the drive-in commandoes suppose that an audience of their fellow citizens would have been influenced by the movie that segregation would have been weakened by it?

Wed. 7-23-58

Don't they understand how such acts, isolated though they are, discredit the whole Southern resistance to race-mixing? Sadly, we are forced to the conclusion that there is an element of our population which just can't understand. If they can be educated, it will have to come through vigorous prosecution in the courts, just as Birmingham juries educated, with maximum sentences, the klansmen who brutally emasculated an innocent, defenseless Negro last year.

The Wetumpka raid was certainly not in the same class as mayhem or bombing, but it was an outrage against the state as well as the audience. The theatre manager may have used bad judgment in showing the movie after he had been warned there would probably be trouble. But this does not excuse the raiders. If the perpetrators are not appropriately punished, they may be emboldened to try something more serious than mob censorship.

Mob Demonstrates At Wetumpka Film

Birmingham Post Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Sun 7-22-58
P. 7

Theatre Was Warned Not To Show Controversial 'Island In Sun'

WETUMPKA, July 21 (UPI)—A mob numbering about 100 staged a noisy demonstration last night at a drive-in theater showing the controversial movie "Island In The Sun."

The group used four cars to block the theater entrance herded some customers out of teh enclosure and apparently sabotaged the theater's power supply. One newsman was chased from the scene and a part-time news photographer was beaten and his film confiscated.

38a

Some demonstrators were heard to say they were members of a white citizens council group. But Glenn Saunders of Montgomery, publicist representing a branch of the Citizens Councils of Alabama, said so far as he knew no organized unit of that organization exists in the county where the incident occurred.

Ala

(Two rival citizens council groups have been formed in Alabama since the racial issue flared up in 1954, one headed by Birmingham segregationist Asa Carter. Saunders is a member of the other group, operating mainly in Central and South Alabama.)

The film, starring Negro singer Harry Belafonte and Joan Fontaine, has caused similar incidents throughout the South. The Dixie Drive-In preceded the show with advertising which said "while we dare show it, we do not endorse it."

Sheriff Lester Holley said "no investigation is going to be made. Even the manager at the theater has not called me."

Holley said he told Singleton nit to show the film Saturday night. "He went ahead and ran the film and got into trouble. I guess that's why he didn't call me." ⅛ ⅛ ⅛

The sheriff said he knew "nothing" about the demonstration until the Montgomery Advertiser telephoned him one of its photographers had been beaten. "I sent some officers out there then but there were only three cars around and they were pulling off. Anyway, there was nothing we could do. It was all on private property."

Holley blamed the demonstration on the "mothers and fine women in Elmore County that wanted the movie broken up." He said the Dixie Drive-In catered to teen-agers and "it was the women in the county that passed the word around."

Manager Max Singleton told United Press International it was a "night of terror."

"If we had come out like the mob shouted for us to do . . . we would have had it. My wife and I made a break for it in our car but they chased us in automobiles and a truck.

"We were hemmed in front and back so I stopped the car and we ducked into a neighbor's house about a mile from the theater. They stopped their cars and watched the house for a long time.

"My wife was hysterical for we had left her son and daughter, by another marriage, back in the theater lot. They had a shotgun but we knew if one shot was fired it would bring real trouble."

Singleton said he would not press charges. "I was told by a high official—I won't give his name because I don't want to get him mixed in this—that I wouldn't have a dog's chance. We just don't have any law for trouble like this."

The manager said he would not show the film again. "I value my life more than any movie," he said.

Film in the cameras of Dick Boone and Mills Cowling, both assigned to cover the incident by the Advertiser, were confiscated by the mob. Boone

200 object to picture—

Wetumpka mob stones drive-in, race film halted

38a

WETUMPKA, Ala., July 21—A rock-throwing mob estimated at 200 persons kept the controversial movie, "Island in the Sun," from being shown at a drive-in theater ~~near here~~ last night.

The movie, which shows a romantic interest between A Negro man and a white woman, had been scheduled for its first showing Sunday evening.

The drive-in earlier said in a newspaper advertisement: "This is the one that is banned all over the South. While we dare to show it, we do not endorse it. Make up your mind about seeing it."

News

p1

A CROWD reportedly began gathering about 8 p.m., shortly after the movie began. The electric power at the drive-in was cut off by the crowd after about 30 minutes of the showing.

It was reported that cars at the gates of the theater prevented some of the automobiles inside from leaving.

News 7-21-58

Richard Boone, a photographer for The Montgomery Advertiser, said that when he arrived to take pictures of the incident, he was slugged by members of the crowd and the film in his camera ruined.

Another newsman said he was warned to take no pictures and a second photographer said his camera was taken from him, the film removed and the equipment returned.

Birmingham Ala

BOONE SAID some of the crowd also threw rocks at photographers.

Max Singleton, owner of the drive-in, could not be reached for comment early Monday.

It was reported in The Advertiser, however, that Singleton and his wife drove out of the theater and were chased by other automobiles.

They went to a neighbor's house, the paper said, and telephoned officers.

Elmore County Sheriff Lester Holley said deputies sent to investigate reported they arrived about 9:30 p.m. and that no crowd was outside the theater.

DEPUTIES said the few cars that remained were leaving when they drove up.

Singleton later returned to the drive-in, Holley said. He was quoted as saying:

"We will not attempt to show the picture again for our own protection."

Holley said no charges had been filed. He said except for the photographere being struck he had received no complaints.

Singleton was quoted in The Advertiser as saying employes fired shotguns about 2:30 a.m. Sunday to frighten away two men in a car with covered license tags who drove up to the theater.

News

HOLLEY SAID, however, that no such incident had been reported to him.

News

HOLLEY SAID he had advised Singleton earlier in the week not to show the movie.

7-21-58

"Don't run that show," Holley said he told the theater-owner, "cause if you do you'll have trouble."

Holley said he told Singleton he would not furnish him protection for something he thought was wrong, in case there was trouble.

The sheriff reported he had phone calls from mothers throughout the week protesting the picture's scheduled opening.

38a

THE DRIVE-IN is the only one in the vicinity, Holley said, and is a favorite spot for teen-agers.

Holley said Singleton told him he saw no harm in showing "Island In The Sun."

Stars of the picture are Joan Fontaine and Harry Belafonte.

Earlier in July, the owner of a Negro drive-in agreed to cancel a showing of the picture when City Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal complained to him about it.

Singleton said he had decided against trying to bring any charges.

"I was told by a man I won't name that I could bring it before a Grand Jury but I wouldn't have a dog's chance," Singleton said. "He suggested that it might be better just to drop the whole matter."

Singleton estimated he might have taken in as much as $2000 for the five-day showing.

"A whole lot of people probably would have come to see it," he said.

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was slugged over the right eye by an unidentified man.

"I didn't recognize anybody there," said Boone, "but it definitely was a Knan%type mob rally." The 17-year-old photographer had a large, purplish bruise over his right eye where he was struck.

Bruce Wyatt, chairman of the Montgomery Chapter of White Citizens Councils, said 'I do not think the protest was an organized effort on the part of any group, but possibly had the blessings of all Southern whites regardless of their association."

POWELL NOT INVITED

Times-Union
Jacksonville Fla.

Integration Meet Set by President

Fri. 6-20-58

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—President Eisenhower today called four Negro leaders to a White House conference Monday for discussion of school integration problems. p. 48

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), who has been seeking a conference with Eisenhower on integration for months, was not among those invited.

Scheduled to attend the session are the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and leader of a bus boycott in Montgomery; A. Philip Randolph of New York, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Roy Wilkins of New York, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of colored People; and Lester B. Granger of New York, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Atty. Gen. Rogers also will sit in at the meeting, as will two Eisenhower aides on minority group matters—Fred Morrow, a Negro, and Rocco Siciliano.

"It will be a talk with Negro leaders on problems dealing with press secretary James C. Hagerty said.

Asked why Powell had not been invited, Hagerty said he did not know.

Powell, recently indicted on income tax evasion charges, bolted the Democratic party ranks in 1956 to support Eisenhower for re-election.

During the Little Rock, Ark., school integration crisis last fall, Powell asked Eisenhower for a conference to discuss the integration problem generally. The President notified Powell he would see him, but no date for a meeting ever was set.

Asked today whether the schedule conference resulted from the Powell request last September, Hagerty replied:

"It is a meeting that Mr. King first asked for last year."

Hagerty said King made the request before the Little Rock crisis, and renewed it recently.

Negroes, Ike Will Discuss School Strife

Jackson News
Jackson, Mississippi
Fri. 6-20-58

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Negro leaders meeting with President Eisenhower at the White House Monday likely will discuss the possibility of violence when more integrated schools open this fall, an informed source said today.

Presumably they will ask the President what he plans to do if violence similar to that at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., last fall occurs again. P. 18

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) late Thursday revealed plans for the conference. White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty later confirmed it.

Four Negro leaders were invited. Powell, who is under indictment for income tax evasion, was not among them. Hagerty said the meeting had been requested by the Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery, Ala. Improvement Assn.

Powell said the meeting was "my idea."

A source close to civil rights matters told United Press International the Negro leaders also probably will press for a speed-up in government action in civil rights matters, specifically intensive investigations by the new Civil Rights Commission and Justice Department prosecution in vote denial cases.

Ike, 4 Negro Leaders To Discuss Integration

Pitt. Herald. P. 2
Birmingham
Ala.

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI) —President Eisenhower will meet with four Negro leaders at the White House Monday to discuss school integration problems, the White House said today.

Press Sec. James C. Hagerty reported on arrangements for the meeting after Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) scooped him on the announcement and said the meeting was "my idea."

Hagerty, however, said the meeting had been requested by the Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery (Ala.) Improvement Assn. King is scheduled to attend the White House meeting.

Fri. 6-20-58

Powell, under indictment for income tax evasion, was not among those scheduled to meet with the President. A "tentative" date for them to get together has not been kept since the President made it last September.

Powell's office listed Monday's participants as King; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Hagerty said the meeting also would be attended by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

Hagerty said "I don't know" when was asked why Powell, who has pressed for such a meeting, was not invited.

The White House spokesman said it would be "a talk with Negro leaders on problems dealing with school integration."

Southern Christian Leadership Conference and leader of a bus boycott in protest of segregation in Montgomery.

Birmingham
Ala.

OTHERS CALLED to the session are A. Philip Randolph, New York, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Roy Wilkins, New York, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; and Lester B. Granger, New York, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Also to sit in at the meeting will be Atty. Gen. Rogers and two Eisenhower aids on minority group matters — Fred Morrow, a Negro, and Rocco Siciliano.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), who has been seeking a conference with Eisenhower on integration for months, was not invited.

Asked why Powell had not been invited, Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said he did not know.

"It will be a talk with Negro leaders on problems dealing with school integration."

Martin Luther King invited to discuss school integration

News

WASHINGTON, June 21—(AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomerq, Ala., is one of three Negro leaders called to a White House conference Monday for discussion of school integration problems.

P. 10
Sat. 6-21-58

King is president of the

Dr. King Hurls The "Do Something Yourself" Challenge

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.

In a stirring address here at Wheat Street Church, Wednesday night, Dr. M. L. King, Jr., called upon our people in no uncertain terms to aid federal agencies by doing their part toward achieving full citizenship for all citizens. This is sound advice. We must constantly work in a constructive way to build goodwill with good conduct. Another citizen from Alabama, Booker T. Washington, had come a generation before exhorting — 'Let your buckets down where you are.'

The young leader of the Montgomery bus protest, in tracing the Negro race through three periods, fired away on the third period, that of beginning with the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

Wed. 12-17-58

This new period, he said, has seen us come from the wilderness of legal segregation and inspite of the dynasties that are working against us, we will continue our progress. He cited three major eras: The first stage being slavery; the second, the era of "separate but equal", with the third having the torch by which we hope to 'walk through the valley in peace."

Dr. King was correct in his warnings that we must be ready for both sufferings and sacrifice. These are the sum totals of what people endured across the ages for the price of freedom.

Such an address, fraught with its gems of wisdom and its phrases of tested philosophy, quite naturally would be backed by the speaker's defense of his non-violent approach to problems. He would hold out the life of our Saviour in His teachings, using the parable, "that to turn the other cheek, means that it is better to go through life with a scarred body than with a scarred soul."

P. 6

It is well that Atlantans had another pleasure of listening to a young leader who has dedicated his life early to a just and meritorious cause. He has the vim, vigor, the intellectual resource, the native honesty and courage to make a laudable contribution. It is predicted that the country and the nation will be benefited by his having been timed to this generation for this priceless service that he so handsomely espouses.

Rev. King says Eisenhower plea "dangerous" to U. S.

Fri. 5-23-58

MIAMI BEACH, FLA. — Pres. Eisenhower's plea for patience and forebearance by Negro leaders was assailed this week as "potentially dangerous" by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

In an address before the National Biennial Convention of the American Jewish Congress here, the Rev. King said the President's approach "can only encourage those who have defied the Supreme Court decisions and who have created the climate of tension and crisis culminating in violence across the South."

38

Tribune

The Negro leader, speaking to 500 American Jewish Congress delegates from all over the country, plus 1,000 other white and Negro Floridians, said he wondered what the President meant in urging that the letter of the law not be pursued.

p. 4

"Does this mean abandoning the decision of the Supreme Court, turning back to the days in which inequality was practiced in education throughout the South?" he asked. "Does this mean condemning one generation after another of Negro children to an inadequate, impoverished education?

"It is illogical to argue that because recalcitrant elements stubbornly resist the law, the degree and extent of their resistance should be the measure of our patience and forebearance," the Montgomery, Ala., Baptist clergyman declared, adding:

Los Angeles

Calif

"The logic of such a viewpoint is that the greater the resistance, the greater should be our patience and voluntary suspension of the law. If there is no time limit and no mutuality of responsibility toward the law, appeals for forebearance become suggestions for surrender and retreat. This course no Negro, no American, can accept in dignity and honor."

The Negro leader obviously had reference to President Eisenhower's plea for "patience" and "forebearance" before the "summit conference" of Negro leadership, called in Washington by the association of publishers of Negro newspapers.

Rev. M. L. King Protests Miss. Confinement Of Clennon King

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

By United Press International

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro leader of bus integration at Montgomery, Ala., has protested to Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi the confinement of another Negro who attempted to enter the all-white University of Mississippi.

Sat. 6-14-58

King spoke on behalf of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which has its headquarters in Atlanta. The telegram to Coleman said:

P. 8

"The Southern Christian Leader-
the University of Mississippi Thursday, June 5th.

"News headlines that Prof. King

result of his attempt to enroll at
tian treatment to which Prof. Clennon King had been subjected as a
ship Conference wishes to voice
strongest possible protest against
apparent inhumane and unchris-
had been 'hauled bodily' from a university building and put into the back of a station wagon was shocking enough, but even more disturbing are latest reports that in a little more than 24 hours, without protection of legal council, he has been judged mentally incompetent and confined to Whitfield State Mental Hospital.

"Such deliberate speed in depriving a man of his freedom is hard to accept even under ordinary circumstances.

"But circumstances here are far from ordinary. Negro residents of Mississippi are still barred from the University and thus denied access to graduate study. When Prof. King upheld segregation and attacked the U. S. Supreme Court in a series of newspaper articles a few months ago his mental competence was not challenged by Mississippi, but hailed instead.

"Now that he seeks to further his education at the only available school in his state, the state responded by confining him to a mental institution.

"The connection seems clear. In light of this and the action of Chancellor Robertson in ejecting Prof. King's lawyer from the hearing, we shudder at the prospects of what might follow."

DR. MARTIN Luther King, jr., (right) leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Morgan State College President, Dr. Martin D. Jenkins. Dr. King delivered the commencement address at the Baltimore, Md., school.

Miami a Civil Rights Arena?

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Herald 9-1A

Florida and the Miami area may be a decisive arena in the struggle for equal rights, Dr. Martin Luther King, Negro leader who sparked the bus boycott at Montgomery, declared here Wednesday.

DR. KING

Dr. King said there were many persons of good will among both races willing to work together in the "Negro's great quest for first class citizenship."

Thurs. 2-13-58

The Montgomery minister addressed a public rally Wednesday night that kicked off a South-wide drive for increased registration and voting among Negroes.

Miami, Fla

The initial meeting, and similar meetings in 20 larger cities, will lead to a "grass roots" campaign in both urban and rural areas, Dr. King said.

"Let us make our intentions crystal clear," he told the audience at the Greater Bethel AME Church.

"We must and will be free. We want freedom now. We want the right to vote now. We do not want freedom fed to us in teaspoons over another 150 years."

The drive for voters, the minister declared, was not to create a solid bloc of strength at the ballot, but to increase participation of Negroes in public affairs.

"The move is definitely nonpartisan. We have no suggestions as to how persons shall vote. We believe that persons who register are intelligent enough to vote as they see fit."

Two obstacles must be overcome in the vote drive, Dr. King said. They are external opposition in some areas, and apathy on the part of some Negroes.

"It is our duty to struggle by non-violence for justice, because we are opposed to all injustice, wherever it exists."

The session here was under sponsorship of several groups including the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which Dr. King heads. The Rev. Edward T. Graham was chairman of the rally.

Segregation Must Die, Dr. King Tells Group

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 2-15-58

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Taking the view that the Negro has "come a long, long way, but still has a long, long way to go" Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the history-making bus boyscott in Montgomery, Ala., told an interracial audience of over 1,500 at Bennett College here Tuesday night that "in democracy is to live segregation must die."

38a3

Dr. King, who is president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, spoke to a standing-room only audience in Annie Merner Pfeiffer Chapel and to an additional 600 persons who filled every available seat and stood around the walls of the Little Theatre and the Science Assembly auditorium to which program had been pipel.

In a brief referance to the Montgomery victory, Dr. King made it clear that the victory was not due to him personally but to 50,000 people who suddenly decided to substitute "tired feet for tired souls."

"GROUND CREW"

"They had taken all that they could stand," he declared, as he likened them to the ground crew that makes it possible for the airline pilot to take his giant plane above the clouds. "Let us never forget the ground crew," he cautioned.

In reviewing the history of racial progress from the landing of the first slaves in 1619 to the present Dr. King reminded his listeners that while much progress has been made there is still much work to be done on many fronts.

"Old Man Segregation is on his death bed", he declared, "but there are guardians of the law still around with their oxygen tent trying to keep him alive."

But he was quick to add that there are many more white persons of good will in the South than we can see on the surface The Eastlands, the Griffins and the Talmadges voice of the sentiment of only a small minority."

He cautioned his listeners against either extreme optimism or extreme pessimism in viewing the progress that has been made in race relation, urging that they instead take a realistic view which seeks to combine the truths of the two viewpoints, while avoiding the extremes of each.

MAINTAIN SELF-RESPECT

Among the encouring signs to Dr. King is the growing tendency of the Negro to re-evaluate his own intrinsic worth and restiny and he pointed out the following things which Negroes must do in the coming years if they are to survive:

1. Maintain a continuing sense of dignity and self-respect.
2. Gain support of others by improving standards of cleanliness and morality.
3. Gain political power by wise use of the ballot.
4. Give more money to the cause of freedom.
5. Continue to develop wise, courageous and sincere leadership who will avoid the extremes of hot headedness and Uncle Tomism.
6. Continue to struggle with the weapons of love and non-violence.

As a final admonition to leaders who frequently lose the common touch with the masses, Dr. King said: "We will never get into the promised land unless all of us get in together.

Frequent applause and laughter punctuated the address as Dr. King reached high levels of oratory or illustrated a point with a homely humorous reference. "We don't want to be the white man's brother-in-law," he stated, "just his brother".

THE RACES:

A Negro and Negroes

38a

Ever since the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King led the militantly passive resistance against bus segregation in Montgomery, Ala., Negroes have looked to this 29-year-old Baptist minister as a crusading champion. Preaching and practicing nonviolence, Dr. King has repeatedly told his fellow Negroes: "What we are doing is just—and God is with us." Last week, in an NAACP-sponsored address at Bennett College in Greensboro, N.C., Dr. King also reminded his followers that God helps those who help themselves. With candor, he told his audience:

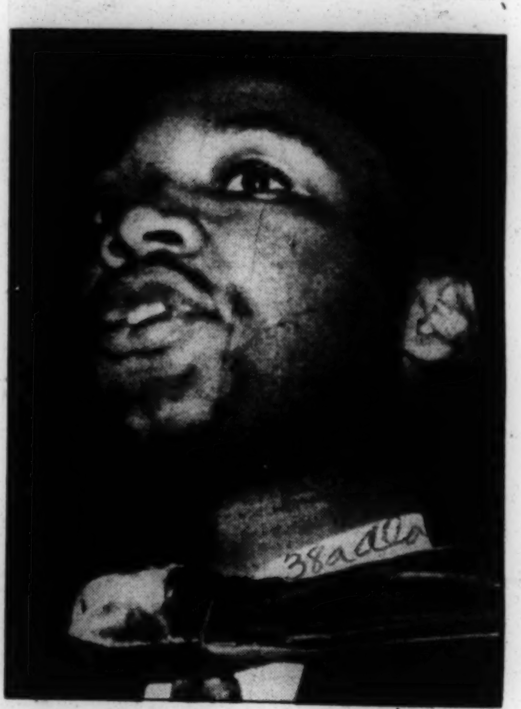
Newsweek Mar. 24-58

"The Negro must gain the respect of the white man by improving our own standards which lag because of segregation. We have to face it. We kill too many of ourselves; our crime rate is too high.

"We don't have to let the white man think we walk the streets thinking of sex. We don't have to have the highest illegitimate children rate in every city. We must maintain cleanliness; we can't afford to fly to Paris for perfume, but a bar of soap costs only 5 cents . . .

"Integration is not some lavish dish to be served up by the white man on a silver platter while the Negro serves the appetizer. Let us work for first-class citizenship, but let us not use second-class means to gain it."

Next day The Greensboro Daily News editorially commended the visitor from Montgomery: "Dr. King . . . demonstrated maturity by pointing to some of the shortcomings of his own people—before an audience which longed to hear about the deficiencies of others. Both races could use a good deal of the same kind of maturity in the years ahead. It is not enough for leaders to speak out in criticism across racial lines; much more must be done to illuminate the dark corners of prejudice and narrow-mindedness existing within each racial group."



38a dlla

International

Reverend King: 'A long way to go'

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-8-58
P. 5

38a
Ala

Bus Boycott Leader In Spotlight

AT PRESS CONFERENCE on campus of Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., ~~Rev. Martin Luther King~~ (left) leader of the successful Montgomery bus boycott, is questioned by four members of the staff of the Bennett College Banner, student newspaper. Greensboro NAACP sponsored Rev. King's Bennett appearance. Students are Carolyn Brown, editor, Johnson City, Tenn.; Yvonne Wynn, co-editor, Jamaica, N. Y.; Barbara Cambell, news editor, Greensboro; and Veronica Shipley, special writer, Baltimore.

Church Run Ad Backing Segregation

38a

MOBILE, March 9—A Mobile Baptist church has placed an advertisement in a newspaper here endorsing segregation.

The ad, on the paper's weekly church page, said the resolution was adopted unanimously by the Independent Enon Baptist Church, a small white congregation.

Mar. 3-10-58

It followed by three days an endorsement by 32 white ministers of a petition by 32 Negro ministers calling for an end to bus segregation in the Mobile area.

The endorsement and the petition were presented to city officials of Mobile and neighboring Prichard and Chickasaw.

The white ministers' statement commended "The Christian spirit with which our Negro brethren are approaching the matter at hand."

The Negroes had asked for repeal of ordinances which require Negro passengers to sit from the rear forward and white passengers to sit from the front to the back on public buses.

Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Admits Throwing Rock At News Carrier

BIRMINGHAM — A 15-year-old Negro has admitted throwing a rock that injured a white boy, police said today.

Advertiser P 5-A

The Negro was among a group of Parker High School students on a bus from which the rock was thrown. The missile broke the nose of Tim Knight, 14, a Birmingham News carrier.

Fri 3-14-58

38a

R. C. Johnson, principal of the Negro school, questioned all of the occupants of the bus until the youth said that he was the one who threw the rock.

Ala

The principal quoted the youth as saying that he had intended throwing the rock "at some white boy who had been throwing things at the bus."

Juvenile court authorities were investigating the case.

Negroes fined in capital court

News P 9

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 15—(AP)—Two Montgomery Negroes were fined $25 and costs on disorderly conduct convictions in city court here Friday on charges resulting from incidents involving white people.

38a

B'ham Ala

The first Negro, [illegible] Hubbard, was charged with making repeated calls to a white residence and using profanity on the telephone. He dialed the number by mistake but didn't remember using obscene language, Hubbard told Judge Eugene Loe.

Sat 3-15-58

Percy Pringle was accused of following a white woman motorist in his automobile for a considerable distance and almost forcing her car to the curb by driving alongside her for some distance.

King Notes Sacrifice Progress Necessity

News P. 1

~~TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE~~, Ala. — Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., said here Friday that "human progress is never inevitable and that struggle and sacrifice must be the lot of those who would move forward in this new age."

38a

B'ham Ala.

The noted leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott urged members of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society to "use first-class methods to gain first class citizenship."

Wed. 4-23-58

Dr. King made his address during the annual John A. Kennedy Memorial Banquet honoring Dr. Morgan Edward Norris, a co-founder of the Clinic and a general practitioner in Kilmarnock, Va. Some of the nation's leading medical specialists appeared on the professional lecture series.

Dr. King is pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery

New and re-elected officers installed at the closing sesion were: Dr. J. D. Merida, Cleveland, Ohio, president; Dr. John W. Chenault, Bradenton, Fla., president-elect; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., secretary, and Louis A. Rabb, administrator of John A Andrew Hospital as manager-treasurer.

✓

[illegible] Los Angeles Calif.

KING ARRIVES — The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery Bus boycott, is shown being greeted at the airport by the Rev. Murice A. Dawkins Jr., left, Los Angeles NAACP president, and Dr. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor of Second Baptist church.

While on the Coast, the Alabama leader addressed a meeting in San Francisco and a two-day race relations seminar on the campus of the California Institute of Technology, where he spent two days. He left for Mongomery Thursday.

Jan 2 58 P. 1

Dr. King Says Negroes Should Behave Better To Gain Respect Of Whites

News & Courier P 8 A

Charleston S.C.

Sat 3-15-58

Ala

The causes of race tension are so deep and so complex that we seriously doubt whether anyone in the world fully understands them.

Many theories are being presented daily in the press. Since it's a free country — in a manner of speaking — we do not quarrel with the right to expound the theories, though many are largely nonsense. What is more important to us than theory is practice. In the practical field all of us can have some influence through our own personal contacts.

Today we invite attention of both white and colored readers to the words of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King. As leader of the bus boycott at Montgomery, Rev. King won a victory for his people. He is credited with managing the boycott in a masterful fashion. At 29 he has many years of leadership ahead of him.

Speaking recently at Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C., Dr. King admonished his people in these words:

"The Negro must gain the respect of the white man by improving our own standards which lag because of segregation. We have to face it: We kill too many of ourselves; our crime rate is too high.

"We don't have to let the white man think we walk the streets thinking of sex. We don't have to have the highest illegitimate children rate in every city. We must maintain cleanliness; we can't afford to fly to Paris for perfume, but a bar of soap costs only 5 cents. . . . Integration is not some lavish dish to be served up by the white man on a silver platter while the Negro serves the appetizer. Let us work for first-class citizenship, but let us not use second-class means to gain it."

Dr. King appears to blame low standards of his people—described in his own words in the foregoing quotation — on segregation. Whether the low standards really are due to too little contact with white people, or whether contact with Negroes is shunned by white people on account of the colored people's low standards, is a point of argument that need not concern us in these comments.

The fact is that Dr. King has touched a point of agreement for people of both races. To deserve respect, people of any race must earn it.

We join with The Greensboro Daily News in these expressions: "Dr. King demonstrated maturity by pointing to some of the shortcomings of his own people—before an audience which longed to hear about the deficiencies of others. Both races could use a good deal of the same kind of maturity in the years ahead."

If a substantial number of colored leaders would devote their efforts to raising the standards of their own people, they would find many white people ready to help them who now resist demands and threats for compulsory association.

Rev. Martin Luther King—Uncle Tomism

Advocate 4/7

Jackson, Miss.

38a Ala

Sat 3-15-58

We noticed in a recent issue of the Herald Dispatch Negro weekly newspaper from out in Los Angeles California, a report of a speech delivered out there by Rev. Martin Luther King, under the heading "King Tries to Sell Negro Pulled-Up Uncle Tomism."

This is the first instance that has come to our notice of anything but the highest praise for the young minister whose Montgomery crusade put him in the national spotlight, and thus made him a national celebrity.

Up until the above cited instance, like Caesars wife, in expounding the case and cause of his people, Rev. King could do no wrong.

We have noticed also in recent press reports that Rev. King in his speeches is beginning to tell Negroes the truth rather than tell them what they want to hear. Especially as concerns personal Hygene and Group morals. It is probably the truth that evoked the heading in the Los Angeles Herald Dispatch.

This may well be the turning point in the career of the young minister. More and more his remarks will become the subject to criticism as he dares to tell Negroes the truth, not only because the truth hurts, but because telling the truth will give both friend and foe the opportunity for criticism.

Among those who he may find in the camp of his critics will be some of those who have posed as, and who he regarded as among his best and true friends, for he has not failed to arouse envy and jealousy as he took the spotlight as a national celebrity.

We hope that while basking in the national spotlight, Rev. King has arrived at some firm and unwavering convictions for only they will substain him as he becomes the subject of more and more headings such as appeared on the front page of the Los Angeles Dispatch.

King Notes Sacrifice Progress Necessity

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 4-20-58

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — ~~Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.~~ said here Friday that "human progress is never inevitable and that struggle and sacrifice must be the lot of those who would move forward in this new age."

4/1

The noted leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott urged members of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society to "use first-class methods to gain first class citizenship."

38a Ala

Dr. King made his address during the annual John A. Kennedy Memorial Banquet honoring Dr. Morgan Edward Norris, a cofounder of the Clinic and a general practitioner in Kilmarnock, Va. Some of the nation's leading medical specialists appeared on the professional lecture series.

Dr. King is pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery

New and re-elected officers installed at the closing sesion were: Dr. J. D. Merida, Cleveland, Ohio, president; Dr. John W. Chenault, Bradenton, Fla., president-elect; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., secretay, and Louis A. Rabb, administrator of John A Andrew Hospital as manager-treasurer.

Negroes' New Self Respect, Dignity Upsets White South

38a Ala

Sat 4-26-58

New Orleans, La.

Chicago - (ANP) - The Rev. ~~Martin Luther King, Jr.~~, 29 year-old Baptist leader of the 1956 Montgomery bus boycott, told an audience attending the first of two Mars lectures in Northwestern university's technological insititue auditorium last week the "why" of the present crisis in race relations in the south.

He said it was not so much the resistance of white southerners to integration as it is the reevaluation by Negroes of themselves.

"There would be no crisis in race relations," he said, "if the Negro continued to think of himself in inferior terms and patiently accepted injustice and exploitation.

"But it is at this point that the change came."

He recounted a number of factors which led Negroes to take another and different look at themselves, among them being their movement to urban industrial centers, rising economic conditions, and eradication of illiteracy.

"This new self-respect and dignity have undermined the South's negative peace, which was based on the Negro's servitude," he said.

He added that no "normal" person would commit the acts violence against Negroes which have occurred in the South since the 1954 Supreme Court decision desegregating schools.

Rev. King tells 'why' of race relations in U.S.

38a Ala

Afro American

4/15

Sat 4-26-58

Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO (ANP) — The Rev. ~~Martin Luther King Jr.~~, 29-year old Baptist leader of the 1956 Montgomery bus boycott told an audience attending the first of two Mars lectures in Northwestern University's Technological institute auditorium last week, the "why" of the present crisis in race relations in the South.

He said it was not so much the resistance of white southerners to integration as it is the reevaluation by colored people.

"There would be no crisis in race relations," he said, "if the colored man continued to think of himself in inferior terms and patiently accepted injustice and exploitation.

"BUT IT IS at this point that the change came."

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"This new self-respect and dignity have undermined the South's negative peace, which was based on the colored man's servitude," he said.

He added that no "normal" person would commit the acts of violence against colored people which have occurred in the South since the 1954 Supreme Court decision desegregating schools.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Stupid Reaction To The Stabbing Of Dr. King

Montgomery Ala

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—To me it is to be deplored that the news of Rev. Martin Luther King's near-tragic experience last Saturday should have come to many Southerners as happy listening indeed.

Montgomery Advertiser

There is a report that some white people in Georgia actually sent money to the Negro woman who did the stabbing. More and more we are becoming a villified community and, added to absurd statements about Alabama's criminal code, and all the other blunders and blunderings, such stupidity is frustrating to those of us who see [illegible] trying to prove that the South is a good place and Southerners good people.

Advertiser

Your "Askelon" series did more to help the South than all the Ku Kluxers, Citizens Councils or what have you. Truly, your work has shown good results.

Fri. 9-26-58

Frankly, I hope King will have a complete recovery. I hope he will realize that the church is the place in which to teach salvation through Our Lord Jesus Christ. I hope that he will learn that God's holy temple is not a cess pool in which to stir up racial hatreds and strife!

Abernathy barely missed death at the hands of an assailant. I hope that he is grateful to Almighty God for permitting him to have a second chance.

P. 4A

King and Abernathy without question have great talent for leadership although King's far exceeds Abernathy's, and if that talent were put in the pure service of God it would win many souls to the Blessed Saviour of Mankind.

It is wholesome for all of us, white and Negro, to remember, "He who seweth the wind reapeth the whirlwind."

BENJAMIN S. GAY
Montgomery

'WON'T FAIL NEXT TIME'

More Threats Called To King's Hospital

Montgomery Advertiser

NEW YORK (AP) — Well wishers continued Wednesday to pour messages on the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, who is recuperating in a Harlem hospital from stabbing. But another threat to the Negro leader also was received.

Montgomery Ala

For the second day, an anonymous telephone caller created some excitement at the hospital.

Rosemary Lawson, a telephone operator, said the caller, with a "Southern accent," had told her: "I'm not going to fail the next time."

Thur. 9-25-58

There already had been two bomb scares at the hospital Tuesday touched off by telephoned warnings that a bomb would be exploded in the building. Thorough searches by police turned up nothing.

Throughout the day, members of King's family visited him. Mrs. King said that he seemed "much stronger." She spent about three hours with him.

P. 9A

King, 29, who led the fight in Montgomery, Ala., for racial integration on public buses, was stabbed Saturday by a Negro woman while autographing copies of his new book in a Harlem department store.

Doctors said King "shows definite clinical improvement."

Caller Warns Of Bombing At King's Harlem Hospital

Montgomery Advertiser

NEW YORK (AP) — An anonymous bomb warning was telephoned Tuesday to Harlem Hospital, where the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King is being treated for a stab wound.

Montgomery Ala

"You have a nigger there in the hospital—Martin Luther King," a male voice told phone operator Elizabeth Bowman. The voice repeated King's name several times, then said a bomb would go off within the hour.

The hour elapsed without any [illegible].

Wed. 9-24-58

Doctors said King's condition was considered satisfactory. They said the touch of pneumonia that has complicated his condition was nothing to worry about and had been expected.

King, 29, who led the successful fight for racial integration on Montgomery, Ala., public buses, was stabbed with a letter opener Saturday by a Negro woman.

The woman, Mrs. Isola Ware Curry, 42, is under mental observation at Bellevue Hospital. Doctors said she could give no coherent explanation for the attack.

An intricate operation removed the letter opener from King's chest, where it had lodged near his heart.

P. 7A

Among letters King received Tuesday was one from Vice President Richard M. Nixon. It said:

"I was terribly distressed to learn of the attack that was made on you in New York Saturday. To have this incident added to all of the unfortunate indignities which have been heaped upon you is, indeed, difficult to understand.

"I can only say that the Christian spirit of tolerance which you invariably displayed in the face of your opponents and distractors will in the end contribute immeasurably in winning the support of the great majority of Americans for the cause of equality and human dignity to which we are dedicated."

Another message, on White House stationary, came from Rocco C. Siciliano, a special assistant to President Eisenhower. Siciliano said:

"Your courage in the face of adversity is well-known, and I am certain that this time will be no exception. My best wishes for a complete and quick recovery."

King Studies Russia Trip

Montgomery

The Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the pro-integration Montgomery Improvement Assn., is "contemplating" a trip to Soviet Russia, an aide said Friday.

Montgomery Adv

Reports have been circulated that the Negro minister had received an invitation to come to Russia on a speaking tour and that he was considering the matter.

Sat. 12-6-58

Asked about the reports, his secretary, Mrs. Maude Ballou quoted King as saying he is "contemplating" going to Russia "but it has not been definitely confirmed yet."

P. 27

She said that as far as she knew, there had been no "invitation" extended to King to visit the Soviet.

Adv

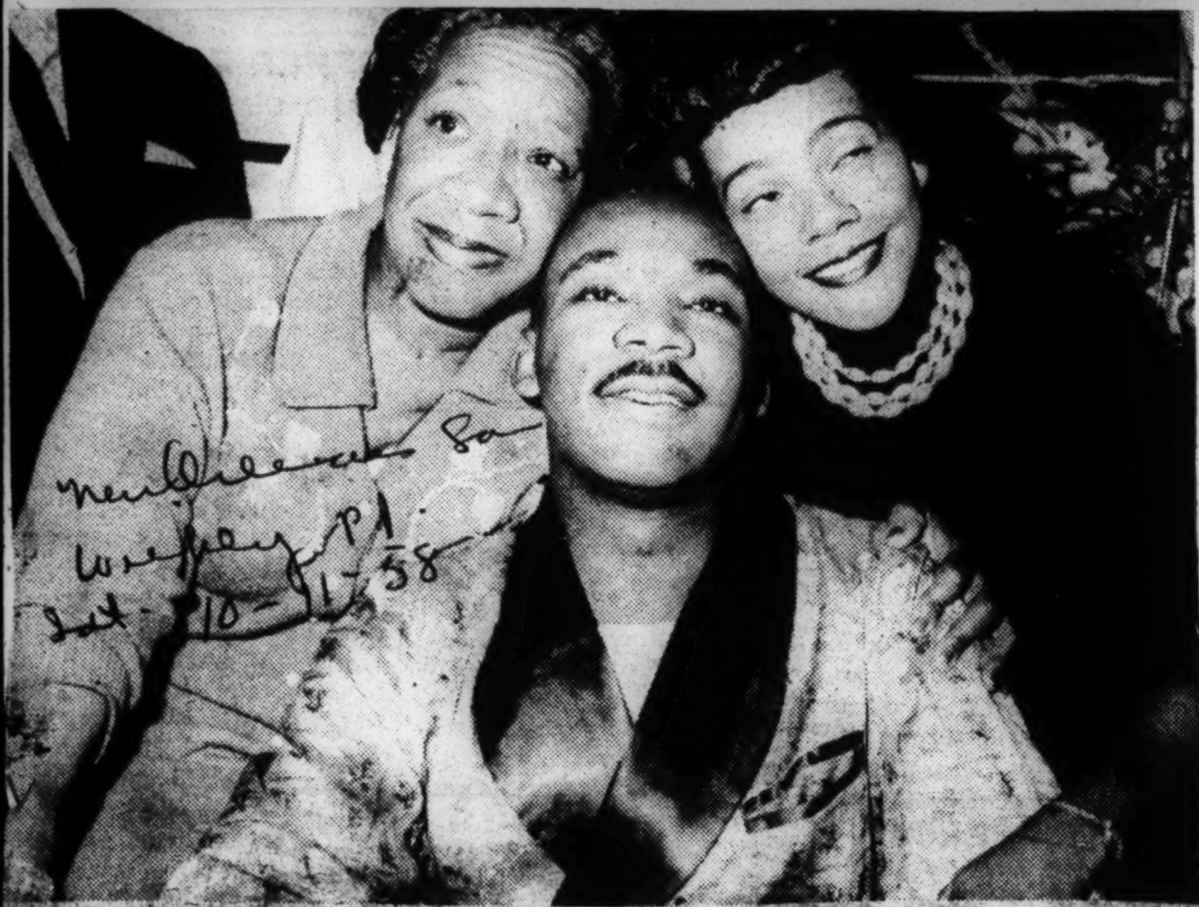
"He's planning on going but we don't know when," the secretary said. She added that more definite information might be available in "a few weeks."

New Yorkers Pay Dr. King's Bill

38a

NEW YORK CITY — (ANP) — Under the leadership of A. Phillip Randolph, a group of New York individuals and organizations have joined in an effort to defray the Harlem hospital expenses of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The individuals and groups told reporters they wanted no public announcemnt of their names or contributions.



New Orleans Sa
Weekly p1
Sat-10-11-58

N ROAD TO RECOVERY - Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., poses with his mother, left, and his wife at Harlem Hospital during his first news conference held since being stabbed September 20. Reverend King said he felt no ill will owards his assailant, Mrs. Izola Curry, and dded the wish that "thoughtful people will o all in their power to see that she gets the elp she apparently needs." Last Friday, Rev. King left the hospital "completely recovered." Doctors said Rev. King will rest and recover at an undisclosed place "within one hour from the hospital," but they added they did not think he would have to return for treatment before the end of the period. His wound was completely healed. Fellow patients waved and cheered as he walked from the hospital to his car.

Rev. M. L. King Leaves Hospital, Rests Quietly

Defender p.1 Chicago Sat

NEW YORK — Dr. Martin Luther King who was stabbed almost fatally two weeks ago spent Sunday here in secluded convalescence with his wife.

Dr. King left Harlem hospital Friday "completely recovered."

The Montgomery, Ala., leader and his wife will spend the next three weeks of his convalescence at an undisclosed place "within one hour of the hospital." But medical officials said he probably would not return for an examination before the end of that period. The stab wound was in his chest and barely missed his heart.

Sat 10-11-58

All dressings were removed and his wound has completely healed,

he hospital said. King is expected to have a post-operative check-up with Dr. Aubre De L. Maynard, director of surgery at the hospital, before returning to his home.

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy visited King in his hospital room shortly before his departure. About 50 police were on hand to guard against any possible attack on King and to handle a cheering crowd of admirers.

King walked from his room through the hospital corridors, waving to fellow patients who cheered and applauded as he passed. He left in a private car with his wife and a man described as a detective who has been accompanying Mrs. King during her stay here.

King was stabbed by an apparently demented woman Mrs. Izola W. Curry as he was autographing books in a Harlem department store Sept. 27.

King returns home; vows renewed fight

Afro-American p.1

Special to the AFRO

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"We are having a strategy meeting soon to discuss the Supreme Court decision affirming a lower court order for desegregation of a municipally-operated park in New Orleans, La."

"For we anticipate court action in order to open Montgomery parks to all people. We are moving in that direction right away."

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and pastor of First Baptist Church here, said that Saturday.

Sat-11-1-58

HIS STATEMENT came a day after some 300 persons formed a welcoming committee to meet the Rev. Dr. Martin L. King Jr. at the airport here.

It was Dr. King's first trip to Montgomery since he was stabbed in a New York department store by Mrs. Izola Ware Curry while autographing copies of his new book, "Stride Toward Freedom."

Dr. King had hardly stepped off the plane before he vowed anew to continue his fight for racial equality in Montgomery and throughout the South.

Afro-American p.2

Thunderous ovation to Dr. King's statement followed as he told his audience, "my escape from death leaves me with deeper roots of faith and conviction to carry on the fight."

Baltimore

THE REV. MR. ABERNATHY added, "Dr. King's return gives us additional strength to continue our stride toward freedom." Dr. King is president of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

Sat 11-1-58

"We are also working in the area of voting," the Rev. Mr. Abernathy told the AFRO Saturday, following his reference to the court decision on the New Orleans park.

"Our plans in the matter await a meeting of the voting committee of the Montgomery Improvement Association," he said. The cleric explained that a meeting was held Monday night at First Baptist Church on the subject of voting.

He did not say what was proposed or recommended at the meeting, where Dr. King was present also.

* * *

"WE INTEND to see that the right to vote shall be exercised by all of our citizens," Mr. Abernathy remarked.

Montgomery has 35,000 colored persons of voting age, yet only 2,300 are registered as voters, Mr. Abernathy told the AFRO.

He said the Federal Civil Rights Commission has ordered a hearing into complaints of voter discrimination in Montgomery on Dec. 8.

Of the high court decision upholding lower court orders for desegregation in the New Orleans City Park, the Rev. Mr. Abernathy stated:

* * *

"IT'S A victory for the forces of good and another blow to the old system that will require many blows before the walls finally fall."

The Supreme Court on Oct. 20 confirmed an order of the U.S. District Court in eastern Louisiana permitting colored persons to use the facilities of City Park in New Orleans.

The MIA vice president declared, "Montgomery has beautul parks. We want them open to all people."

The City Commission, in rejecting a petition to desegregate the parks, said it would close the places before letting colored persons share them.

* * *

OBSERVING that Montgomery's newly built multimillion-dollar air terminal is segregated, the Rev. Mr. Abernathy stated:

"We want democracy at the airport as well as prosperity and beauty."

38a 1958

ALABAMA

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Dr. King Hurls The "Do Something Yourself" Challenge

Atlanta World

Atlanta Ga

38a Ala

Apr. 12-12-58

P. 4

In a stirring address here at Wheat Street Church, Wednesday night, Dr. M. L. King, Jr., called upon our people in no uncertain terms to aid federal agencies by doing their part toward achieving full citizenship for all citizens. This is sound advice. We must constantly work in a constructive way to build goodwill with good conduct. Another citizen from Alabama, Booker T. Washington, had come a generation before exhorting — "Let your buckets down where you are."

The young leader of the Montgomery bus protest, in tracing the Negro race through three periods, fired away on the third period, that of beginning with the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

This new period, he said, has seen us come from the wilderness of legal segregation and inspite of the dynasties that are working against us, we will continue our progress. He cited three major eras: The first stage being slavery; the second, the era of "separate but equal", with the third having the torch by which we hope to 'walk through the valley in peace."

Dr. King was correct in his warnings that we must be ready for both sufferings and sacrifice. These are the sum totals of what people endured across the ages for the price of freedom.

Such an address, fraught with its gems of wisdom and its phrases of tested philosophy, quite naturally would be backed by the speaker's defense of his non-violent approach to problems. He would hold out the life of our Saviour in His teachings, using the parable, "that to turn the other cheek, means that it is better to go through life with a scarred body than with a scarred soul."

It is well that Atlantans had another pleasure of listening to a young leader who has dedicated his life early to a just and meritorious cause. He has the vim, vigor, the intellectual resource, the native honesty and courage to make a laudable contribution. It is predicted that the country and the nation will be benefited by his having been timed to this generation for this priceless service that he so handsomely espouses.

King Says Churchgoers Leading Segregation Fight

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., (AP) — The fight to keep segregation in the South is being led by "persons who are in church Sunday after Sunday," an integration leader said here Thursday night.

38a
Ala

The Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, told delegates to the United Church of Christ's National Conference on Christian Education that the strongest supporter of segregation in the South today is the Christian Church.

Sat. 8-23-58

"All the votes against civil rights haven't been cast by Dixiecrats," he said.

"Legislation will not change the hearts of men, but it can change the habits of men."

Dr. King, whose comments came in answer to questions posed by a panel of 12 young delegates, said the use of troops in Little Rock, Ark., probably helped renominate Gov. Orval Faubus.

When asked whether the Negro really wanted integration, he replied that some did not. but estimated the number in favor as "at least 75 per cent."

In response to a question about gradual integration, King said, "gradual means moving and you can't move in Mississippi, where integration hasn't started."

How Montgomery Reacted To Stabbing Of Dr. M. L. King

A38a Ala

ANP Exclusive By INEZ J. BASKIN

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — A telephone rings in a busy office, you think it's routine, then time stands still as the voice on the wire says, "King's been stabbed!" You slowly replace the receiver without a word, as your mind seems to go blank for a moment. Then a thousand questions crowd in and you frantically begin dialing places where you might obtain vertification as there is no radio or TV near you. Finally you got it in one word "true"!

World

EVERYONE DAZED

As you go along the street you talk to people and everyone seems to be walking in a daze; with a look of unbelief on their faces, and when you ask them what they think about it you get a question for an answer, Why?

Atlanta Ga
Sun. 9-28-58

All of the people you talk with express fear, hope and anxiety as the news came through of the seriousness of the attack.

GIVES ANSWER

Eld Eugene Mason, ex-president of the Interdenominational Alliance says, "There is one resort, prayer." A music instructor says, "I don't know what we are going to do now" .. Then, John Sawyer, Worshipful Master of a local lodge answers the question on everyone's lips as to why. "To be Christlike is to suffer as He suffered, but you will not be alone even as He was not alone."

Following the tragic incident, a mass meeting was held at the Hutchins Street Baptist Church, one of the churches bombed last year. The meeting was reminiscent of December 1955. as the Negro citizens of Montgomery poured out their pleas for the recovery of "their president."

38a
Ala
World

Tears were being shed by men and women alike and during the period when Dr. King's book was offered for sale, from observation and whispers it would seem that the only persons not purchasing one were persons who had already made their purchase.

Sun. 9-28-58

A calmness settled over the meeting after Dr. Jefferson Underwood gave a first hand report on Dr. King's condition.

The Rev Felix James delivered the message from the subject, "In The Time of Trouble." "Trouble it seems is unavoidable for person, a state or a nation and man as yet has found or devised no immunity from it, but fear is no remedy."

During his message he gave Bible facts of prophets, disciples who had been in trouble and now they overcame fear. Citing sometimes one becomes rebellious, Rev. James quoted Job, "Though He slay me yet will I serve him."

Among the visitors were Dr. Ruth Glass, from London, who said in her remarks, "she hoped the message the people of Montgomery were delivering would be carried to the corners of the world and also to the farthest corners of the nation."

Urges President to Denounce Police Attack on Rev. Dr. King

Bystander
P. 3

New York,—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today called upon President Eisenhower to express "the indignation felt by every decent American" at the arrest and maltreatment of the Rev. Martin Luther King by Montgomery, Ala., police.

38a
Ala

In a telegram dispatched Thursday to the President at Newport, R. I., Mr. Wilkins said that the manhandling of Dr. King "has shocked the nation and demands in the minds of millions of Americans a rebuke from the Chief Executive."

Des Moines, Iowa

Wired King

Previnously, the NAACP leader had wired Dr. King assuring him of the Association's support. The NAACP, he said, "along with the rest of the nation is outraged at the treatment of you by the Montgomery police. We stand ready to assist in any way to our maximum ability."

9-20-58

Court Hearing

Dr. King, who led the successful bus protest movement in Montgomery in 1956, was arrested as he waited at the courtroom entrance of City Hall. He was there to attend a hearing involving an attack on the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, his close associate in the Montgomery Improvement Association which conducted the bus protest movement.

Manhandled

The arresting officers, Dr. King said after his release, "tried to break my arm; they grabbed my collar and tried to choke me, and when they got me to the cell, they kicked me in." **Photographs taken of the arrest show two husky policemen manhandling the minister.** The police brutality charge was promptly denied by Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers, an active member of the White Citizens Council of Montgomery.

Held 15 Minutes

Dr. King was held for 15 minutes and allowed to sign a $100 bond for appeaarnce in court on the charge, Sept. 5. He announced he would continue to "stand up for what I think is right, even if it means further arrest, or even physical death."

Martin Luther King Prods Va.'s Pastors

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat. 12-27-58

P. 21

PETERSBURG, Va.—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., dynamic Montgomery (Ala.) church leader has requested to nearly 1,000 Virginia clergymen that they give full cooperation with the Pilgrimage of Prayer for Public Schools scheduled for Richmond, Va., Jan. 1.

With thousands of Virginia school children locked out of their schools, church leaders across Virginia are spearheading a growing state-wide opposition to "massive resistance."

The religious movement is being called because church leaders feel it is their duty to afford the people of Virginia an opportunity for the expression of their deep concern over the public school crisis.

IN HIS LETTER to the ministers of Virginia Dr. King stated:

"This is a time for action in Virginia. No person of color can afford the luxury of standing idly by with public education in such great jeopardy.

- **"Today is a day for great men, great ideas, great movements, a day of new self-esteem and dignity for Negro Americans; a day for all Virginians of good will to speak to our millions of disenfranchised brothers all over the world. Christian democracy is at stake. Let us then, proclaim Emancipation Day, Jan. 1, as a day of prayer and sacrifice for the sufferings of all oppressed people."**

Meanwhile, in New Orleans, La., Mrs. Katie E. Whickam, president of the Beauty Culturists League of America, representing over 50,000 beauticians has issued a statement to the beauticians and barbers of Virginia.

She pledges support of her organization and urges each member to cooperate by publicizing the Pilgrimage and by attending on Jan. 1.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Dr. M. L. King To Speak In Indianapolis Dec. 12

By Willa Thomas

Globe

Nashville Tenn

Fri. 12-5-58

P. 16

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—(Special to the Union-Review)— Dr. Martin Luther King, pastor of the Dexter Ave. Baptist church of Montgomery, Alabama will come to Indianapolis on December 12 1958 at 8 p.m. to speak for the Public Forum a program of the Senate Ave. YMCA, which has sponsored this type of program, bringing the best speakers to Indianapolis, for the past 53 years. He will speak at Cadle Tabernacle located at Ohio and New Jersey in the City of Indianapolis. The Tabernacle will seat 10,000 persons and every member of the committee is working hard to fill the church with people of every race. They are hoping that those who live in towns and cities not far from Indianapolis will also come to hear this great man of God speak. Dr. King is the man who has taught us as a race that you can win fighting for right with prayer. He is president of the Montgomery Improvement Association which has gained National and International recognition in the Non-violence bus protest.

He was educated in Atlanta, Ga. where he completed high school. He hold a B.A. Degree from Morehouse College, B. D. degree from Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., and the PH.D. degree from Boston, University.

He was the recipient of more than forty awards for his outstanding leadership, among these the NAACP Spingarn Award, and the Time Magazine selected him as one of the outstanding personalities of the year. He is the author of the current best selling book, "Stride Toward Freedom". An article which appeared recently in the Chicago Tribune stated: The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. recent object of assassination attempt in New York City, has been an influential champion of both equalitarian ends and non-violent means. Propelled by a combination of circumstances and his own character into international prominence, this young man, still under 30, long since weighted the personal risks of his leadership role. In the book, copies of which he was autographing when he was stabbed, The Rev. King tells how he and his family wrestled with anxiety and overcame it. By remaining in Montgomery, Ala., and in the van of the campaign for equality before the law for Negro citizens, King has shown his acceptance of danger, and his mastery of it. When his home was bombed, he said to the angry and vengeful crowd of Negros gathered before the house. "We cannot solve this problem thru retaliatory violence. We must meet hate with love. Remember, if I am stopped, this movement will not stop, because God is with the movement. Go home with this glowing faith and this radiant assurance. "For the cause of Freedom the people did follow their chosen leader as given them by God and to this date they know that victory is theirs and will continue to be as long as they follow God and His applied leader.

He could be another Moses, the Moses that led the Children of God down in Egypt. So we are sure he will continue to be the type of a leader that God wants Him to be because he should continue to lead His people to Victory. Everyone is planning on attending the program to hear this well known man. He has shown thousands of our people the right way to fight for what they want and that is through prayer. Through Jesus Christ Prayer is a winner at all times. The committee here working with Senate Ave. YMCA with John James, as the Ex. Secretary, has been working very hard on the plans for this program. We know that the people in the city of Indianapolis will turn out in large numbers to let him know that we stand behind him 100 per cent with our support and prayers, because we know that he will continue to live and stand for the freedom of our peolpe

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Martin Luther King Urges "Love For Foe"

Daily World

By BOB WOMACK

Atlanta Ga.

Sun 12-28-58

P. 7

INDIANAPOLIS (ANP) — The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., 29-year-old Montgomery, Ala., Baptist leader who led a boycott of segregated city buses in 1956, spoke to an estimated 3,800 persons at Cadle Tabernacle last week. His appearance was sponsored by the public forum committee of the Senate Avenue YMCA.

A new age of justice that is dawning for the Negro challenges him to love even his oppressors, Rev. King stated. If the Negro assumes newness and recrimination then "the new age will be nothing but a duplicate of the old."

He referred to current racial tensions as "the usual pains that represent birth," indicative of the fact that a new world is being born. "But the new world," he exhorted listeners, "challenges the Negro to (1) Rise above the narrow confines of individualistic concerns; (2) achieve excellence in all our fields of endeavors, and (3), enter the new age with understanding and good cheer in our hearts."

In his welcome remarks at the meeting, Mayor-elect Charles Boswell likened Rev. King with Crispus Attucks, Nathan Hale and Daniel Boone. Rev. King, during an airport interview prior to his address, said he is still under "orders to take it easy for quite some time" after being stabbed by a deranged Negro woman last September in New York. He added that the executive branch of the federal government had failed to exercise sufficient "moral persuasion" in racial matters.

✓

Dr. King And His "Ground Crew In Democracy"

38a Ala

Not soon will those who heard Dr. M. L. King, Jr., last Sunday at Ebenezer Baptist Church escape that clarion challenge hurled In his sermon from the text: "Structure and Destiny."

Interestingly enough there was an accompanying tribute to his Montgomery,—from whence sprang the golden opportunity for a Christian leader, unselfish and unwavering in a crystal philosophy, which ascribed it—"The ground crew of Democracy." This ground crew gave him and the country and the world a recast of what that powerful Indian leader, Ghandi, posed in one or the most brilliant governmental careers of the time—passive resistence. All over the world, Dr. King has been accorded a personification of that symbol, and wherever he appears there is never any expectancy of rancor, violence and rabble rousing.

Atlanta, Ga P.6

In his brilliant discource here Sunday, he would allay the fears of those who had abiding faith in God and righteousness

Principal among his terse warning, was that our leaders should not be tied up in partisan politics. However, the leader has encouraged registration and voting.

The vast church of his grandfather, and his father was filled to overflowing in this one of his exchanges in pulpits for a day with his father. 1-15-58

It must be said that this son of Georgia and Atlanta brought a fresh breeze of faith and courage to his native Atlanta at a time when such was so muchly in demand.

Atlanta Ga

Hardly will his "ground crew in Democracy" be forgotten for the curtain it pulled back for a look-see into some of those cursed conditions, born out of perdition, but fortunately designed for an era which God Himself had designed for this generation to proclaim from the house-top—"Rise up O men of God."

Ghandi Again

Abel Plenn, in an article on Montgomery's bus boycott in *The New York Times Magazine* Sunday, makes the standard error in reference to the success of Dr. King's "passive resistance."

Advertiser 1-7-58

In his article "Report On Montgomery A Year After," Plenn says:

Rev-King

38a Ala King

> Dr. King is known mainly . . . as the man most responsible for bringing to the new Negro movement in the South the unifying and revivifying principle of non-violent resistance —an adaptation of the great Indian leader Ghandi's philosophy and methods—*which proved successful in the bus boycott* [italics ours].

Wed 1-8-58

Montgomery, Ala.

This seems firmly ensconced now in Northern folklore. It won't do any good to rebut the myth again, but just for the record:

Non-violence, passive resistance, Ghandi's methods—these had nothing at all to do with the race-mixing order

in the bus case. The boycott s not to end segregation, but to lish the first-come, first-served principle of seating—floating segregation, it might be called.

The boycott failed. When this appeared obvious, a suit was filed asking the federal judiciary to declare segregation unconstitutional. The federal judiciary, as was expected, complied.

It was thus the U.S. government and not the boycott which "proved successful." The suit could have been filed long before, without the fuss, bother, inconveniences and expense of the boycott.

To repeat, the legal weapon was used because the boycott weapon failed.

~~"SUFFERING IS REDEMPTION"~~

Weekly New Orleans La.

Dr. King Points Out Negro's Victory Role

Sat 1-4-58, P6

ST. LOUIS—In a speech before the Division of Christian Life and Work of the general assembly of the National Council of Churches Wednesday, Rev. Martin Luther king, Jr., told his audience that the Negro must continue to "suffer" in order to reach a true road of equality.

38a Ala

"Segregation still a reality," he said. "We confront it in the South in its glaring forms. It is confronted in the North in its hidden and subtle forms. If democracy is to live, segregation must die.

"The Negro must continue to realize that unearned suffering is redemption. We must say to our white brothers over the South that we will match your capacity to inflict suffering with our capacity to endure suffering.

"We will match your physical force with our soul force.

"Do to us what you will, and we will wear you down by our capacity to suffer and, in earning our freedom, we will so appeal to your hearts and consciences that we will win you in the process."

The current American attitude toward the progress of the Negro, King said, are divided three ways:

- The optimist who cites the present gains of the Negro and advises a "latent" attitude toward the future.
- The "do nothing" pessimist who sees no possible relief to the Negro's plight.
- The "realist" who seeks intelligent means to combat the foes of integration and equal standards for Negroes.

The latter, Rev. King said, is the "attitude" of those who seek to "reconcile the truths of the two opposites while avoiding the extremes of both."

He continued:

"In mentioning the distance that we have already come, it is necessary to observe that the Negro himself has come a long, long way in gaining a new self-respect and sense of dignity."

Report From Dixie

Courier P3-

Sat

Ala

38a

Sat Feb 15 1958

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — J. J. Israel, on Jan. 31, was appointed chairman of the finance committee of the proposed anti-integration Negro organization which met here with Negro "leaders" from several Southern states on hand.

The "leaders" have been designated as such by white Dixie papers and the local morning daily especially makes its columns available for full quotes by Israel at any time, apparently, and refer to him as a "leader."

Chairman of the steering committee of the new group, which is to be formally set up Feb. 21 and 22 in Birmingham, is retired funeral director Samuel H. Moore of Birmingham.

Moore is prexy of the Southern Negro Improvement Association, ~~the Birmingham counterpart~~ of ~~Israel's Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Association which sing the anti-integration~~ song so much desired by Dixie whites of the Citizens Councils and the KKK. Moore's group has at least two officers with police records. These are the "leaders" so-classed for Negro by Dixie whites.

Heading the public relations department of the new group is none other than Prof Clennon King of Mississippi—via Mississippi — who is strictly anti-NAACP, the line of Roy Harris, Georgia's white segregation leader. This reporter recalls how a member of King's family showed him a family photo last year and pointing to Clennon said, "This one is the black sheep."

CLENNON KING

We recommend highly that anyone pondering joining the proposed group take a good, long, penetrating look at its "leaders" and those who don't like such company are urged to leave the company of such leaders pronto.

Pittsburgh Pa

Strangely missing from the Dixie scene . . . I haven't been able to locate him down here . . . is Negro segregationist Davis Lee, a buddy of J. J. Israel. Lee was described by Charles Price, Georgia NAACP field secretary, as "'the greatest danger and threat the NAACP has in Georgia." That included the sometimes laughably extreme Georgia Legislature.

■

Alabama State Senator Sam Engelhardt has actually done it! He resigned his Senate seat to run for lieutenant-governor, but there will face the formidable opposition of State Senator Albert Boutwell of Birmingham, of whom we have written.

Boutwell conferred in Mobile and Montgomery with his backers when he was considering the race for governor. He was told to set his sights on the No. 2 spot and he'd have their support. This puts Englehardt in shape to be out in the cold after next May 6. He has also given up his White Citizens Council post, but may get that back after he is beaten for the lieutenant-governor post.

■

In Birmingham a Negro motion picture machine operator, Arthur B. Tiddle, has announced for the Alabama State Legislature in the May 6 Democratic primary. Last Negro to make a political bid in 'Bama was Atty. A. D. Shores, also of Birmingham, who sought the Legislature and polled around 4,000 votes.

Things are beginning to jump politically in Alabama. And all who failed to pay their poll tax by last Friday can't vote or register unless they are veterans or older than 45 years of age.

■

Finally, Dr. Prince B. Parker, director of professional services at the big VA hospital at Tuskegee, has succeeded Dr. T. T. Tildon, who retired Feb. 1 as chief administrator after serving 35 years, 12 as chief.

King Still President

Courier P.3 Sat 2-15-58

Sat. 2-15-58

Abernathy Moves Up in Montgomery Improvement Ass'n

38a

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The executive board of the Montgomery Improvement Association, in an official meeting held here last week, approved the reshuffling of certain responsibilities and readjustments so as to relieve Dr. M. L. King Jr., the association's president, of much of the pressing business matters.

The board of directors, which will handle a major portion of the current business, will be directed by the Rev. R. D. Abernathy, pastor of the First Baptist Church here, as chairman. In assuming this new role, it empowers the Rev. Mr. Abernathy to transact much of the business formerly handled by Dr. King.

Rev. Abernathy

Among other business handled was that of electing Dr. A. W. Wilson, pastor of Holt St. Baptist Church, as treasurer of the organization. Dr. Wilson is pastor of the church in which the MIA got its birth back in 1955.

Dr. W. J. Powell, pastor of the Old Ship AME Zion Church, was elected vice president, succeeding the Rev. Mr. Abernathy. The Rev. Robert E. Graetz, Trinity Lutheran minister, was elected secretary. Also being added in an official capacity was Rufus A. Lewis as assistant executive office manager.

Rumors that Dr. King has been replaced by the Rev. Mr. Abernathy as president of the organization sprung from a misinterpretation of the functions of the board of directors. The youthful leader, who has done a magnificent job as president, is still held in high esteem by board members and local citizens and was re-elected as president.

Segregation Must Die, Dr. King Tells Group

World B'ham Ala. P'3

Wed. 2-19-58

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Taking the view that the Negro has "come a long, long way, but still has a long, long way to go" Dr. Martin ~~Luther King~~, Jr., leader of the ~~history-making~~ bus boyscott in Montgomery, Ala., told an interracial audience of over 1,500 at Bennett College here Tuesday night that "if democracy is to live segregation must die."

38a

Dr. King, who is president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, spoke to a standing-room only audience in Annie Merner Pfeiffer Chapel and to an additional 600 persons who filled every available seat and stood around the walls of the Little Theatre and the Science Assembly auditorium to which program had been pipel.

In a brief referance to the Montgomery victory, Dr. King made it clear that the victory was not due to him personally but to 50,000 people who suddenly decided to substitute "tired feet for tired souls."

"GROUND CREW"

"They had taken all that they could stand," he declared, as he likened them to the ground crew that makes it possible for the airline pilot to take his giant plane above the clouds. "Let us never forget the ground crew," he cautioned.

In reviewing the history of racial progress from the landing of the first slaves in 1619 to the present Dr. King reminded his listeners that while much progress has been made there is still much work to be done on many fronts.

"Old Man Segregation is on his death bed", he declared, "but there are guardians of the law still around with their oxygen tent trying to keep him alive."

But he was quick to add that "there are many more white persons of good will in the South than we can see on the surface The Eastlands, the Griffins and the Talmadges voice of the sentiment of only a small minority."

He cautioned his listeners against either extreme optimism or extreme pessimism in viewing the progress that has been made in race relation, urging that they instead take a realistic view which seeks to combine the truths of the two viewpoints, while avoiding the extremes of each.

MAINTAIN SELF-RESPECT

Among the encouring signs to Dr. King is the growing tendency of the Negro to re-evaluate his own intrinsic worth and restiny and he pointed out the following things which Negroes must do in the coming years if they are to survive:

1. Maintain a continuing sense of dignity and self-respect.
2. Gain support of others by improving standards of cleanliness and morality.
3. Gain political power by wise use of the ballot.
4. Give more money to the cause of freedom.
5. Continue to develop wise, courageous and sincere leadership who will avoid the extremes of hot headedness and Uncle Tomism.
6. Continue to struggle with the weapons of love and non-violence.

As a final admonition to leaders who frequently lose the common touch with the masses, Dr. King said: "We will never get into the promised land unless all of us get in together.

Frequent applause and laughter punctuated the address as Dr. King reached high levels of oratory or illustrated a point with a homely humorous reference. "We don't want to be the white man's brother-in-law," he stated, "just his ther".

Police Boss Pays Rev. King's Fine

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 5 (AP)—The mysterious payment of a $14 fine spoiled a Negro integration leader's plans to go to jail today, and a segregationist city commissioner later was identified as the one who paid the fine.

Post Herald

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., chose the jail term rather than pay the fine of $10 and costs levied against him in City Court earlier in the day.

P.2

Later today, Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said it was he who paid the $14 to keep King from going to jail. He accused the Negro minister of a "publicity stunt," and said he paid the fine to stop it.

King had been convicted of refusing to obey a police order to move from the steps leading into the City Hall courtroom two days ago. After his trial today, he said he couldn't conscientiously pay the fine for an offense he contended he didn't commit.

Sat. 9-6-58

The police commissioner, who is a member of the pro-segregation Citizens Council, accused King of trying to "further his self-assumed role as a martyr, and also to boost the sale of his forthcoming book."

Birmingham, Ala

The Negro minister has written a book about the fight for racial equality in Montgomery. He led the Negro boycott against segregated city buses here two years ago.

King denied any publicity motive.

King had protested his release from custody after spending nearly an hour in a detention room awaiting transfer to the city jail.

He waited in the city hall courtroom another 30 minutes for city court to adjourn so he could appeal to Judge Eugene Loe to reverse his verdict and find him innocent or let him go to jail.

Loe said there was nothing he could do since the fine had been paid.

Later in the day, addressing a crowd of Negroes at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church where he is pastor, King said he will choose jail again if convicted because of what he called the "struggle for human dignity."

"We cannot win in the lower courts," he declared. "The cards are stacked against us."

A special Negro protest mass meeting was called meanwhile for 7 o'clock at the Bethel Baptist Church.

Before King's fine was paid, a group of Negroes started a march toward city jail. The procession was halted after word was spread that the integration leader had been released.

King Charges Police Brutal After Arrest

advertiser

X 38a Ala

By DICK HINES

The Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Negro bus boycott here two years ago, was arrested Wednesday morning on a charge of loitering outside Recorder's Court where a hearing involving another Negro integration leader was getting under way.

King failed to obey police orders to "move on" from the vicinity of the crowded courtroom, according to Police Chief, G. J. Ruppenthal.

Montgomery Ala

The Negro minister, pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church was attempting to enter the courtroom where Edward Davis, 27 was being arraigned for a hatchet attack on the Rev. Ralph D Abernathy.

Times 9-4-58

Davis, also a Negro, was bound over to the grand jury under $300 bond for assault with intent to murder following the one-hour hearing before Judge D. Eugene Loe.

P.1

His wife, Vivian Davis, who Davis said had been having an affair with Abernathy, was fined $25 and costs in a companion case. She was charged with disorderly conduct for using abusive language when questioned by officers about the attack on Abernathy last Friday afternoon.

King Files No Appeal In Conviction

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 10 (UPI)—The deadline for appeal of the Rev. Martin Luther King's conviction on charges of refusing to obey a police officer passed today without the Baptist minister taking advantage of the last legal opportunity open to him.

P.4

King had until 5 p.m. today to file an appeal of the $10 fine and $4 costs in a last-ditch effort to win acquittal or permission to serve a jail sentence. The appeal papers were not filed with the Montgomery Circuit Court.

Post Herald

The 29-year-old Negro minister was convicted in Recorder's Court last Friday. King immediately announced he would not pay the fine and was placed in the detention room just off the courtroom for about an hour. He was released after a "mysterious" white person paid the fine.

Thurs.

Three hours later City Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers admitted it was he who paid the $14.

9-11-58

Sellers said he paid the fine to keep King from assuming "his self-assumed role as a martyr."

Shortly after he was freed King said, "I want to make it abundantly clear that I want to be declared innocent of the charge or allowed to serve the necessary jail sentence."

Birmingham

King was in Louisville, Ky. attending a Baptist convention today.

Rev. M. L. King Slated For Wed. Garroway Show

~~Rev. M. L. King~~, Sr., announced from his Ebenezer Baptist pulpit that his son Rev. M. L. King, Jr., will appear on the Dave Garroway television show Wednesday morning on the local NBC station.

38a World

The show starts at 7 a. m. Atlanta time and Rev. King, Sr hinted that his famous bus boycott leader son will appear on the show in connection with the simultaneous release of his new book, "Stride Toward Freedom — The Montgomery Story."

P.1

Atlanta Ga.

It was also announced that Rev. King, Jr., will make an appearance at Morehouse College later this month to personally autograph books for Atlanta area readers. More information about the date and time of his apparance will be printed in The World in a later issue.

Tues. 9-16-58

Rev. King, Sr followed these impotant announcements with a brilliant sermon highlighted by this statement; "Remember, if you find that your associates, even your wife or husband, are keeping you fom moving ahead and thinking clean thoughts, sever your relationship with them immediately."

Rev. King had just returned from the National Baptist Convention in Chicago and felt obligated to miss the Sunday sermon of his son before the Baptist Youth in order to carry out his responsibilities at Ebenezer Baptist.

Looking At Dr. King's Assailant

Colored P. 4 Ala

Atlanta, Ga

[illegible] 9-25-58

Certainly the country was shocked on last week-end when a woman carefully armed proceeded to attack the Rev. M. L. King, Jr., while in a New York store autographing his new book. The attack was made with a metal letter opener, causing such an injury as to cause a 4-hour operation. The victim remains in a serious condition.

Apparently this assailant had deliberately planned some sort of violence; in addition to the use of her introductory weapon, a search of her person disclosed an automatic pistol, well loaded and equipped for deadly business.

Simply inquiring—"Are you Rev. King?" and upon his reply in the affirmative, with some sort of retort, she whipped out her weapon and inflicted an injury to the young minister which consigned him to a hospital.

From information obtainable this person is under observation for mental derangements, while on the face of evidence, she should be remanded to trial. Her calm arrangement of this attack, well equipped otherwise to go even further if need be, or, if in case she could not get close enough to use the dangerous weapon, her automatic pistol could reach him at a distance, would hardly harmonize with a theory that she should not be put on trial for her act.

On another side of the ledger, the woman, formerly a house servant in homes in her native Georgia and having been exposed to common manual labor environment, would not place her within the range of being particularly interested in the question of segregation nor integration.

A consistent analysis of the situation would place this woman too remote from the issue in question for her nervous system to work up such a frenzy as would cause her on her own motion, to attempt to take the life of a national leader.

Beyond all doubt, if a trial of this party is effected, there might come out in the wash why this individual committed her dastardly act.

God forbid that the day comes in which leaders and those emissaries of peace should be the open targets of those who would connive or otherwise plot violence and then let out under the pretense of being mental subjects or otherwise irresponsibles.

Surely, Georgians find no comfort in a former fellow-citizen who would heap dishonor and shame upon the records of those who are struggling in the state every day for law and order to follow in their efforts of obtaining better relationship.

Let the law take its course in this case and we hope, in the light of the published facts, it will lead to an early trial of the person who made this cowardly and unprovoked attack on young Rev. King.

King discussion of non-violent resistence on radio Oct. 12

[illegible] P. 23

38a

Ala

[illegible] 10-3-58

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. will speak of his philosophy of non-violent resistance in a discussion to be broadcast by NBC-Radio's "Faith in Action" program next Sunday. (Local time to be announced later) Dr. King is pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist church in Montgomery from which he led the successful 1956 bus boycott.

The broadcast was tape-recorded in NBC's New York studios Sept. 18, two days before Dr. King was stabbed in a Harlem department stores. In the broadcast, Dr. King describes the many influences which led to his philosophy of non-violent resistance and touches upon the question of "redemptive suffering" and its positive value for the individual. Ben Grauer interviews Dr. Kng in this broadcast.

Integration Leader Barely Escaped Death; Undergoes 4-Hour Operation in N. Y.

38a Ala

Iowa Bystander

[illegible]

9-25-58

New York, N. Y.,—The Rev. Martin Luther King—who has been called the Ghandi of the South—lay in his hospital bed here recovering from a stab wound inflicted when a woman plunged a 7-inch steel letter opener into his chest. Following a delicate operation which lasted four and a half hours, his condition was listed as critical Sunday and was further complicated when pneumonia set in, according to hospital reports. His wife boarded a plane and rushed to his bedside.

Autographing Books

When the stabbing occurred the Rev. M. L. King, noted integration and Montgomery bus boycott leader, was autographing copies of his recent book "Strides Toward Freedom", in a Harlem Department store.

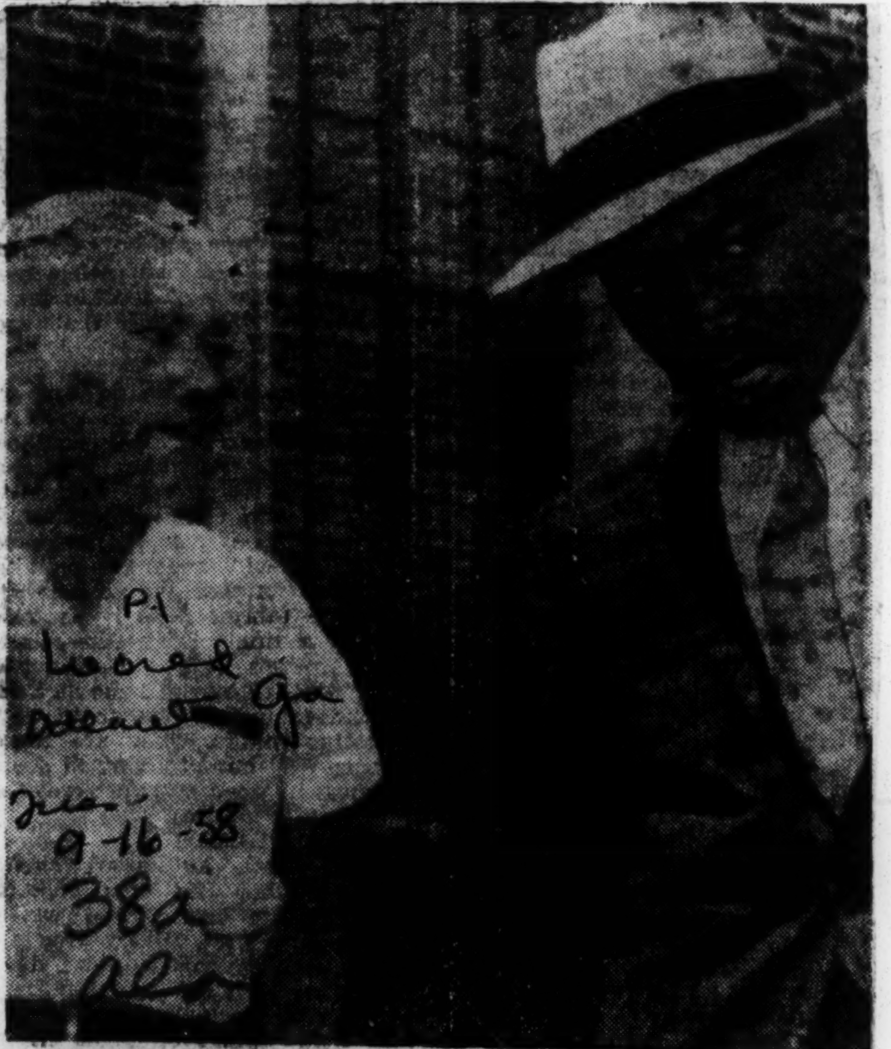
(When the Bystander went to press, Mrs. Clara Bayles, president of the Des Moines NAACP, stated the organization had received no communication whether Dr. King's disability will affect his scheduled Des Moines appearance Oct. 23.)

Assailant

His assailant, Mrs. Isola Ware Curry, 42, was taken into custody, charged with felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan act (a pistol was found on her person). Police termed her as "obviously mentally deranged," and in her rambling statements, expressed resentment over Dr. King's activities for integration.

A surgeon said the blade cut a number of vessels after passing through the breastplate and "impinged on the heart's blood vessel near the heart." If the aorta had been cut, the doctor said, instant death would have resulted. He said Dr. King would be remaining in the hospital at least two weeks.

P1



MINCING NO WORDS — The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. (right) is halted by defeated gubernatorial candidate Ralph (Shorty) Price as the fabled integration leader departs from the Montgomery, Ala., City Hall where he was recently fined $10 and costs for allegedly refusing to obey a policeman's order. Dr. King elected to serve a term in jail rather than pay the fine; but the money was later paid by a city official. Price, an outspoken segregationist, exchanged words with Rev. King outside the ccurt. (Newspress Photo).

38a 1958

ALABAMA

Rev. King Accuses Police Of Brutality

Negro Pastor Arrested For Loitering In Montgomery; NAACP 'Outraged'

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., arrested on a charge of loitering Wednesday, accused police of brutality but promised to continue his fight for racial equality even at the cost of his life.

King, who led the famous bus boycott here two years ago, was jailed for 15 minutes by two city officers who said the Negro minister refused to move when they ordered a crowd to disperse.

After his release from a detention cell at the city hall, King was allowed to sign a $100 bond for appearance in City Court Friday to answer the loitering charge.

As he left the building, he was surrounded by a crowd of Negroes protesting his arrest. Some wept.

NEGROES PROTEST

For more than an hour afterward, the switchboard at the Montgomery Advertiser-Journal was flooded with telephone calls, many of them from sobbing Negroes who had heard of the incident and asked if it were true.

King, commenting on the arrest after he had reached his office at the Dexter Ave. Baptist Church, said the officers "tried to break my arm, they grabbed my collar and tried to choke me, and when they got me to the cell, they kicked me in."

The minister's complaint brought a sharp denial from Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers, who said King was "treated as anyone else would be and arrested as anyone else would be."

Sellers, a member of the pro-segregation Citizens Council which has opposed King's integration efforts, described the Negro minister's charge of brutality as "just the kind of statement I would expect from King. That's all he's ever said."

The minister was arrested at the courtroom entrance at the city hall where he had gone to attend a hearing for a Negro accused of attacking another integration leader, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

WORK TOGETHER

King and Abernathy have worked together in their battle against racial barriers and both are leaders in the Montgomery Improvement Assn., which was formed at the outset of the bus boycott. King is president of the MIA, Abernathy is vice president.

The courtroom was filled and King, along with approximately 50 other Negroes, waited on a sidewalk outside, trying to get in. Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said the minister twice refused to move after officers ordered the crowd to break up.

Loitering is a misdemeanor under the city code, punishable by a maximum $100 fine and 60 days in jail.

King said his arrest left him undismayed and without bitterness, but that "when law enforcement agencies use their power to precipitate violence, it is tragic, indeed."

He said the incident illustrates "how deeply this thing—racial feeling—is ingrained in the minds of many people."

But he promised to "stand up for what I think is right even if it means further arrest, or even physical death."

NAACP 'OUTRAGED'

In New York, Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People wired King:

"Your telephones stay busy, but we want you to know that along with the rest of the nation we are outraged at treatment of you by Montgomery police. We stand ready to assist in any way, to our maximum ability. Please do not hesitate to advise us."

Meanwhile, the Negro accused of attacking Abernathy with a hatchet was bound over to the grand jury under $300 bond. He was booked as Edward Davis, 27, of Montgomery.

Abernathy told Judge Eugene Loe during Wednesday's hearing that Davis entered his office at the Negro First Baptist church last Friday and accused the minister of having an affair with Davis' wife. The clergyman denied having anything to do with her.

CHASED MINISTER

Davis was arrested while chasing Abernathy down a street. The minister suffered slight cuts on his back.

King was arrested two years ago during the boycott of segregated city buses and fined $500 and costs for violating Alabama's antiboycott law. Similar charges against 89 other Negro leaders ultimately were dismissed.

The boycott ended after the U.S. Supreme Court held city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

News Courier
Thurs
9-4-58
Charleston
S.C.
P. 6B

PASTOR CLAIMS POLICE ABUSES

Rev. King Arrested on Loitering Charges

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After his release from a detention cell at the city hall, King was allowed to sign a $100 bond for appearance in City Court Friday to answer the loitering charge.

As he left the building, he was surrounded by a crowd of Negroes protesting his arrest. Some wept.

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Sellers, a member of the pro-segregation Citizens Council which has opposed King's integration efforts, described the Negro minister's charge of brutality as "just the kind of statement I would expect from King. That's all he's ever said."

ATTEND HEARING

The minister was arrested at the courtroom entrance at the city hall where he had gone to attend a hearing for a Negro accused of attacking another integration leader, Rev. Ralyp D. Abernathy.

King and Abernathy have worked together in their battle against racial barriers and both are leaders in the Montgomery Improvement Assn., which was formed at the outset of the bus boycott. King is president of the MIA, Abernathy is vice president.

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Times Picayune
P. 13
Thurs
9-4-58
New Orleans
La.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

SAYS POLICE BEAT HIM

Alabama Equality Leader Arrested

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 3 (AP)—Arrested today on a charge of loitering, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. accused police of brutality but promised to continue his fight for racial equality even at the cost of his life.

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Co-Workers

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Times Union
P. 1
Jacksonville
Fla.
Thurs
9-4-58

Times Union
Thurs
9-4-58

★ Tell It ★
To Old Grandma

Montgomery Advertiser

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it

State Prison Farm System

Montgomery, Ala.

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — We wish to thank Bob Ingram for his article on the splendid state prison farm system.

It makes Alabamians proud to know that we have men like Deputy Commissioner Lawrence Sebring, Messrs. M. A. Daniels, N. L. Hale, M. F. McGrew, and V. D. Ward who are using their energies for the welfare of the inmates. They have a sound plan in operation.

We believe we speak for thousands of "plain citizens."

(MISS) MINNIE BARNES.
Secretary, Woman's Class, Presbyterian Church, Demopolis, Ala.

◆

Fri. 9 5 58

New Record

Editor, The Advertiser:

It is rumored that the Rev. Abernathy ~~set a new world's record~~ for the 100-yard dash when Brother Davis got in ~~behind him with the~~ hatchet. It is also rumored that Brother Davis failed to qualify for the National Hatchet Throwing Tournament to be held in Harlem, because he missed.

Wonder if these facts can be verified.

JOHN W. LAMAR.
Montgomery.

P. 4 A

Bird Exodus

Editor, The Advertiser:

As one bird-lover to another, have you noticed a scarcity of birds in your yard or neighborhood? Have you wondered why? Could it be that we are overzealous about insect sprays?

We live in Cloverdale and our street has been sprayed by the city four times since the insect season began. Several of our neighbors, ourselves included, have also sprayed at various times, using the same spray that the city uses.

Now, *before* the spraying began, I was pleasantly awakened at dawn by the urgent call of Mr. Cardinal to his love: "Pretty, pretty, pretty?" And she would answer: "Here, here, here." Or, perhaps the cheery whistle of the ground robin, or towbee, as he scuttled among the bushes, scattering the leaves to find delectable tid-bits underneath; or the sweet notes of the brown thrasher from the topmost twig of the tallest tree; or a mocking bird that likes to perch on the telephone pole and charm us all; and even the squawks of the saucy jays; and the varied notes of the all-too-numerous starlings; and the ever-chirping, friendly little sparrows that cluttered our eaves.

But now, all that has ceased. The sparrows have left us; rarely do I hear a mocking bird; no brown thrashers; only one mangy cardinal is left; no ground robin whistles any more; just a few starlings, and an occasional jay comes to our yard or neighborhood.

In times past I could count on some energetic jay to squench the unpleasant wheeze of the locust that persists in settling in our tree at the kitchen window. But this summer, no jay has done his duty here, and the locusts rasp all around us. Not a pleasant substitute for birdsong!

I have not heard a single mocking bird sing his way through the moonlight nights, whereas in previous seasons I would lie awake trying to count his many tunes, and enjoying every minute of it.

Now, why this exodus of our lovely birds, except for one reason, food?

You would never expect the sparrows to desert you, but they have, every one. We are even glad to see a starling now and then!

If I am wrong about the cause of this, then tell me why.

Montgomery. MRS. S. L. W.

◆

Improved Crossword Puzzle

Editor, The Advertiser:

I wish to express my appreciation of your new crossword puzzle in last Sunday's edition.

Not only was it a joy to work, but it wasn't smeared as it used to be. The words were easier to read and your new way of shading the squares makes for a clearer puzzle.

Compairing an old-style puzzle of yours with this new one really shows the difference. And with the answers printed in the paper at the same time (but no peeping) helps me see if my answers are right. I won't have to keep the paper for a week with its cluttering, to find out the correct solution the following Sunday.

Thanks for the change. It at least hasn't gone unnoticed or unappreciated with me. This goes for all new improvements in your paper.

MRS. B. H. TRUSTY.
Montgomery.

Negro leader freed on bond after arrest

News

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 3 —(AP)— The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who led the Negro bus boycott in Montgomery, was arrested outside the city hall today on a charge of loitering.

P1

He was released on $100 bond and a hearing set for Friday in city court.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said King was in a crowd of Negroes which had gathered for a preliminary hearing for a Negro accused of attacking another Negro leader, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

Birmingham

Ala.

Ruppenthal said the Negroes had the sidewalk blocked and that when an officer told them to move, King twice refused.

King was taken to a detention cell in the City Hall and held there briefly. He left the building without going into the courtroom for the hearing.

Outside, Negroes gathered around the minister, some of them weeping. Some patted him on the shoulder.

Wed 9 3 58

LATER, the minister accused arresting officers of brutality. He said they "tried to break my arm, they grabbed my collar and choked me, and when they got me to the cell, they kicked me in."

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers denied the charge of brutality. He said King was "treated as anyone else would be and arrrested as anyone else would be."

He said the complaint against the officers was "just the kind of statement I would expect from King. That's all he's ever said."

The Negro was released after some 15 minutes and allowed to sign bond.

MAXIMUM PENALTY for loitering is $100 fine and six months in jail.

The police chief said the Negro minister, who is pastor of the Dexter-av Baptist Church and widely known as a leader in the fight against racial segregation, was permitted to sign his own bond.

King and the other Negroes were waiting for a hearing to start on a charge of assault with intent to murder filed against Edward Davis, a Negro accused of attacking the Rev. Abernathy with a hatchet.

Davis, 27, was arrested last Friday while he was chasing Abernathy down a street near the minister's church. Abernathy also has been active in the fight against segregation and, like King, took a leading part in the mass boycott of segregated city buses.

The pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church told officers Davis entered the church office and accused the minister of "carrying on an affair" with Davis' wife. Abernathy denied having anything to do with the man's wife.

MEANWHILE, the Negro accused of attacking the Rev. Abernathy with a hatchet was bound over to the Grand Jury under $300 bond.

King also was arrested during the bus boycott on an indictment charging violation of Alabama's anti-boycott law. He appealed his conviction and $500 fine, but the appeal was dismissed by the Alabama Court of Appeals on a technicality.

Ultimately, King agreed to pay the fine when the state dismissed similar charges against 89 other Negroes indicted in the boycott.

38a 1958 ALABAMA REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Police Head

Advertiser

Balks King

Montgomery Ala

Jail Term

Sat. 9-6-58

Sellers Pays Fine Of Negro Minister Despite Protests

Pd

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was convicted in Recorder's Court Thursday of a misdemeanor charge and his fine was paid almost immediately by Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers.

Payment of the fine thwarted the Negro integration leader's avowed desire to serve time in jail for the offense of "failure to obey an officer."

King entered a plea of not guilty to the charge.

The Negro minister, who persistently claimed he was "not seeking publicity," seemed dismayed upon being released from custody.

CONTACTED OFFICIALS

He met with Judge D. Eugene Loe and contacted other court officials in a futile effort to learn who paid the fine that won his release.

Sellers later announced that he paid the fine of $10 and costs—a total of $14.

"I don't desire to accept the fine," King said. "I don't want anyone to pay it."

He said that his Negro followers had been instructed not to pay any fine that might be assessed.

Explaining his action, Sellers said:

"Recognizing King's tactics as just another publicity stunt intended to further his self-assumed role as a martyr, and also to boost the sale of his forthcoming book, I have elected to spare the taxpayers of Montgomery the expense of feeding and housing him during the next 14 days."

"I cannot permit him to use the facilities of the City of Montgomery for his own selfish purposes," he added.

A wildly cheering crowd estimated at 500 persons greeted an announcement that King's fine was paid by Sellers with shouts of laughter and handclapping here Friday night at a called mass meeting of the Montgomery Improvement Assn.

The deafening roar which went up temporarily silenced the speech of the Rev. Ralph Abernathy during his preliminary remarks introducing the Rev. King at Bethel Baptist Church.

FAILURE TO OBEY

King was arrested Wednesday morning for allegedly refusing to heed orders of officers to leave the vicinity of Recorder's Court, wherea hearing involving another Negro integration leader, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, was to get under way.

He was originally charged with loitering but at the request of City Solicitor Dave Crosland, the charge was changed to failure to obey an officer.

At the conclusion of the hearing, King's attorney, Negro Fred Gray, announced to the court the defendant's decision to serve time in jail rather than pay the fine At the same time, Abernathy was handing out mimeographed statements from King to reporters.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Other developments which followed the hearing included:

1. A mass demonstration outside the courtroom by King's followers, most of them displaying a square of paper pinned on their clothing bearing the typewritten words, "Father, Forgive Them for They Know Not What They Do."

2. An announcement by Crosland that he may seek to have Abernathy indicted by the Circuit Court grand jury for perjury.

3. An abortive march by Negroes on the City Jail.

4. A mass meeting at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, of which King is pastor.

At the meeting, held early in he afternoon, King called another meeting for Thursday night at he Bethel Baptist Church (Negro).

A large crowd of Negroes was gathered outside the Madison avenue entrance to the courtroom when King arrived for the hearing, accompanied by his wife, Gray, Abernathy and his wife and several other Negroes.

HANDCLAPPING, CHEERS

The group was greeted by handclapping and cheers.

Much of the testimony involved alleged brutality of arresting officers rather than the circumstances leading to the arrest.

Surprisingly, this portion of the testimony was introduced at the insistence of Crosland, who said the incident had drawn "undue attention" due to statements made by King regarding his treatment.

King made the charge that he was mistreated by the officers. He said he bore bruises as a result of the treatment.

All three officers connected with the arrest—Sgt. J. F. Kennedy and Patrolmen O. M. Strickland and J. V. D. Johnson—said they did not know King's identity at the time.

Photographs made by Advertiser photographer Charles Moore played a prominent part in the proceedings.

ACCUSED OF POSING

Gray alleged that the pictures supported King's claim that he was mistreated. On the other hand, Crosland said the Negro minister's position indicated that he was "'posing" because he knew a photographer was present and was attempting to hold back from the officers.

Kennedy, who was on duty at the door to the courtroom, said he had asked a group of Negroes to leave the steps leading to the door. Some complied, he said, but King asked permission to enter the chambers.

Kennedy said he told the Negro minister that he would have to have a subpoena in order to be eligible to enter and that King replied:

"I came to see my lawyer (Gray, who was inside) and I intend to see him."

Strickland and Johnson, who had been patroling the sidewalks nearby, came up, Kennedy said. He stated that King "said something and didn't move" and he asked the two officers to put him in jail.

RELEASED ON BOND

King, with an officer on either side, was taken along the sidewalk to the entrance to the Police Department. The officers took him inside, got the detention cell keys from the desk sergeant, and placed King in a cell. He was released after a few minutes and allowed to post a $100 bond on the loitering charge.

Strickland testified that he heard Kennedy tell King to leave the steps. When King did not move, Strickland said, he took the Negro by the arm.

Both Strickland and Johnson said that a crowd of Negroes near the fire station started moving towards them as they placed King under arrest. They gave this as one reason for hurrying the Negro along the sidewalk.

Gray objected that "other people's action" should not be used against his client and Loe agreed.

The officers said King "put on an act" when he saw Moore with the camera.

'OPPORTUNITY TO MOVE'

Moore, who saw the arrest, said King "was given the opportunity to move" by the officers. He said Strickland "had a hammerlock' on King and Johnson had a grip on his coat but said it did not appear that King was being brutally treated.

Moore said that prior to King's arrest, Abernathy was admitted inside the courtroom. This statement, plus a picture showing Abernathy inside the door, was cited by Crosland as evidence that Abernathy committed perjury during the trial.

Abernathy, pudgy minister of the First Baptist Church (Negro), stated under oath that he was outside the courtroom and saw the arrest and heard the conversation between King and the officers.

"I was on the outside until they took him up the street," Abernathy stated.

Mrs. Abernathy and Mrs. King backed up the minister's statement.

Crosland asked Jude Loe to hold Abernathy for perjury but the motion was denied. Crosland said later he plans to seek an indictment against Abernathy.

Perjury is punishable in Alabama by imprisonment from two to 10 years.

King, testifying in his own behalf, said that when he arrived at court, he walked up the steps and saw Abernathy and others and "I wondered why they hadn't got in.'

He said he was told by Abernathy that the officers would not admit them.

King said he told the officers that he wanted to see Atty. Gray and that Kennedy replied, "If you don't get the 'so-and-so' out of here, you'll need a lawyer."

He said Strickland and Johnson came up and said, "Boy, you done done it now." They then grabbed him, King said.

He said the officers were "hurting" him as they led him up the sidewalk and one of them was twisting his arm.

'GREAT DISTRESS'

"I said very softly, 'You're hurting my arm,'" King testified. He said Mrs. King, who was looking on, was in "great distress," and that he said to her, "Don't say anything, darling."

He said he was grasped by the collar and choked and that when the officers took him to the detention cell, they stood him against a wall and "kneed" him. He was also kicked, he said.

'CARRYING OUT DUTIES'

Loe, in announcing that he found King guilty, said he did not find from the evidence any "excessive use of force or brutality." He said the officers appeared to be carrying out their duties.

King's mimeographed statement was addressed to Loe. It said, "you no doubt rendered a decision which you believe to be just and right."

"Yet, I must reiterate that I am innocent," it continued. "I was simply attempting to enter the court hearing of a beloved friend and at no point was I loitering."

The statement repeated the charges of brutal treatment, but said "I hold no animosity or bitterness in my heart toward the arresting officers."

King said, "these men, like all too many of our white brothers, are the victims of their environment — an environment blighted with more than 300 years of man's inhumanity to man as expressed in slavery and segregation.

"Let me assure you, your Honor," the statement continued, "that my position at this point is not some histrionic gesture or publicity stunt, for moral convictions never stem from the selfish urge for publicity. Neither am I motivated by a desire to be a martyr, for without love even martyrdom becomes spiritual pride. My action is motivated by the impelling voice of conscience and a desire to follow truth and the will of God whereever they lead."

King said, "although I cannot pay the fine, I will willingly accept the alternative which you provide, and that I will do without malice."

When the court's decision reached the outside crowd, a large Negro woman stood on the steps and cried out:

"Rev. King says he'd rather go to jail."

CROWD CHEERED

The crowd cheered and officers moved in. One woman who appeared reluctant to move along was taken by the arm by an officer and led through the alley by the Fire Hall to the rear of the courtroom.

The crowd then began dispersing and the woman was released without being booked.

Soon afterward, King was released. Early efforts by King and a number of reporters to learn who posted the fine were unsuccessful.

King stated to the reporters, "I doubt seriously if the fine has been paid."

He reentered the courtroom and remained until remaining cases on the docket were finished. Then he requested and was granted a conference with Judge Loe in an anteroom.

He said he told the judge that "if I accept a fine paid by someone I don't even know, it will be the same as accepting my guilt."

POLICE DEPARTMENT FUNCTION

He said he asked Leo to "declare me innocent or let me serve the time." But he said the judge replied that he had nothing to do with the payment of fines, this being a function of the Police Department.

Immediately after the trial ended the crowd of Negroes which had pammed the courtroom and

Advertiser

Sat 9-6-58

lined the sidewalk outside marched to King's church on Dexter avenue for a mass meeting.

This gathering, interspersed with hymn singing, shouting and praying, was climaxed by a 10-minute address by King, who entered the church dramatically at 1:43 p.m. He was given a tumultuous reception.

King won a rousing cheer when he told the crowd that never again would he pay a fine in court for any charge stemming "from our fight for freedom."

"If I am convicted on any charge of that nature, I will refuse to pay the fine," King said.

The minister said he had tried to find out who had paid the fine for him Friday, but had not been successful.

"I told the judge to either declare me innocent or let me serve my time," King said. "But when the white people of Montgomery saw that Martin Luther King wasn't afraid to go to jail they couldn't stand up with the courage to put me in jail."

"They can put us all in jail if they want to, but we shall continue to work with God for our freedom," he added.

The Negro leader continued to implore his followers to refrain from violence, urging them to "meet physical force with soul force."

"'Blood may flow in the streets of Montgomery before we receive our freedom, but it must be our blood that flows and not that of the white man," King declared. "We must not harm a single hair on the head of our white brothers."

"Some day—it may be a year, 10 years or even longer—but some day all the people of Montgomery are going to live together as brothers," he predicted. "There may be some delays, but one day we shall all live on an integrated basis."

ABORTIVE PROTEST

Before King's dramatic arrival at the church, the crowd of about 150 had taken off on an abortive "protest march" to the city jail where they thought the minister was confined.

The decision to march on the jail was made perhaps an hour after King had been released, but the Negroes at the mass meeting did not know it.

Led by Abernathy, about 100 of the Negroes walked as far as Abernathy's church on the corner of North Ripley and Columbus. At that point Abernathy learned of King's release and the marchers retraced their footsteps to the Dexter avenue church.

The Friday night rally, originally called as a protest meeting to the jailing of King, turned out to be a "victory meeting" for the crowd who had gathered to march on the city jail for an all-night prayer meeting at the jail.

"We have a mandate from God to resist evil," said King, obviously referring to his conviction in Recorder's Court Friday morning.

"Somewhere the Negro must come to a point of refusing to cooperate with evil," he said. "We will stand against police brutality and will go out with a determination to no longer be afraid of going to jail."

King's entrance into the church was a spectacular one as he marched to the pulpit with the crowds straining to reach out and shake hands with him or touch him as he passed by.

"I was determined to go to jail. My conscience told me that I was not guility and I refused to pay a fine for something I was not guilty of and for the pain I suffered without justification," he said.

King was introduced to the crowd by Abernathy, a close associate, whose trial he was attending Wednesday when he was arrested.

Avernathy told the crowd someone called him about 7:30 p.m. Friday telling him that the mysterious person paying King's fine was "none other than Commissioner Sellers."

"A statement made by Sellers as to why he paid the fine was that he was not going to stand by and let King cash in on the publicit yjust to sell his book," Abernathy said, referring to the book by King just off the press.

"Martin Luther King doesn't need any publicity," he continued, "because his picture appeared at the World's Fair in Brussell's among the 100 most outstanding men in the world."

"He didn't need any publicity to sell his book, but we are going to buy it, aren't we?" Abernathy shouted to the crowd who had been aroused to near frenzy.

King denied allegations that he had sought publicity for his book or for any other reason.

"He who does a good deed for publicity's sake makes it a bad deed," he told the crowd.

"I had made up my mind to follow my conscience and not pay the fine for something for which I was not guilty. But they didn't want me in jail. My stand was the only course of action open to me and it is a course of action I will follow in the future.

"In the future I will serve a jail sentence before paying a fine for an arrest just because of my stand on integration," he said.

King recounted his arrest for the crowd and the trial in Recorder's Court.

"As I sat in my detention cell after my arrest, I prayed and a short time later, the same policeman who had arrested me came to take me out."

"I felt no anger or animosity toward the policemen because it was not altogether their fault. They are victims of an environment which for 200 years has taught them contempt for a race of slavery days."

King, recalling his actions after he was sentence to serve 14 days in lieu of the fine, said he was taken into a cell "where there was no segregation."

'MIGHT WANT APPEAL'

"One of the policement came to my cell and said: 'Rev. King (before it had been King) you know you can make your own bond and you might want to appeal the sentence'."

"They had gotten around to calling me Rev. King and Dr. King by now.

"When they started loading the prisoners on the truck to take them to jail, I got in line with them, but when they got to me, they asked me where I was going."

"I told them I was going to jail, but they said the truck was already laoded and I would have to wait."

King said the clerk of Recorder's Court had come to his cell and said his fine had been paid by somebody."

"I tried to find out who paid it, but the clerk said some person had come in and paid it and they didn't know who it was. When I asked to see the slip, they said it was around some where."

"I had instructed my close associates that I didn't want anyone to pay my fine and wanted it known to the whole town."

"However," he said, "the people at the Recorders Court said this 'mysterious stranger' had paid the fine. When I later found out that it was Commissioner Sellers who had paid my fine I decided that maybe the reason for turning me loose is that they don't want the world to know the conditions that the Negro lives under in Alabama."

"When I go to jail, the whole world knows it. I have hundreds of telegrams and I have received telephone calls from nearly every state in the union. But, when one of you go to jail and suffers brutality, no one knows about it," King told the cheering crowd.

"I am happy that I could suffer just a little bit. I am happy that I could suffer a little of what Jimmy Wilson is suffering for being convicted of a robbery of less than two dollars. I am happy to suffer a little fo what Jeremiah Reeves suffered. It makes me feel a closer part of you."

Earlier in the evening among the hymn singing and praying, King's Montgomery jail episode had been compared to the bibical Philippi jailing of Paul and Silas.

As King recounted his arrest to the crowd, telling of the way he was treated, the crowd reacted with muffled shouts of anger, hanging on to each word he said.

"I don't tell you this to arouse anger. I have always taught nonviolence," King said to the crowd. "However," he continued, "there is a time when even men of nonviolence can have violent thoughts."

Rev. Fields Urges Negroes Keep Calm

A spokesman for a Montgomery Negro organization issued a plea late Friday urging the Negro people of this city "to be calm and not lose their sense of balance" as a result of the arrest of the Rev. Martin Luther King, local Negro leader.

The statement was released by the Rev. U. J. Fields, president of the Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Society and pastor of the Negro Bell St. Baptist Church.

"It is unfortunate that Rev. King was arrested," Fields said. "Ministers, not because of their profession but because of their high regard for law and moral respectability, have not in the city of Montgomery heretofore been subjected to police apprehension but rather, ministers probably more than other groups have been instrumental in causing many people to be law-abiding citizens."

NEGROES PACK SIDEWALK IN NOISY DEMONSTRATION

King's Supporters Hear News He Plans To Serve Jail Term

Staff Photos by Joe Holloway

REV. MARTIN L. KING JR.

Leaves Court A Free Man

Ga. Church Group Afraid of Dr. King

38a Ala

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Roving Reporter)

Rev Martin Luther King Jr

Courier P 3 Sat 5-31-58

COLUMBUS, Ga.—By a majority vote of its trustee board last week, historic St. James AME Church—with the largest seating capacity in this city—refused to permit the local lodge of Prince Hall Masons to use its auditorium on July 1 to present Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery bus boycott leader and non-violence advocate.

The Rev. A. R. Smith, pastor of St. James, confirmed to The Courier that the board of trustees had voted against allowing use of the church to present Dr. King.

Pittsburgh Pa.

USE OF THE church for the occasion had been requested by D. P. Nesbitt, theatre manager and District Deputy Grand Master of the Columbus District of the Masons. The affair is being sponsored by Sons of King Solomon Lodge 358, F. and A. M. John Wesley Dobbs of Atlanta is Georgia Masonic Grand Master and had asked the local Masons to get the largest church available for the Rev. Mr. King's appearance.

The Rev. Mr. Smith said his board "in part" felt that Dr. King's appearance might stir up racial friction here.

There is considerable tension in Columbus at this time, recently climaxed by the flight from the city of Publisher-Editor P. L. Taylor of the Columbus World.

The Rev. Mr. Smith said he understood Dr. King was coming here to speak in behalf of "community betterment."

■

MEANWHILE, the Rev. A. W. Fortson, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, flung wide the doors of his church and the brilliant young Georgia-born Alabama leader will speak in that church on the night of July 1 for the Masons.

Dr. King is a strong advocate of non-violent resistance to racial discrimination.

Rev. King talks at Central

Afro-American

6-14-58

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — The Rev. Martin Luther King was the commencement speaker at Central State College June 8. Rev. King who received national acclaim for his leadership in the Montgomery bus boycott addressed 172 graduates.

Baltimore Md

Baccalaureate was held at 11 a.m. in Galloway Auditorium.

Commencement was held in the William Patrick McPherson Memorial Stadium at 5 p.m. Rabbi Selwyn Ruslander, Temple Israel, Dayton, O. was the guest speaker.

Todd Duncan, renowned baritone, appeared in concert June 6 at 8 p.m. in Galloway Auditorium. He was presented as a part of the Commencement-Artist Series.

Dexter Pastor Ends Vacation

38a

Advertiser

P 3 Ala

Montgomery Ala

Sat 8-2-58

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will return to the pulpit at Dexter Avenue Baptist Church Sunday after a vacation in Mexico. Sunday morning he will speak on "Catching the Wrong Train." Music will include the anthem "How Long Wilt Thou Forget Me" by Pflugger. The processional hymn will be "Fairest Lord Jesus" and the recessional, "Saviour, Again." Women ushers will serve under direction of Mrs. Ocie Motley, and the nursery will be operated by the Young Matrons Circle, Mrs. Katherine Bell Maddox, president.

At 6:30 p.m. there will be baptismal rites and at 7 p.m. the Sacrament of Holy Communion will be observed, with the meditation by Dr. King.

Meetings during the past week have been held at the residences of Richard Jordan Jr., James Alexander, Norman Walton, and Mesdames: Ruth Hardy, E. B. Hoyle, and Addrean Harvey Blackman.

During the absence of the minister, the congregation heard messages by Dr. Thomas E. Brooks, of the Alabama State College faculty and a member of the church. His respective sermon themes were "You are the Bible" and "Man's Most Inescapable and Potentially-Dangerous Responsibility."

Editor George W. Jones and the staff of the ECHO, the official organ of the church, have requested news items for the next issue.

Guild Volunteers Busy With Invitations . . .

Dispatch

Martin Luther King to Serve As Urban League Annual Speaker

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Fri 6-20-58

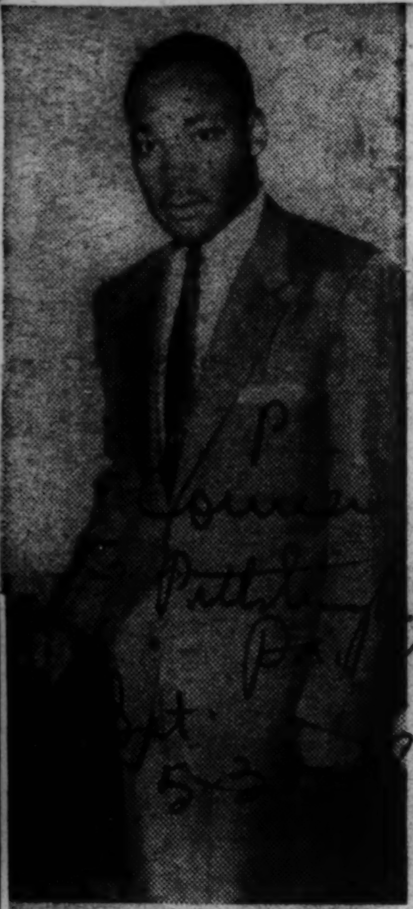
For the past two weeks the Urban League office at 215 N. Walnut has hummed with activity as plans have taken shape for the Urban League's Twelfth Annual Meeting on December 2. Dr. Martin Luther King jr., Montgomery, Ala., will be guest speaker. Mrs. Lelia M. Lovejoy, public relations chairman, announced this week that this significant annual event will be held at the First Presbyterian church at 25th and Western avenue.

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Volunteers under the able leadership of Mrs. Walter Ketterer, Guild chairman of Volunteer Service, have addressed more than 3500 invitations to the dinner. According to Mrs. Ketterer, Guild members have been most enthusiastic in preparation for the affair. P.1

Mrs. C. W. Morgan heads the Guild committee in charge of hostesses and seating, while Mrs. S. S. Fairly, assisted by Mrs. W. C. Price, will handle the decorations. Volunteers who have served to date are: Mesdames Ketterer, C. W. Binkley, Marie Basore, Ruth Males, Sarah Jane Bell, Thelma T. Gorham, James Curtis, W. C. Price, Alice Waters, Frank B. Cox jr., Charles N. Atkins, R. F. North, Saunders Thompson; also, Misses Emily Ferris, Marion Wendler, Virginia Sue Allen, Corinne Breeding.

The Guild has also been assisted by young collegians who have become accustomed to reporting to the League office for volunteer service during their summer vacation. Including a stint of volunteer service on their busy summer schedule are: Misses Patricia Pollard, Freddye Lee Moon and Patricia Tipton. These young ladies are students at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.



P
Courier
Pittsburgh
Pa.
Sat.
5-31-58

REV. M. L. KING JR.
. . . scared of him?

KING DENIED USE OF NEGRO CHURCH IN GA.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa., Sat. 5-31-58

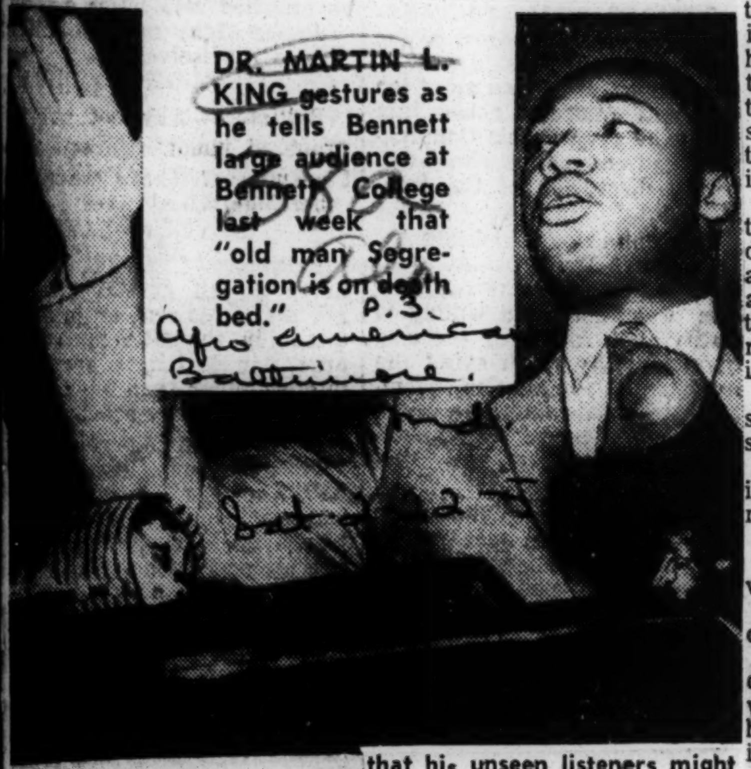
▲ Story on Page 3

38a 1958

ALABAMA

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

'If democracy is to live, segregation must die....'



DR. MARTIN L. KING gestures as he tells Bennett large audience at Bennett College last week that "old man Segregation is on death bed." P.3.

Afro American Baltimore. Md.

Sat 2-22-58

GREENSBORO, N.C. — "We have come a long, long way, but still have a long, long way to go," Dr. Martin L. King Jr., leader of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., told an interracial audience of over 1,500 at Bennett College here Tuesday. "But if democracy is to live, segregation must die," he declared.

The meeting was sponsored by the Greensboro branch of the NAACP. Dr. King is president of the Montgomery Improvement Association. He spoke to a standing room only audience in Pfeiffer Chapel. and to an additional 600 persons in the Little Theatre and the Science Assembly Auditorium to which the program had been piped.

He received a standing ovation when he was introduced by the Rev. C, W. Anderson, pastor of United Institutional Baptist Church, and another when he had completed his hour - long address. He then made personal appearances in the other two auditoriums so that his unseen listeners might see him.

In a reference to the Montgomery victory, Dr. King made it clear that the victory was not due to him personally but to 50,800 people who suddenly decided to substitute "tired feet for tired souls."

* * *

"THEY HAD taken all that they could stand," he declared.

In reviewing the history of racial progress from the landing of the first settlers in 1619 to the present, Dr. King reminded his listeners that while much progress has been made, there is still much work to be done on many front.

"Old Man Segregation is on his death bed," he declared, "but there are guardians of the law still around with their oxygen tent trying to keep him alive.

"There are many more white persons of good will in the South than we can see on the surface. The Eastlands, the Griffins and the Talmadges voice the sentiments of only a small minority," Dr. King declared.

HE CAUTIONED his listeners against either extreme optimism or extreme pessimism in viewing the progress that has been made in race relations, urging that they instead take a realistic view which seeks to combine the truths of the two viewpoints, while avoiding the extremes of each.

Among the encouraging signs to Dr. King is the growing tendency of our people to reevaluate their own intrinsic worth and destiny and he pointed out the following things which we must do in the coming years if we are to survive:

1. Maintain a continuing sense of dignity and self-respect.
2. Gain support of others by improving standards of cleanliness and morality.

* * *

3. **GAIN** political power by wise use of the ballot.
4. Give more money to the cause of freedom.
5. Continue to develop wise, courageous and sincere leaders who will avoid the extremes of hotheadedness and Uncle Tomism.
6. Continue to struggle with the weapons of love and nonviolence.

As a final admonition to leaders who frequently lose the common touch with the masses, Dr. King said: "We will never get into the promised land unless all of us get in together."

Hidden And Subtle'

King Says North Has 'Bias', Too

38a Ala

DETROIT (AP)—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Negro minister and leader of a Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, told a religious conference Saturday that racial discrimination is still a reality in both the North and the South.

Dr. King spoke before 150 delegates at a meeting sponsored by the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan.

Enlarging on the racial discrimination theme, he said:

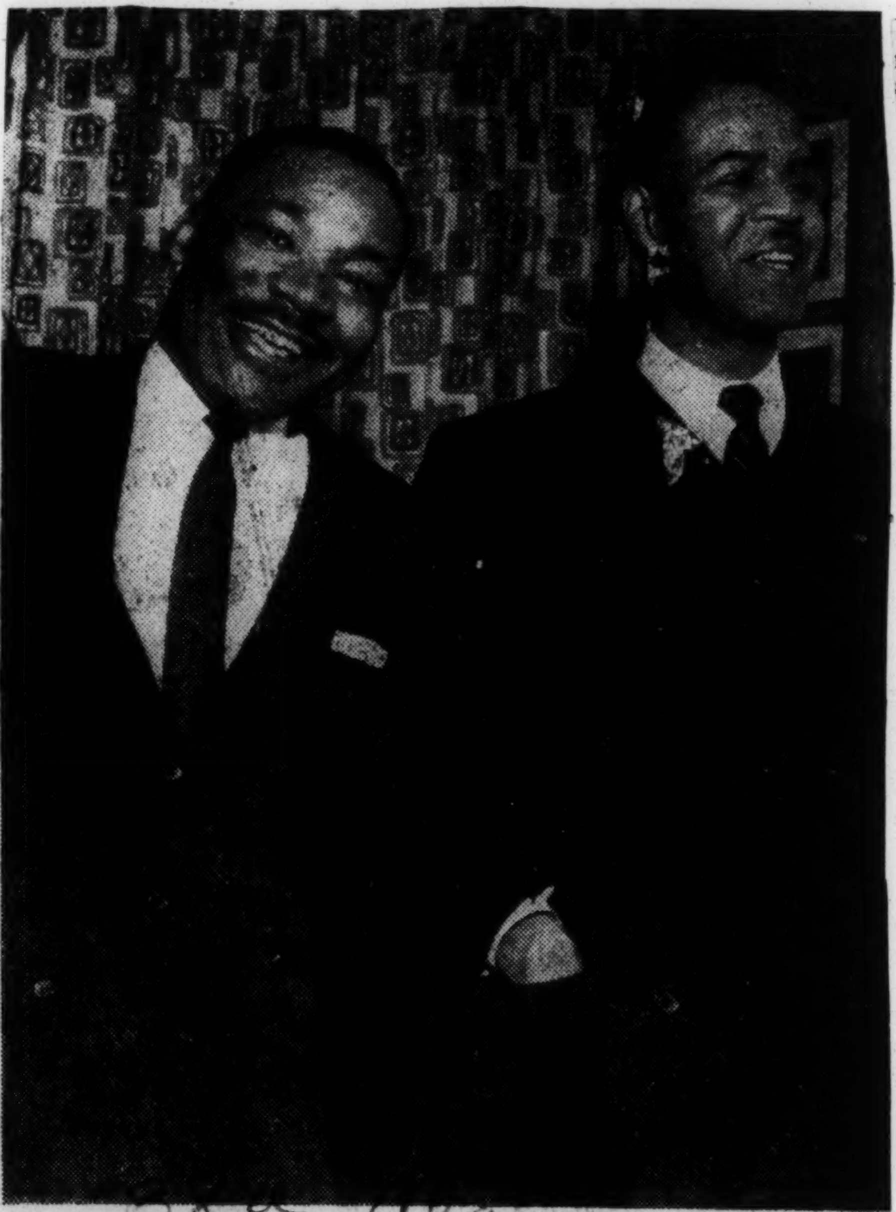
"We confront it in the South in its glaring forms. It is confronted in the North in its hidden and subtle forms. We cannot rest until segregation is erased from this great land of ours."

The Negro clergyman blamed racial tension in the South on a small group of "hate leaders."

He said "many white ministers in the South have stood up for the Negro's rights. They are the true servants of God."

Sun. 5-18-58

Charleston S.C.



38a Ala

NO DIVISION HERE — Pleasantries are exchanged by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala. (left) and NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins after Dr. King presented Mr. Wilkins with a $1,000 check for two NAACP life memberships: for himself and the Montgomery Improvement Association. The scene was in the Association's national office in New York on Jan. 10. Earlier both refuted a claim by Georgia's Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook that there was a split between the Negro leadership.

Birmingham Alabama

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MARTIN LUTHER KING

MARTIN L. KING MAKES ADDRESS AT MORGAN

Defender

Louisville Ky

Baltimore, Md. — "We must learn to live together as brothers, or we will die together as fools." Thurs. 6-19-58

With these prophetic words, Martin Luther King, Jr., admonished 291 Morgan State College graduates that the "new order" of integration and equality requires that they learn to love even those who have "bombed and trampled" them. P.14

38a

Ala

The 29-year-old minister, who successfully waged a year-long non-violent boycott of Montgomery, Alabama's segregated transit system, delivered the commencement address here recently and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws for his victorious "campaign of love."

Entering the new age with "understanding and good will in our hearts" is one of the things colored Americas are challenged to do "if we are to make the ideal of democracy in America real", Dr. King declared.

"The world is already geographically one; now we must make it spiritually one," he declared.

This does not mean, he explained. that one must like those who have "trampled on you for so long", but it means, "in the way of Christ, having redemptive love which seeks nothing in return." And he said:

"We must fight for first class citizenship, but we must never use second class methods. Oh, I know what the temptation is . . . Those of us who have had to stand amid the violence of lynch mobs and bombings are tempted to hold bitterness in our hearts.

"But somebody must have sense enough to cut off the chains of hate, and to meet hate with love. If we meet violence with violence unborn generations will suffer a long and desolate night of bitterness."

Must press on, King tells alumni

Afro-American

P.18

6-14-58

Baltimore, Md

BALTIMORE

"We have no choice but to press on.

"I think it would be both morally and practically dangerous to slow up at this time."

That is the Rev. Martin Luther King's answer to those who argue that the colored citizen should "take a breather" in his fight for full equality.

38a

Dr. King, who led the successful year - long boycott of Montgomery, Ala.'s segregated buses, is today's outstanding proponent of the non-violent approach.

Ala

He made his remarks here Monday in an interview with the AFRO before addressing the 91st commencement exercises at Morgan State College.

During the exercises an honorary doctor of laws degree was conferred upon the 29 year-old minister by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, president of Morgan College.

"Moderation to me does not mean slowing up and capitulating to the foe," Dr. King said.

"The irony of the situation is that the colored man is fighting not only to save himself, but the nation as well."

* * *

DR. KING remains hopeful that the white leadership of the South which believes in law and order in the period of social readjustment now taking place, will come to the fore.

"They are still there but they are not being heard. They have not found the rallying point to stand up and be counted.

"I remain hopeful that they will find some rallying point," he said.

The recent bombing of synagogues in the South (which provoked protests from many quarters) "may prove a blessing in disguise," Dr. King feels.

"These things prove that the forces of hate can never be held in controllable boundaries.

"It proves the forces of hate will stop short of nothing and that all men of good-will must be concerned when attacks are perpetrated against any others."

* * *

DR. KING said he "wholeheartedly endorsed" the campaign the Baltimore CORE group (Committee on Racial Equality) has been waging against a local restaruant chain and predicted "it should bring action."

Interracial groups from CORE have been peacefully seating themselves in a cafe of the White Coffeee Pot chain and seeking to get service while others display banners outside which criticize the cafe's discrimination policy.

"It's just an extension of the non - violent theory," explained Dr. King, a member of CORE's national board

"I think it is an excellent way to break down barriers.

"It will tend to arouse the consciences of a number of whites who have allowed themselves to doze."

Afro-American

DR. KING said the southern campaign of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to register colored voters is expected to pick up steam now that a staff has been appointed. P.18 6-14-58

The Rev. John L. Tilley of Baltimore, who directed the local NAACP's drive that greatly increased registration here is to head the staff, the AFRO has learned. Baltimore, Md

The campaign officially opened Feb. 12 with mass meetings but has been hampered by lack of a full - time staff, Dr. King said.

"We have not only internal apathy to conquer but external barriers as well," Dr. King pointed out in sizing up the tough job of increasing voter registrations among colored people in the South.

* * *

DR. KING SAYS he still has a promise from the President's Committee on Government Contracts to hold a hearing in a southern city.

An expected session for last fall was cancelled after the furor accompanying integration in Little Rock.

Have Montgomery's colored citizens fallen into the old pattern of seating since winning the right to sit where they please.

"The young people are exercising their rights freely," Dr. King said, adding that many older persons do not so readily exercise their right to take any empty seat.

King Weighs Appeal Plan On City Fine

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala

The Rev. Martin Luther King disclosed here Saturday that he is "strongly considering" an appeal of his $14 fine on charges of refusing to obey a police officer in an effort to win acquittal or permission to serve a jail sentence.

Sun 9-7-58

In a report by United Press International, King said he was conferring with his attorneys but "has not made a final decision."

He was fined $10 plud $4 court cost Friday by Recorder's Court Judge Eugene Loe, but was put in a detention cell after he would not pay the fine. He was released later after a "mysterious friend" paid his fine.

5-DAY SPAN P.1

"I have five days in which to decide whether or not to appeal to the circuit court," King said.

King said that he wanted it clear that he be declared innocent of the charge or be allowed to serve the jail sentence.

After he was fined Friday, King said his refusal to pay the fine was "motivated by the impelling voice of his conscience and a desire to follow the will of God wherever they lead." He contended that he could not pay a fine for which he was not guilty.

If King should appeal to the Circuit court, the case will be tried again. If the court upholds the lower court's decision, it will be up to the circuit court to mete the punishment which is usually the same as the one set by the lower court.

NO MORE FINES

In the event the punishment was the same, it would give the 29-year-old Baptist minister the choice of paying the fine or serving the jail sentence. King has declared that he "will never pay another fine for my stand against segregation."

However, since it is a city case, the job of carrying out the sentence of the higher court would fall back on the Montgomery Police Department which refused to jail the minister after his fine was paid.

Sun 9-7-58

King told a mass meeting of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. Friday night that he had instructed his associates to make it known that he did not want his fine paid.

King's fine was paid by Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers who labeled King's tactics as a publicity stunt.

King bailed out of jail despite his objections

Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 5 —(AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King refused to pay a fine of $10 and costs in City Court today and elected to go to jail instead, but an anonymous person paid the fine and King was released from custody.

King, who had been convicted of refusal to obey an order by police to move from outside the City Hall courtroom two days ago, protested when he learned his fine had been paid. He said he didn't want anyone to pay it and that he wanted to go to jail instead.

Fri 9-5-58

The Negro integration leader had handed Judge Eugene Loe a prepared statement immediately after his conviction in which he said he could not conscientiously pay the fine for an offense he said he did not commit.

P.21

W. R. Knox, clerk of City Court, told reporters he had no idea who paid the fine or whether the person was white or Negro.

He said he knew only that a receipt had been brought to him while he was still in the courtroom for the payment of the fine.

THE NEGRO MINISTER had spent some 30 minutes in a detention room at the rear of the courtroom when he was notified that he was free.

King stopped Knox as the clerk came out of the courtroom and asked him who paid the fine. The clerk replied that he had no idea but added, "I suppose you'll find out in time."

WHILE THE HEARING was in process some 150 to 200 Negroes held a mass meeting in King's church, the downtown Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, singing hymns and being led in prayer.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, another Negro leader who has worked closely with King, presided at the mass meeting. In a prayer he suggested the people "fast and pray" for King.

He said even Christ was persecuted for his beliefs and called on the people to stand behind their minister.

Rev Martin L King Maps Appeal Of Montgomery Fine

MONTGOMERY, Ala — — (ANP) – The Rev Martin Luther King Jr, who recently was convicted of refusing to obey a police order, said last week he is considering appealing the case.

Informer

He was freed shortly after the conviction when a segregationist city commissioner paid his fine, $10 plus costs, saying King was only seeking publicity.

P.1
Houston Tex

The 29-year-old Baptist minister and leader in the 1956 Negro boycott of segregated city buses, denied the publicity accusation. At that time King chose instead a 14-day jail term.

King said Monday, "I understand that I can appeal on legal grounds even though my fine has been paid. I did not consent to having anyone pay my fine.

Sat 9-20-58

The minister was arrested and booked on a charge of loitering after police at city hall ordered him to leave the courtroom steps. He had showed up to attend a hearing in a case involving the Rev Ralph D. Abernathy, another integration leader.

Mincing No Words

P.1
Informer
Houston Tex
Sat
9-20-58

MINCING NO WORDS – The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. (right) is halted by defeated gubernatorial candidate Ralph (Shorty) Price as the fabled integration leader departs from the Montgomery, Ala., City Hall where he was recently fined $10 and cost for allegedly refusing to obey a policeman's order. Dr. King elected to serve a term in jail rather than pay the fine; but the money was later paid by a city official. Price an outspoken segregationist, exchanged words with Rev. King out of the court. (Newspress Photo).

Atlantans Flock To Autograph Party Knowing Rev. King Absent

Inquirer p.1 Atlanta Ga.

Tues. 9-23-58

By JOHN H. BRITTON

While Dr. Martin Luther King remains on the critical list at Harlem Hospital fighting a newly developed case of pneumonia, the folks back home in Atlanta paid him a tremendous tribute Monday night when they turned out in droves to an autographing party although knowing the principal attraction could not be present.

If there were any doubts before about the love and respect Rev. King commands as a leader and example of the Negro community, they were completely erased last night in the lounge of the Morehouse College Physical Education and Health Building.

The site was appropriate for the autographing ceremony because the building is dedicated to the building of strong, sound bodies. At the same time "Stride Toward Freedom" and Dr. King are on display as entities dedicated to the building of strong, sound faiths and spirits.

The crowd was huge considering the man of the hour was 1,000 miles away. William Schoenberg, representative of Harper and Brothers Publishers, New York, said he just recently returned from a similar party in Dallas where a "big-name" professional author was present at the ceremony "and the crowds were not half the size of that last night."

Schoenberg saw the event as a definite justification of the faith his company had in the man and the book. Schoenberg stated that the book is now in its third printing, having already sold 25,000 copies before publication and almost sold out of the 10,000-copy second edition.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse, predicted the book would be translated into several foreign languages to which Schoenberg stated that his company is already making arrangements for that venture now.

Inquirer

Dr. Mays deemed the good audience a personal tribute to one of the world's greatest leaders. He stated that the sight of the people publicly honoring King was a very impressive sight.

Professor Richard Barksdale, head of the Morehouse College Department of English, gave brief intermittent reviews of the book as the crowds streamed in and out of the lounge after purchasing their books.

Tues 9-23-58

Some of the truly faithful stayed on to anxiously clutch on to every word breathed about the brilliant new novel. They were determined to stay until they were politely asked to leave by the clean-up squad.

Professor Barksdale, during his frequent, exuberant reviews of the book, compared the novel's lucid and expository style with those of the greatest professional authors of our times.

Barksdale also compared King himself to Ulysees, the fabled Greek hero, "who also realized that a man can reach his greatest heights in the face of overpowering odds and by the weapon of prayer and faith."

Barksdale and Dr. Mays presented the opinion that King's book was a work brought about through Christianity and love.

They explained that the battle creed of the famous King bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., was based upon a passage found in Corinthians 13 which stresses that faith, hope and love are the three essentials in happy living and that love is the greatest of all. King explores the Biblical passage and how he and his companions lived by the creed throughout the bitter racial conflict in "Stride Towards Freedom."

That Dr. King is a symbol was shown. The crowds last night believed in his symbol. He is symbolic of a precept of Christianity and democracy that even the most vehement and extreme demagogue cannot and will not be allowed to destroy.

It seems that the symbol, Dr. King, is protected by those precepts. For even though three attempts on his life have been made since 1955, a power greater than any of us apparently refuses to let him die until his precepts are stamped indelibly into the hearts of all thinking men.

The book tells King's courageous story and thousands are anxious to learn the secret of this valiant man, but King modestly writes that prayer is the answer, not himself.

Nevertheless, students of the great universities around Atlanta joyously overspent their meager allowances just for an opportunity to have an indirect glimpse at the man who made the theories of God and love so famous.

A small-sized Korean student was seen making his way through the tall crowds standing around the book-selling table trying deperately to be noticed so he could read the miracles of faith performed by a man he had only read about in Korean newspapers.

Inquirer

This same Korean lad was sadly disappointed at failing to have the chance to talk to this famous Dr. King whose theories may some day inspire his country to overthrow the Communist shackles, not by war, but through spiritual "force" alone.

Tues 9-23-58

People all over the lounge gathered in small circles to discuss the moral of the book while theoreticians gathered in separate circles to argue the fine points of style and literary plot. But each circle, expert and layman, agreed that Rev. King has again added a bright new jewel to his crown of achievements.

No matter how modest and retiring King is about himself and his miraculous achievements, the "men on the street" all agreed Monday night that Martin Luther King, Jr., is a "miracle of the 20th century."

Negro Stabs Rev. King in N.Y. Store

Times Union

Alabama Bus Boycott Leader Is Knifed by Woman

P. 1

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro leader who urges his race to practice nonviolent resistance to segregation, was stabbed by a Negro woman in a Harlem store today.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The woman, whom police described as apparently mentally deranged, struck King in the left chest with a letter-opener as he was autographing copies of his recent book.

He was taken to Harlem Hospital with the weapon still in his chest and at first was described as in critical condition.

Sun 9-21-58

However, Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, who rushed to the hospital as soon as he got word of the attack, quoted King as saying "I'm going to be all right—don't worry."

King came out of the operating room after four hours and 20 minutes. Harriman said doctors had assured him that King would recover.

Immediately after the attack a patrolman arrested King's assailant, Izola Ware Curry, 42, as she was trying to get into a taxicab outside the store. A passerby quoted her as shouting, "I've been after him for six years. I'm glad I done it."

Detectives said she had a loaded pistol concealed in the front of her dress.

One witness said the woman made what he described as a "nasty" remark about the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

King, a leader of the successful 1956 Negro bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., was autographing copies of his book, "Stride Toward Freedom," for a long line of customers in Blumstein's Department Store on West 125th street when he was attacked.

The woman told police she came here from Daytona Beach, Fla., where she obtained the gun, and that she was born in Adrian, Ga. She said she had been "persecuted by people," but was otherwise incoherent about her reasons for stabbing King.

(In Montgomery Negro leaders planned prayers for King's recovery. Negroes, many in hysteria, gathered at churches. Calls jammed press and radio station switchboards.)

StabbedKing Remains on Critical List

Times-Union

Jacksonville Fla.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., 30-year-old leader of the Southern Negro fight for integration, stayed on the critical list at Harlem Hospital today after surgical removal of a letter opener plunged into his chest by a Negro woman.

King's assailant, Izola Ware Curry, 42-year-old native of Georgia, was committed to the Bellevue Hospital psychiatric ward for mental examination during a court appearance in which she made several incoherent statements.

Mon. 9-22-58

Among her charges against King was a statement that he was "mixed up with Communists." She offered no explanation.

"This woman is ill," Magistrate Vincent Rao said.

P. 21

Officials of Harlem Hospital said that although King still was in critical condition, he was slightly improved and that the prognosis was "satisfactory."

He was able to receive a group of visitors, including his wife and sister and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, his assistant in leading the Montgomery, Ala., Improvement Assn.'s successful bus boycott.

King Reported As 'Critical' After Stabbing

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

NEW YORK (AP) — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., stabbed Saturday by a Negro woman in Harlem, remained on a hospital critical list Sunday. He was described as resting as comfortably as possible.

Meanwhile, the woman who attacked King, Negro leader who stresses nonviolence in racial issues, was committed to Bellevue Hospital for mental observation.

Mon. 9-22-58

Mrs. Isola Ware Curry, 42, who plunged a seven-inch steel letter opener into King's chest as he autographed copies of his recently published book in a Harlem department store, stood defiantly before Magistrate Vincent P. Rao, who remarked, "This woman is ill."

P. 1

"I'm not ill," Mrs. Curry said.

"I understand this is the woman who is accused of stabbing the Rev. Mr. King with a knife," said Rao.

"No, it was a letter opener," shouted the defendant.

King, 29, underwent 4-hour, 20-minute surgery Saturday night.

His wife arrived here by plane Sunday morning from Montgom ery, Ala., and rushed to his bedside. Commenting on Mrs. Curry, Mrs. King said, "She no doubt is not completely responsible for her action."

Advertiser

Mrs. Curry, charged with felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan (antiweapons) law — a loaded pistol was found in the bosom of her dress—was asked by a newsman, "When did you first decide to kill Mr. King?"

Mont.

She snapped: "Who said I wanted to kill him."

9-22-58

'I'M GLAD'

Police said Mrs. Curry told them she did not know King was scheduled to be in the store. But she was quoted by a bystander after the stabbing as saying, "I've been after him for six years. I'm glad I done it."

Sunday, Mrs. Curry interrupted arraignment proceedings by declaring, "I'm charging him—King —as well as he's charging me."

"What have you got against him?" asked the magistrate.

"I'm charging him with being mixed up with the Communists," Mrs. Curry said. "I've reported the case to the FBI and it's being looked into." She did not elaborate.

King tells in his book how he led the year-long boycott of Montgomery Negroes against segregated public buses. Court action finally brought integration on the buses.

Mrs. King, told her husband's convalescence would take about three months, thanked all the doctors and hospital personnel for their kindness, as well as New York Gov. Averell Harriman. The governor rushed to King's side as soon as he got word of the attack.

Mrs. Curry said she came here from Florida about two months ago and has visited New York periodically in the past. She said she is a native of Adrian, Ga.

Negro Churches Hold Services For King

Prayer services for the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery integration leader who was stabbed in a Harlem department store Saturday, were held at Negro churches throughout the city Sunday.

At the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, where King is pastor, Roosevelt D. Crockett, professor at Alabama State College, conducted the services. He termed the attack on King by a Negro woman "a baffling thing" and urged his listeners to "turn to the Scriptures for sustenance of the soul."

The church, which King uses as a base for much of his pro-integration activities here, was about three-fourths filled.

The services were calm, with no demonstrations or evidence of hysteria.

But during the special prayer service, in which various people in the audience arose and led the group in prayer for King, many of the women wept softly. A few men also wiped tears from their eyes.

Speaking of the incident in Harlem, Crockett said "suffering and pain come from following Jesus Christ our Lord." But he told the group that they should "continue the fight for the freedom of men everywhere."

"This is somewhat a sad hour for us," the speaker said, "It imposes upon us a time in which we must stick together."

It was announced that a call had been placed to New York shortly before church time and that King was in a "fair condition."

An announcement was also made that Mrs. Daisy Bates Negro NAACP leader in Little Rock, will be in Montgomery Oct 12 to speak to the Women's Council of the church.

Graham Fears 'War' If Attacker White

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (AP)—Billy Graham told a crusade audience here Sunday that "blood would have run in the streets" if a white person had stabbed the Rev. Martin Luther King in New York.

A race war would have resulted such as this country has never experienced, he said.

The Charlotte-born evangelist opened a four-week crusade, his second in North Carolina, before an unsegregated crowd of 14,375 that overflowed the city's saucer-shaped Coliseum and nearly packed an adjacent auditorium.

Graham led up to his remarks about the stabbing in Harlem Saturday of the Montgomery, Ala., Negro leader by saying the nation's "social and economic problems are crying for God's help."

Racial tensions are nearest to the breaking point they have ever been, and the help and understanding of people of all races are needed to lessen them, he said.

Graham, making his second appearance at an evangelistic meeting in his hometown since he left it 22 years ago, said that many of the nation's social, economic, political and scientific problems could be solved "by a religious awakening, a spiritual reformation."

Scientists and military leaders, he said, have warned that the country could be in a nuclear war at any time "that would wipe out 60 million Americans in the first few hours."

"God," he said, "is the answer. The world is becoming desperate, the world wants an answer and wants it quickly. Unless we turn to God and have his help, we are done for as a nation and as a people."

Boycott Leader Rev. King Stabbed in Harlem Store

Knifed by Negro Woman While Signing Books

By **HENRIETTA LEITH**

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the successful Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, was stabbed and critically wounded in a Harlem store Saturday.

Times Picayune

Police said King was stabbed by a Negro woman, apparently mentally deranged, and that the attack did not appear to have anything to do with racial issues.

The noted Negro minister was stabbed in the left chest while he was autographing copies of his new book, "Stride Toward Freedom," for a crowd in the Blumstein Department Store in Harlem.

New Orleans

GOVERNOR AT BEDSIDE

La.

He was rushed to Harlem Hospital with the knife still in his chest, and later was reported in critical condition.

Gov. Averell Harriman, learning of the attack, hurried to King's hospital bedside.

Sun

A patrolman at the scene of the stabbing arrested Mrs. Izola Ware Curry, 42, immediately after the attack.

9-21-58

Detectives later described her as an apparent mental case. They said she also had a fully-loaded pistol concealed in her dress.

The book King had been autographing tells the story of the year-long boycott by which Montgomery Negroes, refusing to ride segregated buses, finally brought about integration on the buses through court action.

LECTURE TOUR

Although homes and churches were bombed and other violence occurred during the boycott, King came unscathed through that period.

He was arrested for disorderly conduct early this month because he allegedly refused to obey a policeman's order to move away from the City Hall steps in Montgomery, but was released when the police commissioner paid his fine.

Times Picayune

Sun

The 29-year-old King had come to New York for the start of a lecture tour in connection with publication of his book last Wednesday.

9-21-58

The principle theme of the book is that Negroes must use non-violent resistance in their fight against segregation.

Martin Luther King

He Autographed His Book In The Wrong (?) Store

Observer believes fanatic extremists laid groundwork

NEW YORK — A New York observer for the AFRO theorized that Dr. Martin Luther King was stabbed because his book was being featured in the wrong store.

Dr. King has written one of the most remarkable books of the year, "Stride Toward Freedom." Even before its Sept. 17 publication, it was conceded to be destined for the best-seller position.

The Rev. Dr. King has an agreement with Harper and Brothers, his publishers, that for the 30 days after the publication date, he is to devote his time to the promotion of his book through speaking throughout the country and autographing the book in various sales places.

Afro American

Dr. King wanted to appear in the AFRO Summit Conference next Saturday in Baltimore but was prevented from doing so by his agreement with Harper's.

Beginning last Tuesday, Dr. King has appeared at the Theresa Hotel and other places in Harlem and New York City. He was scheduled to appear at Blumstein's Department store.

Baltimore, Md

Blumstein's is one of the largest department stores in Harlem. Some years ago, Harlemites picketed the store and forced it to employ colored sales persons.

It was at Blumstein's Saturday afternoon that a woman came up to the young leader and asked if he were Dr. King. When he replied that he was, she stabbed him.

Sat. 9-27-58

Mrs. James S. Watson, mother of New York State Senator James Watson, reported that she heard the woman say, after the stabbing:

"Why are you here in a white store. Why was a Negro store not used to sell your book?"

The woman is a member of one of Harlem's so-called "nationalist" groups. These groups resented the fact that the Harper's company did not arrange for Dr. King to promote the book through their outlets.

This resentment was evidenced two other times on the same day. In the morning, "nationalists" allegedly went to the store asking why Dr. King was not scheduled in a colored-owned place. They were told that Blumstein had offered his store to promote the book and that he was not profiting from the book sales. The "nationalists" representatives left without incident.

Four hours after the tragic incident, K. Blumstein was called and threatened that if Dr. King's picture was not removed from the store's window, "nationalists" would smash all the windows. Police were called and the picture was removed.

The resentment of these people stems from their feeling of identification with Dr. King's accomplishments. They feel that his courage and leadership qualities represent their aims.

That their frustration should be turned against Dr. King and not any one of several other possible targets is ironic.

Dr. King is the man who has come to the decision, at 29, that he is not going to hate anyone, that he's not going to lift up his hands against anyone, that he's not going to retaliate against any oppressor and under no circumstances would he use violence.

This is the man who was almost killed with a switch-blade knife in the hands of a woman he may never have seen before.

NEW YORK — Dr. Martin Luther King, was pronounced in satisfactory condition after a three-hour operation following his being felled by a six-inch knife wielded by a reportedly demented Harlem woman.

At 11:30 Saturday night, Dr. B. B. Nadell, Superintendent of Harlem Hospital, called reporters into his office and presented the operating team that accomplished the difficult surgical feat that is now credited with saving the life of Dr. King. The team was headed by Dr. Aubrey Maynard, chief surgeon of the hospital. Dr. Maynard was assisted by Drs. Emil A. Naclerio, Vincent Cordice and Farrow Allen.

The operation began some three hours after the knifing acccording to Dr. Maynard the knife entered Dr. King's chest at the center point, after passing through several minor vessels, lodged on the aorta, the large jugular vein just to the right of the heart.

Dr. Maynard said that it was providential that the blade of the knife rested on the aorta but did not penetrate it. Had the aorta been cut Dr. King would have died immediately.

* * *

THE SURGEONS said they had to make their incision in the left of Dr. King's chest and work under the sternum to remove the knife blade. After the operation Dr. King was placed in a recovery room where he remained for two hours. It was expected that the Rev. Mr. King will be returned to his room in the early hours of Sunday morning.

The operating team said Dr. King required two pints of blood during the operation. They said he will be confined in the hospital for at least two weeks.

* * *

MYSTERY STILL surrounded the background of the woman, a Mrs. Curry who is charged in the case. The official police line is that the woman is deranged and that the attack on Dr. King has no connection with

REV. AND MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Apr
p. 2
Baltimore Am

Afro American
P. 1
Baltimore
Md.
Sat. 9-27-58

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING
His new book may have been the cause ....

the operations of certain colored Nationalist organizations in Harlem. However there are indications that this is not the truth.

Afro American

Mrs. James S. Watson, mother of New York State, Senator James Watson, was present at the time of the attack. She was one of the notables participating in the autograph party. Mrs. Watson not only saw the attack but received a cut on her right hand when she attempted to remove the knife from Dr. King's chest. Mrs. Watson is reported ot have heard the attacking woman say:

"Why are you here in a white store? Why was a Negro store not used to sell your book."

This jibes with other reports. The AFRO learned that the "nationalists," who operate a book store half a block from the place of the attack, entered the store and asked a high city official (a colored woman) why the "nationalists" book store was not used.

The woman explained that Blumstein was only offering his store as a selling place and that Blumstein was not reaping any of the profits from the sale of Dr. King's book. The "nationalists" are reported to have departed peacefully but the attack by the allegedly deranged woman has again placed them in the center of the controversy.

Sun 9-27-58

K. BLUMSTEIN, owner of the store, told the AFRO he had been threatened after the attack. He said he had received a warning that if he did not remove a picture of Dr. King from his store window, members of the "nationalists" group would smash his windows. This was four hours after Dr. King had been stabbed. Police rushed to the store and the picture was removed.

Several relatives of the attacking woman live in New York. Their names have not been disclosed but police say the relatives report the following:

The woman was born in Adrian, Ga. and has been floating back and forth between the south and north for several years. The relatives say the woman has a persecution complex and that they have sought to get her committed several times. However in the absence of some overt act they have been unable to do so.

The woman lived in a boarding house in the heart of Harlem. This reporter visited the house late Saturday night and found that her room had been padlocked. However several other boarders in the house said that the woman was an ardent "nationalist" and that she had been heard to criticize colored leadership saying that they were all "uncle toms for the Jews of Harlem."

(Earlier Story follows)

By Louis Lomax

NEW YORK CITY—The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King lies near death tonight (Saturday) in Harlem hospital following a knife wielding attack by a deranged Harlem woman.

The attack came as the famed Montgomery leader was autographing copies of his book "Stride Toward Freedom" in Blumstein's Department store Saturday afternoon.

According to witnesses, Dr. King was flanked by

Mrs. Ann Hedgeman, assistant to Mayor Wagner; State Senator James Watson and NAACP Board president, Arthur Spingarm.

THE WITNESSES said that the autograph party was proceeding without incident until Mrs. Izola Ware Curry, 42, 121 W. 122nd St., walked up to the civic leader.

"Are you Dr. King?" the woman asked. The Rev. Mr. King replied "yes."

Suddenly and without warning Mrs. Curry plunged a six-inch switch blade knife in Dr. King's chest.

The blade missed his heart by only an inch. The Rev. Mr. King cried: "Oh My God," and fell to the floor.

Security police for the store arrested the woman and carried her to the police station.

Dr. King was carried to the hospital where, for two hours he was subjected to X-ray examinations. The knife was not immediately removed.

THE HOSPITAL was packed with New York dignitaries, led on by Governor Averell Harriman who has been closeted with Dr. King almost since he arrived at the hospital.

Governor Harriman established a direct line with Police Commissioner Kennedy in an attempt to unearth the background of the woman who felled Dr King.

Although the official line is that the stabbing was the work of a deranged woman, speculations ran rampant that the incident was the work of one of the Nationalists group.

FIVE WEEKS ago this reporter wrote an article in the AFRO called "Saturday Night In Harlem." The article describes how these group operate.

The AFRO learned that one such group held a rally outside Blumsteins Friday night.

They exorted their followers to "buy black" and not to visit the Rev. Mr. King autograph party in Blumstein's store on Saturday.

They charged that the Rev. Mr. King was a "traitor" to his race because he appeared at the store.

K. Blumstein, owner of the store told the AFRO, "I am aware of these people and know about their rally of last night. I cannot swear that the woman who stabbed Dr. King was one of them.'"

Police say the woman has given several conflicting stories. She is still being held at the local precinct.

The Rev. Mr. King was in New York for a round of autograph parties. Friday night he was one of the principal speakers at a Harlem rally which heard both Governor Harriman and Nelson Rockefellow, GOP gubennatorial candidate.

Dr. King was booed by the Nationalists Friday night when he said colored people must love white people.

The same group booed Dr. Ralph Bunche during a rally for Ghana's Prime Minister Nekrumah this summer.

No charge can be made against her until the condition of Dr. King is more definitive.

On Easter Sunday

Rev. King Leads 2,000 In Racial Injustice Protest

Montgomery - (ANP) - A group of 2,000 Negroes, led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., observed Easter Sunday in a much more serious vein than was typical throughout the rest of the nation.

Pitts Courier p. 1

Rev. King, successful leader of the Montgomery bus boycott that ended segregation on the city's transit system, led the group in a mass protest of the execution of convicted Negro rapist, Jeremiah Reeves, 22, and what King termed "the constant miscarriage of justice that we confront every day in our courts."

Sat. 4-12-58

King addressed the hymn-singing but otherwise orderly crowd from the steps of the capitol building, appealing to white southerners for an intensive campaign against what he described as a pattern of injustice in the courtroom. There were whites on hand to hear him, too, some of them newspapermen, who reported the news in papers throughout the nation. Other curious whites fringed the crowd.

Also scattered in the audience were uniform policemen, posed for any threat of violence. But they had little to do but watch and listen to King issue his verbal tongue lashing.

King specifically criticized the recent execution of Reeves, which he termed, "... but one incident ... in the long and desolate night of court injustice." What aroused the Negro community, he told the crowd, was not the question of Reeves' guilt or his innocence, but the severe punishment meted out to so youthful an offender. Reeves, a native of Montgomery was only 17 when he was accused of raping a white housewife.

King Asks South To Halt Injustices

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the famous Montgomery bus boycott, appealed to white Southerners to halt "constant miscarriage of justice that we confront every day in courts" in a mass protest rally, Sunday on the grounds of the Alabama capitol.

Some 2,500 persons attended the hymn-singing Easter Day meeting despite Ku Klux Klan intimidation which saw hand-painted symbols crop up on highways leading to and from the city after the rally was announced.

World P. 1

Specifically, the meeting was called to protest the recent electrocution of an accused rapist Jeremiah Reeves Jr., who was put to death in the electric chair for the rape of a white woman, but speakers broadened their appeal to challenge extreme fines and sentences for all type of court cases.

Tue. 4-8-58

Atlanta, Ga.

"BUT ONE INCIDENT

Rev. King ,who previously had announced he would be present at the rally "to direct the meeting along peaceful lines," told the crowd that Reeves' death "is but one incident. . . in the long and desolate night of court injustice."

"It is regrettable, but true," the pastor of Dexter Street Baptist Church said "in almost any session of our city county and state courts one can see all of the injustices which the prophet Amos so bitterly decried and which he predicted would mean ruin of their once glorious civilization.

Daily World p. 4

"Here Negroes are robbed openly with little hope of redress. We are fined and jailed often in defiance of law. Right or wrong a Negro's word has little weight against a white opponent's."

King said, "We appeal this afternoon to our white brothers. . . to courageously meet this problem. . . . We do not believe that that the vast majority of white Southerners condone this type of injustice we are faced with. . . . There are thousands of white Southerners of good will whose voices are unheard, whose course is yet unclear and whose courageous acts are yet unseen.

Tue. 4-8-58

Atlanta, Ga.

Reeves, whose execution touched off the rally, was convicted after allegedly confessing five different assaults and rapes on women. His case had gone to the U. S. Supreme Court twice and the last time his final appeal was denied.

Speaking of Reeves' execution, Rev. King wraned of "the severity of Jeremiah Reeves' penalty that aroused the community, not the question of his innocence or guilt." He pointed out white men who attacked Negro women often escape entirely without penalty. Reeves was only 17 years of age when first arrested for the crime.

Prior to the rally, Alabama police had insisted they would not interfere as long as there was no demonstration. They were present to make sure the crowd was orderly.

Montgomery An Old Pro

Montgomery has learned something from the past after all, and it conducted itself like a professional in the face of Dr. King's strange services on Goat Hill.

Advertiser P-4A

Only a fraction of Montgomery's 50,000 colored people turned out. A few curious whites stood around.

Tue. 4-8-58

The cops were there if needed to quell anything untoward. But since nothing at all threatened, the police went briskly and impersonally about the matter of directing traffic.

Montgomery

Alabama

The Montgomery County Citizens Council is catching on, after a very unpromising start. Its leader made a statement ahead of time:

> Throughout Montgomery Saturday white people were heard saying "somebody" ought to "stop" the meeting. Although this is exactly what would serve the Negro agitators best, there are, unfortunately, a few who might feel like attempting to do something to prevent the meeting being held. The Negroes who are sponsoring it know this. . .

Therefore, the Citizens Council urged all whites to remain away. This was done.

This wise behavior was much in contrast with another circumstance when the boob element threw the chain over the TV wire and cut Dr. King off the air—until he could be rebroadcast to a vastly increased audience.

Life magazine happened to have been in town Sunday on a political assignment and went to the Capitol, lens cocked. The photographers went away much disappointed, for the whites had refused to make any news.

King Charges Courts Unjust To Negroes

Post Herald

B'ham Ala.

Meeting Protests Electrocution Of Convicted Rapist

MONTGOMERY, April 6 (AP) — Hymn-singing Negroes joined in a mass protest on the grounds of Alabama's Capitol today against what one of their leaders called "the constant miscarriage of justice that we confront every day in our courts."

An estimated 2500 Negroes attended an Easter Sunday prayer meeting.

They joined in an appeal to white Southerners for an intensive battle against what the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. described as a pattern of injustice in the courtroom.

Mon. 4-7-58

Specifically, the meeting called to protest the recent electrocution of convicted Negro rapist Jeremiah Reeves Jr., who was put to death in the electric chair here 12 days ago for the rape of a white woman.

P. 1

But King, a Baptist minister, told the crowd in his prepared statement that Reeves' death "is but one incident . . . in the long and desolate night of court injustice. . . .

"Here Negroes are robbed openly with little hope of redress. We are fined and jailed often in defiance of law. Right or wrong, a Negro's word has little weight against a white opponent's."

King said, "we appeal to our white brothers . . . to courageously meet this problem. . . . We do not believe that the vast majority of white Southerners condone the type of injustice we are faced with. . . ."

Speaking of the recent execution of the Negro rapist, King told the crowd it was "the severity of Jeremiah Reeves' penalty that aroused the Negro community. Not the question of his guilt or his innocence."

He said white men accused of raping Negro girls "are rarely ever punished and are never given the death penalty or even a life sentence."

Signs bearing the Ku Klux Klan emblem appeared yesterday on Montgomery streets but there were no racial incidents in connection with the meeting.

A spokesman for the pro-segregation Citizens Council charged last night that the Negroes sought to provoke a racial incident. Bruce Wyatt, president of the Montgomery Citizens Council, urged white persons to stay away from the Capitol during the meeting. Only five or six showed up and they were quiet observers.

Montgomery was the scene of violence last year when several churches and two homes of Negro leaders were dynamited after the U. S. Supreme Court declared city and state bus segregation laws invalid. Negroes had boycotted segregated buses in Montgomery for more than a year.

Rev. King Leads 2,000 In Easter Protest Meeting

Call P.4

Kansas City, Mo.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— (ANP) — A group of 2,000 Negroes, led by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., observed Easter Sunday in a much more serious vein than was typical throughout the rest of the nation.

Sat 4-11-58.

Rev. King, successful leader of the Montgomery bus boycott that ended segregation on the city's transit system, led the group in a mass protest of the execution of convicted Negro rapist, Jeremiah Reeves, 22, and what King termed "the constant miscarriage of justice that we confront every day in our courts."

King addressed the hymn-singing but otherwise orderly crowd from the steps of the capitol building, appealing to white southerners for an intensive campaign against what he described as a pattern of injustice in the courtroom. There were whites on hand to hear him too, some of them newspapermen, who reported the news in papers throughout the nation. Other curious whites fringed the crowd.

Call P.4

Also scattered in the audience were uniform policemen, posed for any threat of violence. But they had little to do but watch and listen to King issue his verbal tongue lashing.

Sat 4-11-58

King specifically criticized the recent execution of Reeves, which he termed, ". . . but one incident . . . in the long and desolute night of court injustice." What aroused the Negro community, he told the crowd, was not the question of Reeves' guilt or his innocence, but the severe punishment meted out to so youthful an offender. Reeves, a native of Montgomery, was only 17 when he was accused of raping a white housewife.

ALABAMA NEGROES PROTEST 'INJUSTICE'

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 6 (UP)—More than 2,000 Negroes, guarded by policemen, massed before the Capitol today to protest against the "miscarriage of justice" in white courts.

Times P.23C

The police and state highway patrolmen took up guard positions after huge signs symbolizing the Ku Klux Klan had appeared on streets two nights in a row.

Mon. 4-7-58

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the 1956 Negro bus boycott that led to bombings of Negro homes and churches, told the meeting that Negroes "are robbed openly with little hope of redress."

New York N.Y.

He said the meeting was a "spontaneous reaction on the part of Negroes to the recent electrocution of Jeremiah Reeves Jr." Reeves, a drummer in a Negro jazz band, was twice convicted of having raped a white housewife here.

Leaflets calling for the mass protest were circulated last Thursday, urging Negroes to meet "in orderly, dignified protest." They charged that a white man had not been arrested for raping a Negro girl the day before Reeves was electrocuted. The police said a rape incident was reported last month, but no warrant was signed because an investigation had proved the complaint "completely unfounded."

Dr. Martin Luther King Talks On 'Man' At Shaw

RALEIGH, N. C. — "The question 'What Is Man' is one of the most important questions confronting any civilization," declared Dr. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery Alabama Improvement Asociation, who delivered the message at Shaw University's 18th annual Theological Alumni day last week at Raleigh Memorial auditorium.

Journal + Guide

Man, according to Dr. King, is "a biological being injected with spirit created by God. Man is free and can chose between alternatives and he is not guided like animals, purely by instinct; but man has misused his freedom."

P.4

• •

HE ALSO said, "when we come to our social collective existences our capacity for sin is greater. Contrary to this country's belief, we are not inevitably evolving to a better state. Races are oppressing other races, dominating them politically, and exploiting them ecnomically on their own territory."

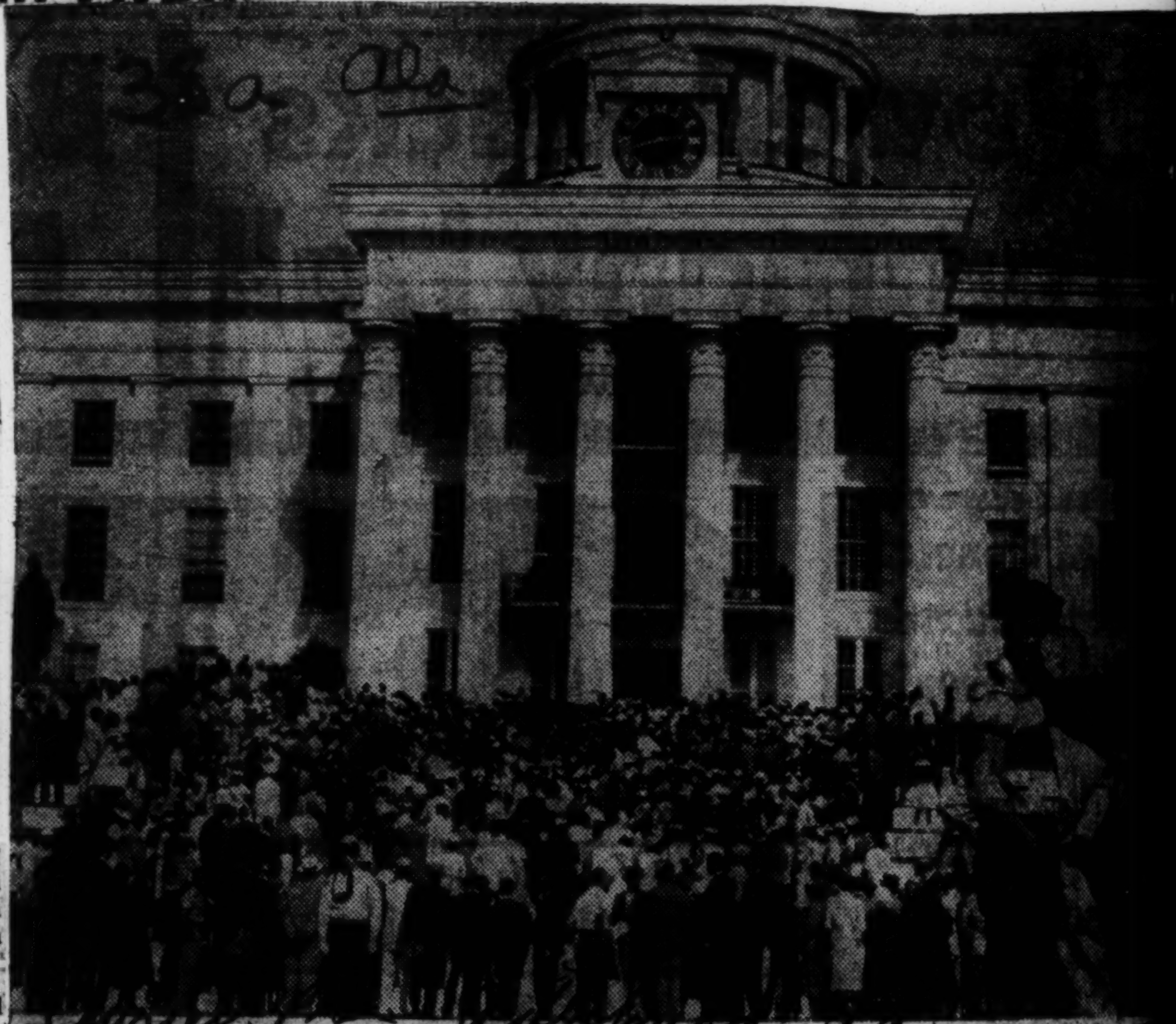
Sat 4-19-58

The speaker was introduced by Dr. William R. Strassner, president of Shaw university. Greetings were brought by the Rev. C. R. Edwards, president of the association.

Norfolk Va.

The scripture was read by the Rev. William T. Brown of Greensboro. Prayer was offered by the Rev. C. C. Currin. Music was furnished by the Women's Choir and the Shaw University Choral Society.

The more washable furnishings you live with, the easier i tis to keep a clean, attractive home. Think in terms of wash ability when you shop, and you'll save both money and anguish.



Protest in Alabama—Part of the crowd which gathered on the steps of the state capitol in Montgomery, Ala., to protest the injustices committed against Negroes. demonstration, which occurred on Sunday, was led by the Rev. Martin Lu King Jr.

Sat 4-19-58

2,500 Negroes at Rally Call Courts Unjust

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 7 (AP).—About 2,500 Negroes held an Easter Day rally at the State Capitol yesterday, protesting what a spokesman described as a pattern of injustice in the courtroom.

Evening Star P. 13A

City police and State law enforcement officers were stationed around the crowd in case they might be needed to preserve order. No incidents were reported.

Mon. 4-7-58

Only a few white persons were in evidence. Many were representatives of the press, radio and television assigned to cover the meeting.

Join in Appeal

The Negroes joined in an appeal against what the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King referred to as "the constant miscarriage of justice . . . in our courts."

Washington D.C.

The rally was held in front of the Capitol portico where Jefferson Davis was sworn in as first President of the Confederacy 97 years ago. A statute of Davis stood near the edge of the crowd.

The meeting was arranged after the electrocution of Jeremiah Reeves, jr., 22-year-old Negro jazz drummer, who was put to death March 28 for the rape of a white woman. He was also indicted on charges of assaulting five other white women, but was tried in only one of the cases.

Little Hope of Redress

Dr. King said the Reeves execution "is but one incident in the long and desolate night of court injustice.

"Here Negroes are robbed openly with little hope of redress. We are finad and jailed often in defiance of law. Right or wrong, a Negro's word has little weight against a white opponent's."

The Negro leader said, "We appeal to our white brothers to courageously meet this problem. We do not believe the vast majority of white Southerners condone the type of injustice we are faced with."

Dr. King said it was the severity of Reeves' penalty that aroused the Negro community, not the question of his guilt or innocence.

He said white men accused of raping Negro girls are rarely ever punished and are never given the death penalty or even a life sentence.

A circular distributed among the crowd appealed for a continuing campaign against all forms of racial segregation. . .

NEGRO LEADERS PLEAD FOR LASTING SUPPORT

Montgomery Group Resumes Agitation Of 50,000

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 3. (AP)—Negro leaders in a plea for continued "spiritual and financial" support from their people, have promised that the end of bus segregation "is only a beginning."

Commercial Appeal P. 9

At the same time, the Montgomery group has put forth a 10-point plan aimed at building a "bigger, better and more beautiful community wherein . . . good race relations exist."

The program is outlined in a pamphlet distributed to Negroes by the Montgomery Improvement Association, an organization born during the long Negro bus boycott more than two years ago.

Fri. 4-4-58

Although the mass refusal to ride segregated city buses ended when the United States court ruled city and state bus segregation laws invalid, the MIA is still functioning with other long-range goals in mind.

Memphis, Tenn.

The pamphlet admonished the estimated 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery that "your assistance is still an urgent necessity if the struggle against injustice is to be continued. . ."

Continuing, it said:

"The successful integration of buses in our community is only a beginning in the struggle to put injustice out of business in the South. Your continued backing, both spiritual and financial, will help us to keep a sustained attack against those attitudes and forces which would deny the basic rights of citizenship to Negroes in our great land."

Defender

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, leader of the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., will deliver the Northwestern university Mars lecture series April 15-16. Both lectures, open to the public, will begin at 8 p.m., in the Technological Institute auditorium, Sheridan road at Noyse st., Evanston.

Chicago

Sat. 4-12-58

Negroes Challenge White Ministers

New Move In Suggestion To Discuss Differences

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 14. — (AP) — Three ministers speaking for Montgomery Negroes challenged a group of white clergymen Monday to say which Negroes if any they are willing to discuss racial problems with.

Commercial Appeal P. 15

Thirty-nine white churchmen and more than 300 lay leaders issued a statement Saturday suggesting "conversations among responsible leaders of both races" as the way to settle their differences.

Tue. 4-15-58

But after Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and two others accepted the statement as an invitation to talk problems over with them, a white minister said, "We have extended no invitation to Dr. King or his committee."

Memphis, Tenn.

Reverend King made public a reply Monday along with Rev. Ralph Abernathy, another Negro clergyman, and the Rev. Robert S. Graetz, the white pastor of a church with an all-Negro congregation.

"If Dr. Frazer and his colleagues are unwilling to sit down and talk with us face to face, we call upon them to name those 'responsible (Negro) leaders' to whom their invitation was directed," the statement said.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., who spoke to an overflow crowd here several weeks ago at the Institute of Religion, is to return Wednesday to preach the sermon at Theological Alumni Day at Shaw University. His talk will be at 11 a.m. in Memorial Auditorium. The Shaw Choral Society will sing.

News Observer P. 15

Sun. 4-6-58

Raleigh, N.C.

'Strayed from God,' declares Rev. King

RALEIGH, N.C. — "America has strayed away from God to segregation and discrimination, and only if she returns to God, will we have peace," declared the Rev. Martin Luther King at Shaw University's 18th annual Theological Alumni Day Wednesday.

Afro American

The leader of the Montgomery bus boycott and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association was the principal speaker at a public meeting attended by more than 1,500 Shaw students, alumni and visitors at the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium.

P. 19

"GOD IS SAYING, 'America, you have strayed away. You caught on to my plan and you wrote it in your Declaration of Independence, and now you're experiencing a famine among the people," he declared.

Continuing in the same vein, Dr. King said that the Western hemisphere, too, had broken with God.

Sat. 4-19-58

"At this day and this hour God is waiting for the Western hemisphere to return home. Through colonialism the West has exploited other nations, segregated them and humiliated them in their own lands."

Baltimore, Md.

RETURNING to the local scene and to the current battle to end racial segregation and discrimination, the speaker declared that the South has three distinct areas of racial relationships:

1. Resisting states; 2. South of compliance; and 3. Wait-and-see South.

North Carolina, he added, belongs in category No. 3.

More optimistically, the Rev. Mr. King said that there had been "very definite progress over the past five years," in the field of integration and race relations "although I can't point to any one area."

He added, however, that there's "more courage prevalent than ever before among the people interested in integration," and that white ministers in many areas are assuming leading roles in promoting "a better attitude toward integration."

P. 19 Afro American

REV. MARTIN L. KING

Dr. King was introduced by Dr. W. R. Strassner, president of Shaw University. The Rev. C. R. Edwards, president of the Shaw Theological Alumni Association, served as chairman.

REV. M. L. KING JR. TO ADDRESS AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

World p 1

B'ham Ala

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — (ANP) — More than 1,000 delegates from all sections of the nation will attend the national biennial convention of the American Jewish Congress, to be held here May 14-18, according to Sidney Hollander of Baltimore, national convention chairman.

High on the agenda will be progress of civil rights legislation, U. S. policy in the Middle East, problems of integration in the North and the South, Church-State relationships, the status of Jewish culture and education, and other national and international issues. To mark Israel's tenth anniversary, delegates will participate in a gala Salute to Israel banquet on Saturday evening, May 17.

Speakers will include Ambassador Abba Eban of Israel, Ambassador U Thant of Burma, Governors G. Mennen Williams of Michigan and William Stratton of Illinois, Dr. Israel Goldstein, AJCongress president, and Judge Justine Wise Polier, chairman of the AJCongress National Executive Committee.

Sat 5/17/58

The opening plenary of Wednesday evening, May 14, will hear Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, and Dr. Nahum Goldman, president of the World Jewish Congress, in a three-part symposium analyzing perspectives for America, human relations and world Jewry.

King Says Ike's Method Is Dangerous

Defender P. 1

Louisville Ky

Miami Beach, Fla. — Pres. Eisenhower's plea for patience and forebearance by Negro leaders was assailed this week as "potentially dangerous" by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

In an address before the National Biennial Convention of the American Jewish Congress in the Carillon Hotel here, Rev. King said the President's approach "can only encourage those who have defied the Supreme Court decisions and who have created the climate of tension and crisis culminating in violence across the South."

5-22-58

Dr. King Perplexed

The Negro leader, speaking to more than 500 American Jewish Congress delegates from all sections of the country, plus 1,000 other white and Negro Floridians, said he wondered what the President meant in urging that the letter of the law not be pursued.

"Does this mean abandoning the decision of the Supreme Court, turning back to the days in which inequality was practiced in education throughout the South?" he asked. Does this mean condemning one generation after another of Negro children to an inadequate, impoverished education?

Patience Equal Resistance?

"It is illogical to argue that because recalcitrant elements stubbornly resist the law, the degree and extent of their resistance should be the measure of our patience and forbearance," the Montgomery, Ala., Baptist clergyman declared, adding:

"The logic of such a viewpoint is that the greater the resistance, the greater should be our patience and voluntary suspension of the law. If there is no time limit and no mutuality of responsibility toward the law, appeals for forebearance become suggestions for surrender and retreat. This course no Negro, no American can accept in dignity and honor."

King To Speak At Jewish Congress

~~Defender~~ P. 9

More than 1,000 delegates from all sections of the nation will attend the national biennial convention of the American Jewish Congress, to be held at the Hotel Carillon, Miami Beach, Fla., from May 14 to 18, according to Sidney Hollander of Baltimore, national convention chairman.

Chicago

High on the agenda of topics to be discussed at the parley will be the progress of civil rights legislation, U. S. policy in the Middle East, problems of integration in the North and the South, Church - State relationships, the status of Jewish culture and education and other national and international issues.

Sat 5-17-58

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Vital problems of integration in the North and in the South will be explored in a panel discussion to take place on Thursday.

An Oneg Shabbat on Saturday, May 17, will consider American Jewish community life today. Speakers include Isaac Toubin, national executive director of the AJCongress; Stanley C. Meyers, Florida Jewish leader; Dr. Benjamin B. Rosenberg, executive director of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation; and Mr. Hollander.

The banquet salute to Israel on Saturday evening will climax the convention. Closing sessions of Sunday, May 18, will be devoted to the election of new officers, resolutions and other business.

MARTIN L. KING

The American Jewish Congress was founded in 1918 by Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis, Dr Stephen Wise and others. It is dedicated to the preservation and extension of democracy, protection of Jewish rights everywhere, the advancement of Jewish culture and education, and the building of Israel.

'. . . A Dying System'

Negro Preacher Calls For 'Revolt'

News & Observer

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (AP) —The Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., integration leader, charged graduating Negro seniors of Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical Normal College Tuesday to "go home determined to revolt against segregation and discrimination everywhere."

P. 2 A

He advocated non - violence in the fight and said the struggle should not be motivated by hate.

The pastor, a leader in a bus boycott against segregation in the Alabama capital, said the fight for colored people is being won all over the world.

In the United States, he said, the outcries against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and against the use of federal troops at Little Rock "are the death throes of a dying system."

Wed. 5-28-58

He denounced colonialism, imperialism and segregation and pointed out that two-thirds of the world's peoples are colored. All over the globe, he said, the colored people are winning independence.

Charleston

The Alabama Negro was interrupted many times with applause from the more than 1,000 Negroes attending the commencement.

Wouldbe Assassin Demented

Harriman Orders Probe Into Attack Upon King

Courier
P. 2
~~Pittsburgh~~ Pa.

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM
(Courier Staff Writer)

NEW YORK—An intensive investigation into the background of the mentally deranged woman who stabbed the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. has been ordered by Governor Averell Harriman. Sat 9-27-58

• The pastor was stabbed in the shoulder with a seven-inch letter opener by a Mrs. Izola Curry, 42, who reportedly had been out of Georgia for one month.

• Governor Harriman was the Rev. Mr. King's first official visitor and remained with him for five hours. The Governor then called Mrs. King, told her to remain calm and to catch a plane to New York City at his expense.

• New York's Chief Executive also called his private physician and told him to bring other specialists in on Dr. King's case.

• Following this flurry of activity, Governor Harriman then called Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy and told him to make a thorough investigation of the would-be assassin's background.

In the meantime, doctors revealed that the Rev. Mr. King was on the road to recovery, but said that ~~his wound~~ was "serious."

DR. KING, central figure of a dramatic rally for a youth march on Washington, D. C., at the corner of 125th St. and Seventh Ave., on Friday, had been autographing copies of his latest book before a throng of admirers in a Harlem department store when attacked.

• Witnesses said they heard Mrs. Curry whisper the Rev. Mr. King's name before plunging the letter opener into his body. The pastor never lost consciousness as he reeled from the force of the blow. Mrs. Curry, who also had a loaded .32-calibre automatic pistol in her purse is said to have then murmured. "I've been looking for him for six years for all of the trouble he has caused people."

New York police said that she is demented. Mrs. Curry was then carried to the Harlem Hospital with the Rev. Mr. King, who identified her. She was then taken to Bellevue Hospital for psychiatric examination and detained under a charge of felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan Firearms Act.

• After the stabbing, the crowd was in an ugly mood, and it took the words of the Rev. Mr. King to calm them down.

Among the witnesses to the assault was Mrs. aJmes Watson, mother of State Senator James Watson, who insisted on removing the blade from the Rev. Mr. King's body. She is now under a doctor's care, as is another witness, Mrs. Anne Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to Mayor Wagner.

■

PITTSBURGH COURIER advertising agent M lvin Patrick and Billy Rowe were also on the scene as witnesses, along with many school children. Patrick and Rowe also went to the hospital.

Other early visitors to the Rev. Mr King included Roy Wilkins of the NAACP; Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack, and the Rev. Gardner Taylor.

KING'S ATTACKER AIDED

Georgia White Citizens Contribute Cash

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
Wed 9-24-58
p. 7

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 23. — (AP) — A group of white citizens Tuesday mailed a cash contribution to Isola Ware Curry, the Negro woman who stabbed integrationist Martin Luther King.

Coal dealer J. B. White Jr., a spokesman, said a substantial sum was sent "to be used by her as needed," and that more will follow.

The woman is in Bellevue Hospital, New York, for mental observation. She claims Adrian, Ga., in Emanuel County near Swainsboro, as her home town.

The white group labels itself the Cartersville Chapter of the Funds for Isola League. White said it is the first chapter but others may be formed.

King, who is now in a New York hospital with a touch of pneumonia, was stabbed with a steel paper knife in a Harlem department store Saturday as he autographed copies of his book "Stride Toward Freedom." He is improving.

Woman Gives Many Reasons Why She Stabbed Rev. King

Call
Pg 1
Thu 9-26-58
Kansas City Mo.

New York —(CNS) — So many different reasons were given as to why Mrs. Izola Ware Curry, aged 42 and weighing 150 pounds, stabbed Dr. Martin Luther King with a letter opener, that Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy closed down all explanations with the fact that she made many "incoherent" statements and appeared deranged.

Reasons cited at first were: "You have caused enough trouble and suffering." "I haven't been able to go to school because of you." Still a third said she told him "Why are you in a white store signing autographs when you should be in a colored store?" And another version was "I've been after you for six years."

In Rear of Store

Dr. King was seated at a desk in a roped off area to the rear of the department store L. Blumstein's on West 125th St. He was

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more pupils will be cared for under the privately-organized system. The 525 figure for the elementary school, given by Mrs. Manson, indicated about 100 children have been placed in private schools or sent to nearby communities because of the integration squabble.

Lane high has slightly more than 1,000 students. The smallest section of the student body would be represented by the senior class. The seniors are being taken care of first obviously because many are preparing for college.

Meanwhile, a third organization, the Committee for Public Education, planned a meeting Monday night of its expanding membership, now roughly 1,000, to show the degrees of public sentiment behind reopening the public schools, segregated or not.

NEGRO PASTOR JAILED, THEN FREED ON BOND

Accused of Loitering in Montgomery

Chicago
Tribune

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 3 (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro minister widely known for his fight against segregation, was hustled into a cell Wednesday on a charge of loitering outside the city hall.

Chicago Ill.
Thurs 9-4-58
P. 16

He was released from custody after about 15 minutes and allowed to sign a $100 bond. A hearing was set for Friday in City court. The maximum penalty for loitering is $100 fine and six months in jail. King, who led the Negro boycott of segregated city buses in Montgomery two years ago, was arrested by two patrolmen outside the courtroom where another Negro integration leader, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, was accusing a Negro of attacking him.

Refused to Move

The arresting officers said King refused to move when they ordered him and a crowd of other Negroes to get away from the door leading from the street into the courtroom at City hall.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said the Negroes had the sidewalk blocked and that when a policeman told them to move, King twice refused.

Meanwhile, the Negro accused of attacking Abernathy with a hatchet was bound over to the Grand jury under $300 bond on a charge of assault with intent to murder. He was booked as Edward Davis of Montgomery.

Minister Denies Misconduct

Davis, 27, was arrested last Friday while he was chasing Abernathy down a street near Abernathy's Negro First Baptist church. Abernathy, like King, took a leading part in the mass boycott of segregated city buses.

Abernathy told police that Davis entered the church office and accused the minister of "carrying on an affair" with Davis' wife. Abernathy denied having anything to do with the man's wife.

After his release Wednesday, King accused arresting officers of brutality. He said they "tried to break my arm, they grabbed my collar and choked me, and when they got me to the cell, they kicked me in."

As King left the building he was surrounded by a crowd of Negroes protesting his arrest. Some wept.

Denies Brutality Charge

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers denied the charge of brutality. He said King was "treated as anyone else would be and arrested as anyone else would be."

King also was arrested during the bus boycott on an indictment charging violation of Alabama's anti-boycott law. He appealed his conviction and $500 fine, but the appeal was dismissed by the Alabama Court of Appeals on a technicality.

Ultimately, King agreed to pay the fine when the state dismissed similar charges against 89 other Negroes indicted in the boycott

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Dr. M. L. King, Jr., An Apostle Of Non-Violence, Becomes A Victim Of Violence

P. 6

Tues. 9-23-58

The unfortunate incident of the stabbing of the Rev. M. L. King, Jr., in a Harlem, New York Department Store where he was engaged in autographing his new book, is generally deplored by all. Not even those die-hards who did not altogether subscribe to his philosophy and general approach, would glory in such a wanton act perpetrated upon a peaceful law-abiding citizen while engaged in honorable pursuits.

A young man, who secured his Ph.D., in his early twenties and who, at the age of 29 is rated among the world's best known men, and a symbol of crusade through passive resistence and peaceful means, would hardly be expected to be thusly dealt. Coming to such at the hand of a member of our own group would hardly harmonize with the consistency of racial approach at the solution of the grave problems through which the Negro race has suffered for a century.

Stabbings are nothing new under the sun on the part of those whipped-up rabbles, who have gone off half witted across the ages in the pattern of the stab. It happened to the martyrs of other years, and will possibly be followed during the life of history.

It was possibly the courageous Seward, a member of Lincoln's war cabin who suffered a wound in the breast. Three Presidents of the United States were violently dealt with at the hands of the maniac, the desperate.

However prevalent its history, stabbings are unfortunate expressions of the half-witted, those whose mental proclivities have been tampered with or, who otherwise, chose such a route to cheap publicity, like the depraved and perverted Guy Fawlkes who would blow up the British Parliament in order to insure in just any way to some phase of history.

Dr. King is merely an exponent of those guarantees upon which our federal Constitution must base its claim as a symbol of world order. He has carried on within his own right and within the law those philosophies of his faith, and that in a non-violent manner, while insisting upon those who would be his followers to subscribe to the same spirit and pattern.

It is to be regretted that a law abiding citizen was the target for this outrage at the hand of the irresponsible, the indiscreet, The prayers of this nation go out for his speedy recovery.

Yes, his plight is generally deplored.

Judge Sends King Attacker To Hospital

Montgomery

NEW YORK (AP) — Mrs. Izola Ware Curry, who stabbed the Rev. Martin Luther King in a Harlem department store Sept. 20, was ordered committed to Mattewan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Beacon, N.Y., Monday.

Montgomery

The order was signed by General Sessions Judge Charles Marks. He directed that the Negro woman be kept at the hospital until mentally able to face charges against her for the stabbing.

Tues. 11-18-58

The 45-year-old woman, now confined in the psychiatric ward of Bellevue Hospital, was indicted in October on a charge of attempted murder in the first degree.

The Southern integration leader was stabbed in the chest with a letter opener as he sat in the department store autographing copies of a book he had written.

On the motion of Asst. Dist. Atty. Howard Jones, Judge Marks confirmed a Bellevue Hospital report that had found "Mrs. Curry was not of sound mind."

Stabbed Negro Leader Still on Critical List

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP) The Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., remained on the critical list at Harlem Hospital today. He faces three months of convalescence from a stabbing by an apparently mentally unbalanced woman.

His assailant, Mrs. Isola Ware Curry, 42, Negro, is undergoing mental observation at Bellevue Hospital.

Evening Star

Mrs. Curry plunged a 7-inch steel letter opened into Mr. King's chest Saturday in a Harlem department store as the 29-year-old Negro leader in the Southern struggle for integration was autographing copies of his recently-published book, "Stride, Toward Freedom."

Washington

Dr. Aubre Maynard, Harlem Hospital surgeon who removed the letter opener from Mr. King's chest during a 4-hour and 20-minute operation Saturday, said yesterday Mr. King's condition was satisfactory, but that he would be kept on the critical list for a day or two.

Mon. 9-22-58

It will be at least two weeks before Mr. King can leave the hospital, the surgeon said, and another three months will be required for full recovery.

Just Missed Artery

P. 1

After the operation, Dr. Maynard said the letter opener had just missed Mr. King's aorta, the body's major artery. If the aorta had been cut, Dr. Maynard said, instant death would have resulted. He added that it was fortunate no one had pulled out the blade.

The only visitor permitted at Mr. King's bedside yesterday was his wife, Coretta, who arrived by plane from Montgomery, Ala. Mr. King is pastor of a Baptist church in Montgomery, where his leadership of the 1956 Negro bus boycott propelled him into the front ranks of the forces for integration.

Mrs. Curry was ordered to Bellevue Hospital yesterday after her arraignment before Magistrate Vincent P. Rao on charges of felonious assault and violation of the anti-weapons law. A loaded pistol was found in her clothing after the assault on Mr. King.

"I understand this is the woman who is accused of stabbing the Rev. Mr. King with a knife," Magistrate Rao said.

"No, it was a letter opener," shouted Mrs. Curry.

Interrupts With Yell

She later interrupted the arraignment proceedings by yelling, "I'm charging him as well as he's charging me."

"I'm charging him with being mixed up with the Communists," she told the magistrate and added: "I've reported the case to the FBI and it's being looked into."

"This woman is ill," Magistrate Rao said as he ordered her taken to Bellevue.

"I'm not ill," snapped Mrs Curry.

Mrs. Curry was seized by bystanders after the stabbing and was quoted by one of them as saying: "I've been after him for six years. I'm glad I done it."

Native of Georgia

The woman told police she is a native of Adrian, Ga., and that she came here from Florida about two months ago. She has visited New York periodically, she said.

At the arraignment, a newsman asked her, "When did you first decide to kill Mr. King?"

"Who said I wanted to kill him?" she retorted. Mrs. Curry has claimed she did not know Mr. King was scheduled to be in the store Saturday.

Prayers were offered in a number of churches yesterday for Mr. King, who has served the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery for three years.

To war on rackets, loan sharks—

Gallion pledges to defend segregation above all else

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 9—(AP)—MacDonald Gallion says he will put the defense of Alabama's segregation laws above all else during his four years as attorney general.

Press

The Democratic nominee who takes office next January disclosed plans today to create a special staff within his department to specialize in racial matters.

Gallion also promised to "use the powers of my office for any means necessary" to keep the racketeers from making a comeback at Phenix City and to see that small loans operators are properly regulated throughout the state.

THE 45-YEAR-OLD Montgomery lawyer has gone back to private practice pending his return to the attorney general's office where he served nearly four years as Atty. Gen. John Patterson's chief assistant and for many years before that as a staff member.

He spends much of his spare time working out the details of his coming administration.

Gallion interpreted his nomination as a "public mandate to carry on an all-out fight to maintain segregation" in Alabama "by all legal means available."

"That is uppermost in the minds of the poeple," he continued, "and I intend to concentrate on that above everything else. I plan to develop within my department a staff to concentrate on those problems and devote the majority of their time to them."

Sun 8-10-58

As Patterson's chief assistant, Gallion did much of the legal work in the court suit which brought an injunction stopping the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People from doing further business in Alabama.

THE INCOMING attorney general also participated in Patterson's fight against the collection of excessive interest rates on small loans. The campaign brought a ruling by the State Supreme Court that the persistent charging of usurious interest constitutes a public nuisance.

Gallion expressed hope that the Legislature will enact a small loan regulation law with teeth in it. Otherwise, he said, he intends to use the public nuisance approach and any other legal weapon he can find.

Alabama's present small loan law limits interest to 8 per cent a year, but provides no criminal penalty for violation.

GALLION'S PLEDGE TO prevent a recurrence of racketeer domination in Phenix City dates back to the vice cleanup which followed the murder of Patterson's father, Albert L. Patterson, in 1954.

As a personal representative of former Gov. Gordon Persons, the Montgomery lawyer was assigned to the Patterson murder investigation and ultimately took part in the prosecution of two defendants, former Chief Deputy Sheriff Albert Fuller and ex-Circuit Solicitor Arch Ferrell.

Fuller was convicted of killing the elder Patterson, who was slain after winning the Democrat nomination for attorney general on a promise to clean up Phenix City. Ferrell also was tried on a murder charge, but acquitted.

MacDONALD GALLION ... Pledges figh

PLANS SPECIAL STAFF

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
Sun. 8-10-58

Gallion Says First Concern To Be Segregation Defense

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

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P. 1

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ALABAMA

REV. F.L. SHUTTLESWORTH

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In answer to Connor—

Shuttlesworth denies group trying any white boycott here

News

Bir Ala

P2

Dat 7-26.58

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, in answer to a statement by Police Commissioner Eugene Connor, said he knew of no NAACP operation in Alabama and has attempted to organize no boycott.

Connor yesterday deplored the activity of the Negro integration leader when the United States is threatened with possible war.

The police official said Shuttlesworth leads a group of Negroes who are raising money to build an "NAACP store" in Birmingham which would be used in a boycott of white merchants. He said the group also is attempting to recruit Negro children who will make a new attempt to enroll in white Birmingham schools this Fall.

SHUTTLESWORTH replied in a statement, "The 'pressure, harassment and agitation' of which he complains are necessary only because he and others in office cannot find enough good will to voluntarily speed up racial progress."

Connor's statement was prompted by appearance of Shuttlesworth with a group of Negroes seeking Civil Service jobs from which members of their race previously had been banned.

Shuttlesworth replied in part:

"I know of no NAACP operation in Alabama at this time whatsoever. Nor have I attempted to organie a boycott anywhere. I personally do believe, however, that in the very near future Negroes must and will begin teaching their dollars to 'have some sense' and go where they will bring equitable returns and appreciation, the commissioner and attorney general notwithstanding.

"The commissioner might well remind himself that Negroes, following 'the dangerous leadership of Shuttlesworth,' are beginning at long last to apply for civil service jobs, and soon ride buses and sit in seats with human dignity. This 'dangerous leadership' has not led to the bombing of white homes nor the castration of white persons."

A number of Negro homes in former white neighborhoods has been bombed in Birmingham since the late 1940s. Judge Edward Aaron, a Negro man, was castrated in what was described as a Ku Klux Klan ceremony last September.

FOUR WHITE MEN convicted of the crime are appealing maximum 20-year sentences imposed at their trials.

Shuttlesworth's church has been damaged by bomb explosions twice in less than two years. He was beaten by an angry white mob last Fall when he attempted to enroll Negro children in a white high school.

Negroes led by Shuttlesworth are attacking Alabama's school placement law, enacted to preserve racial segregation, and attempting to end bus segregation in Birmingham in separate Federal Court actions.

Official Says Boycott Set In Magic City

Advertiser

P1

Montgomery Ala

38a

Dat 7-26.58

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—Police Commissioner Eugene Conner Friday sharply criticized a Negro integration leader who he said is in a group raising money to start a store that will be used to boycott white merchants.

Connor also asserted that the Negroes are planning a new attempt to enroll their children in white schools.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, whom Connor named as a leader in both efforts, said Connor's statement demonstrated "total lack of understanding of Negro mentality, aspirations and determination."

Connor said in a written statement that Shuttlesworth and his associates "are now raising money to build a NAACP store in Birmingham which they will use to boycott white merchats as they did in Tuskegee."

'POOR TIME'

Noting that Shuttlesworth accompanied a group of Negroes who applied for civil service jobs from which they have been barred in the past, Connor said in part:

"It is disturbing to see the Reverend Shuttlesworth starting his harassment again; with war with Russia threatening us and American soldiers exposed in foreign lands, this is a poor time for agitation at home by anyone who claims to be loyal to America. . .

"I don't believe the people of Birmingham will follow the dangerous leadership of Shuttlesworth."

Shuttlesworth said in commenting on Connor's statement, "the 'pressure, harassment and agitation' of which he compalins are necessary only because he and others in office cannot find enough good will to voluntarily speed up racial progress."

"I know of no NAACP operation in Alabama at this time whatsoever," the Negro minister said, "nor have I attempted to organize a boycott anywhere. I personally do believe, however, that in the very near future Negores must and will begin teaching their dollars to 'have some sense' and go where they will bring equitable returns and appreciation, the commissioner and attorney general notwithstanding.

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Advertiser

A number of Negro homes in former all-white neighborhoods have been bombed in Birmingham since the late 1940s. A Negro man was castrated last year in what was described as a Ku Klux Klan act and three white men have been sentenced to 20 years in prison. They have appealed the sentences.

Sept 26

SCOURING TOWN

"Shuttlesworth and his National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People associates" are "scouring the town to get 12 Negro children to try to enroll in white schools" this fall, Connor said.

The Negro minister is a leader in a federal court suit attacking Alabama's School Placement Act, which was adopted as a means of preserving segregation in state public schools.

The law gives local school boards broad authority in assignment of pupils to schools, without mentioning race. A three-judge U.S. district court panel upheld constitutionality of the measure, but the Negro plaintiffs appealed the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court.

LEADING ATTEMPTS

A daughter of Shuttlesworth is one of the four Negro children in whose behalf the suit was brought. Shuttlesworth was beaten by a white mob when he attempted to enroll Negro children in the all-white Phillips High School last September.

Shuttlesworth is leading Negro attempts to eliminate Birmingham's bus segregation law, and also to secure city civil service jobs formerly denied to Negroes because of their race. The City-County Personnel Board about three weeks ago eliminated the "White only" label on all city jobs.

Negroes previously had concentrated on efforts to break down the municipal bar against employment of Negroes as policemen. They now are seeking jobs as clerks, typists and inspectors.

Personnel Board Director Ray Mullins said the Negro applicants, as do all others, must take required tests for the jobs sought. The board submits the name of the three top applicants to the city hiring authority, which then selects the appointee.

Rev. Shuttlesworth Blasts Eisenhower

Courier P.1 Section 2

Pittsburgh, Pa.

38a

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Delivering the featured speech at the second anniversary of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights at AOH Church of God in Christ, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president, took to task President Eisenhower, whom he said "was great in sending men to their death on foreign shores while fearful to call men to life and law in his own domain."

The pastor of twice-bombed Bethel Baptist Church, noted that Vice President Richard M. Nixon was "spit on" during his South American tour and said "it is only a 20th century sign of the times." Dat. 7-26. 58

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth blasted the enemies of the movement who called them "fools" and said the march of the "fools for freedom" was "unstoppable . . . unshakable . . . unlimitable."

He called for a "moral and spiritual uplift" program in connection with the crusade against racial segregation.

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In blast at Shuttlesworth home—

Connor asks Negro pastor to take lie test in bombing

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth will be asked to take a lie detector test concerning the Dec. 25, 1956, dynamiting of his home, Police Commissioner Eugene Connor said today.

News P. 1 Tues. 6-3-58 Birmingham, Ala.

Connor's statement came moments after Shuttlesworth presented a petition to City Commission asking that Negro police-men be hired.

While at City Hall, the Negro minister revealed that an appeal will be taken from the federal court decision here upholding the state School Placement Act under which Negro children lost out in an attempt to register at white schools.

X 38a

The commission accepted the petition handed in by the Rev. Shuttlesworth, who headed a 43-member Negro delegation, and Mayor James W. Morgan commented, "We will take it under advisement."

CONNOR CHARGED that the Rev. Shuttlesworth only came to the commission meeting to get publicity. He said Shuttlesworth had called various news services before the meeting. He also asserted that Shuttlesworth was hurting race relations rather than helping them.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth said the commission had promised to put Negro policemen on the force.

The members of the commission denied this. Morgan said he had commented several years ago that Negro police might be an asset to the force.

In denying he was seeking publicity, Shuttlesworth said:

"I DON'T THINK publicity is necessary and I don't want publicity. But, with or without it, we intend to keep trying until we have Negroes in both the police and fire departments.

Shuttlesworth is president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

His home was dynamited on Christmas night, 1956.

IMMEDIATELY after today's meeting, Connor wrote Police Chief Jamie Moore a letter and gave this statement:

"Since Shuttlesworth seems to be seeking more publicity for the Northern newspapers and agitators, some of the detectives who have been investigating the dynamiting of homes and churches in Birmingham are not satisfied with the dynamiting of Shuttlesworth's home and church.

News P. 8

"I am going to instruct the chief of police to have the investigators who are working on the dynamitings to ask Shuttlesworth to take a lie detector test relative to the dynamitings of his home and church to clear up some rumors that have been circulating."

Tues. 6-3-58

In a court fight which started last year when Negro children attempted to enroll in Graymont, Elementary and Woodlawn and Phillips High, all white schools, Negro parents sought to enjoin the Alabama School Placement Law.

38a

Birmingham

ON MAY 9 a three-judge Federal Court panel upheld the constitutionality of the law and found that the three-year-old statue as now worded does not conflict with the U. S. Constitution.

Ala.

The judges said, however, that the law still could fail the constitutionality test in the manner it was applied. Panel members were Federal Judges Richard T. Rives, Seybourn H. Lynne and H. Hobart Grooms.

Shuttlesworth handed newsmen a statement which said:

"We have been informed by our attorney that an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court will be made from the ruling by federal panel of judges here on the Alabama School Placement Law.

"The ruling, although it's not what we believed should have been made, was not entirely negative. But our attorney informs us that there are in it several basic inconsistencies which should be ruled on by the high court.

"It seems that the judges in effect gave the school board more time—even stating that further scrutiny would be given their applications of the law.

"As for us, we must not stop until we have succeeded in removing permanent barriers to ourselves and our children. We believe it will take time—indeed we want to be reasonable—but we cannot believe it will take all time.

"We want a positive beginning now, and that's it."

Accused Of Raising Money To Build A NAACP Store

Birmingham World

Birmingham Ala.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth pastor of twice-bombed Bethel Baptist Church and president of the two-year old Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, has answered a bitter personal attack made upon him by Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor.

38a

Commissioner Connor in a prepared statement July 25 singled the Rev. Shuttlesworth out as a dangerous" leader and accused him of "raising money to build a NAACP store."

Wed. 7-30-58

(There is a movement that has been talked for a long time which recently took the corporate name of United Community Store, Inc. The Rev. Joel West Marshall, minister-business man is president of the coporation. UCSI has a downtown address wher stock in the corporation is sold).

The Rev. Shuttlesworth, a collage graduate and seminary trained minister, in a bristling statement issued after Mr| Connor's statement had been published in the daily press, said he knew "of no NAACP opreations in Alabama."

(The NAACP has been banned by a circuit court injunction from operating in Alabama. The U. S. Supreme Court recently set aside a $100,000 contempt fine levied by an Alabama court on the association for failing to disclose its membership. Atty. General John Patterson has charged the Alabama State Coordination Association for Registration and Voting operating as a "front" for the banned NAACP, bringing contempt charges which are pending in the court.)

P. 1

The July 25 battle of statements was the second hot words exchange between the Rev. Shuttlesworth, one of the leaders at the May 12-13 "Summitt Confrenece" held in Washington, D. C. under the sponsorship of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, and Commissioner Connor who was one of the "walkout delegates" at the 1948 National Democratic Convention held in Phildelphia, Pa.

In the first hot-words exchange, Mr. Connor invited the Rev. Shuttlesworth, who miricalously escaped death when his home was bombed Christmas eve night of 1956, to take a lie detector test. However, the Rev. Shuttlesworth said that he would accept under the conditions that Mr. Connor submitted to such a test and answered a list of questions prepared by the minister.

Commision Connor, before issuing his challenge to take the lie detector test, had angrily denounced the Rev. Shuttlesworth during a meeting of the City Commission as a "publicity seeker." The minister appeared with a delegation to ask that Negroe policemen be hired by the City of Birmingham.

Mr. Connor was elected in a run-off for the position of Public Safety Commissioner by a margin of approximately 103 votes. Political actiontion leaders claimed that more than 350 Negro votes went to Mr. Connor who was strongly backed by organized labor, which has a large dues-paying following among Negro workers.

SHUTTLESWORTHS STATEMENT

"Commissioner (Eugene) Connor's (Commissioner of Public Safty) voicesilent in the matter of police brutality and klannish violence—has found volume again; but in so doing demonstarates total lack of understanding of Negro mentality, aspirations, and determination. It is tragic that many men in high office are men of low voices."

"The Commissioner (Connor's) proachg. hrd hr hh rr hh hhhr proach to the college problem of racial progress, and freedom is as inadequate as is the U. S. misundering of Arab nationalism. The "pressure" harrassment and 'agitation' of which he complains are necessary only because he (Commissioner Connor) and others in office cannot find enough good will tovoluntarily speed up racial progress. Using 'NAACP' as a scareword will neither excite nor deter Negroes from striving to reach their goal of equality; neither will bluff, bluster, nor blunder."

"I know of no NAACP operations in Alabama at this time whatsoever, nor have I attempted to organize a boycott anywhere. I personally do believe, however, that in the very near future Negroes must and will begin teaching their dollars to 'have some sense' and go where they will bring equitable returns and appreciation, the commissioner and attorney general notwithstanding."

World

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58

Bir N 7-30-58

Shuttlesworth' are beginning at long last to apply for civil service jobs, and will soon ride buses and sit in seats with human dignity. This 'dangerous leadership' has not led to the bombing of white homes nor the castration of white persons."

"Finally, let us hope that history, which judges with hindsight, will not record that in this critical period of human affairs that tryants instead of statesmen occupied seats of judgement in City Halls of Birmingham and all over the South."

"It is disturbing to see the Rev. (F. L.) Shuttlesworth (President of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, and pastor of Bethel Baptist Church, North) starting his harassment again; with war with Russia threatening us and American soldiers exposed in foreign lands, this is a poor time for agitation at home by any one who claims to be loyal to America."

"Shuttlesworth and his NAACP associates are now raising money to build a NAACP store in Birmingham, which they will use to boycott white merchants as they did in Tuskegee."

"They are now scouring the town to get 12 Negro children to leave their regular schools and try to enroll in white schools again this Fall."

"Too, I notice where he and a group went before the Civil Service Board the day before yesterday to start pressure there for Negro stenographers, policemen and firemen."

"My position on such activities of Shuttlesworth and the NAACP are well known and were endorsed by the people of Birmingham when they reelected me to the City Commission. We will maintain order in Birmingham while I am head o the Department of Public Safety.

"I don't believe the Negro people of Birmingham will follow the dangerous leadership of Shuttlesworth."

(Editor's note: The "crusade for civic democracy" in Macon County was spearheaded by the 20 year old Tuskegee Civic Association. A circuit judge ruled in an injunction case instigated by Atty. Gen. John Patterson that TCA was blameless of charges made by the attorney general. The trial judge who heard the case upheld the doctrine of "the right to spend.")

38a 1958 ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MASS PROTEST-ALLEGED COURT INJUSTICES
ELECTROCUTION-JEREMIAH REEVES, JR.

✓

'Must have been sorely disappointed'—

Montgomery all quiet as Negroes hold protest on alleged court injustices

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 7—(AP)—An estimated 2500 Negroes held an Easter rally at the state capitol here yester day protesting what a spokesman described as "a pattern of injustice" in the courtroom.

No incidents were reported in the hour-long meeting held on the front steps of the Capitol.

News p 8

City police and state law enforcement officers, some in plain clothes, were stationed around the crowd in case they might be needed to preserve order.

Mon. 4-7-58

ONLY A SCATTERING of white persons were in evidence. Man ywere representatives of the press, radio and television assigned to cover the "prayer and repentance" meeting.

Birmingham

The Negroes, most dressed neatly in their Easter finery, joined in an appeal against what the Rev. Martin Luther King referred to as "the constant miscarriage of justice . . . in our courts."

Ala

King, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church located just a block away on Montgomery's main street, gave a statement on the purpose of the meeting.

He and other Negro ministers led the group in singing "America" and one hymn, "Leaning on the Everlasting Arms."

The rally was held in front of the capitol portico where Jefferson Davis was sworn in as first president of the Confederacy 97 years ago. A statute of Davis stood near the erge of the crowd.

While King said the protest was against miscarriage of justice for Negroes generally, it was arranged following the electrocution of Jeremiah Reeves Jr., 22, Negro jazz drummer who was put to death March 28.

REEVES DREW THE death sentence for the rape of a white woman. He was also indicted on charges of assaulting five other white women but was tried in only one of the cases.

In a prepared statement, King said the Reeves' execution "is but one incident in the long and desolate night of court injustice.

"Here Negroes are robbed openly with little hope of redress. We are fined and jailed often in defiance of law, right or wrong. A Negro's word has little weight against a white opponent's."

The Negro leader said, "we appeal to our white brothers to courageously meet this problem. We do not believe in the vast majority of white southerners condone the type of injustice we are faced with."

AS THE EXECUTION of Reeves, King said it was the severity of Reeves' penalty that aroused the Negro community, not the question of his guilt or innocence.

He said white men accused of raping Negro girls are rarely ever punished and are never given the death penalty or even a life sentence.

A circular distributed among the crowd appealed for a continuing campaign against all forms of racial segregation. It asked people of all races to join "in prayer and in work to eradicate racial and religious prejudices."

Say White Man Unpunished In Attack On Negro Girl

By REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY (AP)— Negro resentment over the recent execution of a convicted rapist has erupted into a call for a gigantic mass meeting to demand "justice in the courts."

Daily Home P. 1

Unsigned leaflets addressed to thousands of "Negro Alabamians" have sounded an appeal for a "non-violent protest" Easter Sunday on the grounds of the Alabama State Capitol starting at 1:30 p. m.

Fri. 4-4-58

The leaflets charge that while 22-year-old Jeremiah Reeves Jr., a Negro, was put to death in the electric chair here last Friday for the rape of a Montgomery white woman, a white man went unpunished for an attack on a teenaged Negro girl.

Talladega, Ala.

Whether the reported rape of a Negro girl occurred in Montgomery was left unspecified in the circular.

City Detective Capt. E.P. Brown said a Negro woman reported to police that she was raped by a white man about three weeks ago but that a medical examination disclosed no evidence of rape. Brown said no warrant was ever signed on which a charge could be filed.

The call for an Easter mass meeting, addressed to "every Negro family, organization, church or club, and individual," protested that any Negro "could suffer the same fate as Jeremiah Reeves if any white woman cries 'rape'."

"At the same time," it added, "your mother, sister, daughter or wife is left unprotected before white rapists."

The appeal for a mass demonstration against "legal miscarriage of justice where Negroes are concerned" extended an invitation to all the estimated 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery and to thousands of others elsewhere in the state.

It charged that "laws are administered around the voting power of the white people" and said only mass Negro voter registration cna change that.

Negroes were urged to demand acceptance as voters and to complain to the new federal civil rights commission if turned down.

"Let the tragic death of Jeremiah Reeves challenge you to demand your right to vote," the leaflet declared.

The Easter mass meeting, if it develops, will be the second public Negro demonstration since Reeves was put to death a week ago.

Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Montgomery Negroes attended the former dance band drummer's funeral last Sunday. A funeral home attendant said spectators who couldn't get into the church where the services were held stood in the streets and on lawns and porches of neighboring homes.

Talladega, Ala

Reeves was arrested in 1952 after a series of attacks on Montgomery white women. Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said the Negro signed a statement admitting six of the attacks.

Daily Home

Although Reeves was indicted on two charges of rape, three for attempted rape and one charge of robbery in which a white woman was beaten, he was tried only on one rape indictment.

P. 2

His first conviction was reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Fri. 4-4-58

The Negro was tried a second time and given the death penalty again. He also appealed his second conviction to the Supreme Court but that plea was turned down.

A last minute appeal to Gov. James E. Folsom for mercy failed to save the Negro's life. A clemency hearing brought a statement from the young Negro that he was once forced to sit in the electric chair shortly after his arrest while being questioned about the attacks on white women.

However, the statement which Reeves said he signed following the death house interview was never used against him in court.

HEARING SET

MONTGOMERY (AP)— A clemency hearing for a 19-year-old Negro, sentenced to die next Friday for the rape of a white woman, has been set for Wednesday by Gov. James E. Folsom's office.

The death sentence of Roy Huff of the Coy Community in Wilcox County, has been upheld by the State Supreme Court. He was convicted of raping the woman in July, 1956, near Camden.

Negro Rally Hits Courts Of Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 6 (AP)—Hymn-singing Negroes joined in a mass protest on the grounds of Alabama's capitol today against what one of their leaders called "the constant miscarriage of justice that we confront every day in our courts."

An estimated 2,500 Negroes attended an Easter Sunday prayer meeting.

Times Union

They joined in an appeal to white Southerners for an intensive battle against what the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. described as a pattern of injustice in the courtroom.

P. 18

Specifically, the meeting was called to protest the recent electrocution of convicted Negro rapist Jeremiah Reeves Jr., who was put to death in the electric chair here 12 days ago for the rape of a white woman.

Mon. 4-7-58

But King, a Baptist minister, told the crowd in his prepared statement that Reeves' death "is but one incident in the long and desolate night of court injustice.

Jacksonville

"Here Negroes are robbed openly with little hope of redress. We are fined and jailed often in defiance of law. Right or wrong, a Negro's word has little weight against a white opponent's."

Fla.

King said, "We appeal to our white brothers to courageously meet this problem. We do not believe the vast majority of white Southerners condone the type of injustice we are faced with."

Speaking of the execution, King told the crowd it was the severity of Reeves' penalty that aroused the Negro community, not the question of his guilt or his innocence. He said white men accused of raping Negro girls are rarely ever punished and are never given the death penalty or even a life sentence.

ON CAPITOL GROUNDS

Officials Plan No Action To Halt Rally By Negroes

Advertiser P. 8 A

Sat 4-5-58

Montgomery

No official action is contemplated to prevent Negroes from gathering on the State Capitol grounds Easter Sunday to protest the recent execution of a convicted Negro rapist.

State Capitol police and city policemen will allow the mass meeting to be held as scheduled as long as the crowd remains orderly and does no damage to public property.

Unsigned leaflets have been distributed, calling on all Negroes in Montgomery and Alabama to attend the rally Sunday at 1:30 p.m.

Police Commissioner Clyde C. Sellers says there is no city ordinance prohibiting such a meeting but said that policemen will be present to see that streets and sidewalks are not blocked.

PUBLIC GROUNDS

An official at the Capitol said "I don't know of any regulation that would prohibit any peaceable group from using the grounds."

The grounds are public, he said, and are used by many visiting groups.

The Montgomery Improvement Assn. and other leading Negro groups here have denied a part in promoting the meeting.

However, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, chairman of the MIA board, said he does not oppose the meeting and that he probably will attend along with his congregation from the First Baptist Church (Negro).

PRAYER MEETING

He said he understands that the rally will be primarily a prayer meeting and "I see nothing wrong with that."

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., MIA president, also endorsed the meeting.

Both said they plan to attend and King said most other Montgomery Negro ministers will be there to give "guidance to it and see that it dosen't get out of hand." He said "we have a moral obligation to guide and direct it."

The MIA president described the planned rally as a prayer meeting to "repent for the sins of our community and recognize our collective guilt in the whole process of injustice."

The leaflets calling for the protest complained that although Jeremiah Reeves Jr., of Montgomery was electrocuted a week ago for raping a white woman, a white man "similarly charged with raping a teen-aged Negro girl was not even arrested."

City Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said his office has received only one recent complaint of that nature and in that instance, a medical examination showed the girl hadn't been raped. Brown said no warrant was signed on which a charge could be filed.

Negroes attending the mass meeting Sunday were urged to join in a mass demonstration "that the public may know that Negroes want justice in the courts."

The circulars also proposed a stepped-up Negro voter registration drive to combat what was described as lack of "equality before the law."

Negroes Mass in Alabama, Protest 'Court Injustice'

Constitution P 2

Mon 4-7-58

Atlanta Ga

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Hymn-singing Negroes joined in a mass protest on the grounds of Alabama's historic capitol Sunday against what one of their leaders called "the constant miscarriage of justice that we confront every day in our courts."

An estimated 2,500 Negroes attended an Easter Sunday prayer meeting. The estimate came from Highway Patrol Sgt. H. B. Moody.

They joined in an appeal to white Southerners for an intensive battle against what the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. described as a pattern of injustice in the court room.

PROTEST DEATH

Specifically, the meeting was to protest the recent electrocution of a convicted Negro rapist Jeremiah Reeves Jr., who was put to death in the electric chair here 12 days ago for the rape of a white woman.

But King told the crowd in his prepared statement that Reeves' death "is but one incident . . . in the long and desolate night of court injustice."

"It is regrettable, but true," the Baptist minister said, "In almost any session of our city, county and state courts one can see all of the injustices which the prophet Amos so bitterly decried and which he predicted would mean the ruin of their once glorious civilization.

OPEN ROBBERY

"Here Negroes are robbed openly with little hope of redress. We are fined and jailed often in defiance of law. Right or wrong, a Negro's word has little weight against a white opponent's."

King said, "We appeal this afternon to our white brothers . . . to courageously meet this problem . . . we do not believe that the vast majority of white Southerners condone the type of injustice we are faced with . . . There are thousands of white Southerners of good will whose voices are yet unheard, whose course is yet unclear and whose courageous acts are yet unseen."

Speaking of the recent execution, King told the crowd it was "the severity of Jeremiah Reeves' penalty that arroused the Negro comunity, not the question of his guilt or his innocence."

Montgomery Officials Say Negroes May Hold Meeting

Courier Journal

P 3 B

Sat 4-5-58

Charleston

W. Va.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — City authorities said Friday no attempt will be made to prevent a Negro protest mass meeting at Montgomery Sunday.

Unsigned circulars have been distributed to thousands of Montgomery Negroes in the past few days urging them to congregate at the state capitol on Easter and protest the recent execution of a convicted Negro rapist.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said city attorneys checked the laws and found nothing to prevent Negroes from gathering in peaceful assembly.

But Sellers, a member of the White Citizens Council, warned that spectators attending the meeting will be prohibited from blocking the streets or sidewalks surrounding the capitol.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., said he plans to attend the rally.

He said most other Montgomery Negro ministers will be there to give "guidance to it and see that it doesn't get out of hand." He said, "We have a moral obligation to guide and direct it."

King described the planned rally as a prayer meeting to "repent for the sins of our community and recognize our collective guilt in the whole process of injustice."

The leaflets calling for the protest complained that although Jeremiah Reeves Jr. of Montgomery died in the electric chair a week ago for raping a white woman, a white man "similarly charged with raping a teen-aged Negro girl was not even arrested."

City Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said his office has received only one recent complaint of that nature. In that case, Brown said, a medical examination showed the girl hadn't been raped. Brown said no warrant was signed on which a charge could be filed.

Negroes attending the mass meeting Sunday were urged to join in a mass demonstration "that the public may know that Negroes want justice in the courts."

The circulars aslo proposed a stepped-up Negro voter registration drive to combat what was described as lack of "equality before the law."

38a 1958

ALABAMA

EASTER SUNDAY MASS MEETING (MONTGOMERY)
EDITORIALS

The Answer For Montgomery

We are not surprised that for some 2,500 citizens in Montgomery, Ala., Easter Sunday was a day of protest against court injustices.

Nor is it surprising that the mass meeting in this connection was staged on the steps of the State Capitol, itself only a stone's throw from the "White House" of the Confederacy, symbol of repression and "white supremacy." P 4 Afro-American

Such a meeting was as inevitable as the Montgomery bus boycott. As was the boycott, the Easter Sunday protest was under leadership of the Rev. Martin Luther King.

Sat 4-19-58

EQUALITY OF treatment is entirely lacking in the courts of Alabama, the Rev. Mr. King charged. It is no secret that in court colored people are robbed openly, often with little hope of redress.

He expressed a belief that the vast majority of white Southerners do not condone the type of injustices inflicted upon colored people in the courts. Baltimore, Md

He appealed to such fair-minded white people "to speak out and act on their convictions."

While the Rev. King's appeal was laudable and on a high plane, it is by no means the whole answer.

The Rev. King and his followers should realize they are not dealing with the "fair-minded" majority.

They are dealing with dedicated segregationists, like Attorney General John Patterson who is running for governor on a platform that, in the main, is anti-NAACP.

They are dealing with such jurists as Judge Walter B. Jones, who openly boasts that he "speaks for the white race."

This is the same judge who slapped the $100,000 fine on the NAACP, and whose supporters now are seeking to return him to office on the slogan: "They (the integrationists) shall not pass."

* * *

THE PEOPLE of Montgomery must recognize the hard political fact that the major candidates for state offices in Alabama are running on platforms which feature racial vituperation and slander.

If elected, these will be the men who will control the state and municipal governments and, consequently, the courts.

Such men are not moved by either prayer, song or impassioned pleas for judicial decency.

They respond only to the uncompromising power of the ballot.

The answer then is for the Montgomery Improvement Association to urge all men and women above 21 to qualify as voters.

When this is done, they can answer their own prayers by voting for fair-minded judges.

Once this comes to pass it will be surprising how quickly the lingering shadow of the "White House" of the Confederacy will be expelled from the courts.

The Haters Among Us

AS WE were saying in reference to the Montgomery White Citizens Council—its leaders seem to be catching on.

They had the good sense to urge white Montgomerians to simply stay away from the Capitol Sunday—this passive resistance in sharp contrast to previous WCC efforts.

It is pleasing to note another example of the Council's new enlightenment. In the April issue of the *States Rights Advocate*, published by the Montgomery County Citizens Council, there is an editorial with a timely warning. We had not seen a copy of the Council's publication in many months; thus it was gratifying to read the following:

> The chief danger comes from zealots who happen to be opposed to integration, hence their affinity for the Councils, but who also are consumed with assorted hatreds, bitterness, and warped ideas on patriotism, economics, or whatever has happened to stick foremost in their twisted minds . . .
>
> Reference is made specifically to anti-Jewish agitators. There always have been in America a few fanatics who have tried to plant anti-Semitism — a European phenomenon, not an American one—in America. They never have succeeded and they never will. But they have succeeded in destroying the groups and organizations they have captured or latched on to. No one connected with a Citizens Council can accomplish anything at all by helping these people; anything, that is, except to harm or destroy the Councils.

★

THE *Advocate* points to the successful assimilation of Jewish people in the South: "There is no 'Jewish problem' with us."

Advertiser p. 4

Although many national Jewish organizations are actively promoting integration, the editorial continues, this is no reason for anti-Semitism: "There are plenty of Protestant and Catholic organizations who are going down the same road as the Jewish groups in question in promoting integration—Baptist, Methodist. . ."

Wed 4-9-58

This is sound advice. In times of racial tension, dormant prejudices and unreasoning hatreds are easily aroused. The "reasonable" Southern white man does not hate the Negro. He may be infuriated by Northern pontificating and efforts to force a social revolution. He may be exasperated with Southern Negro leaders for their naivete, their gullibility. But he does not hate the colored man.

Montgomery Ala.

Similarly, he should not allow himself to be manipulated against others who are remotely affiliated with national religious and ethnic groups favoring enforced race-mixing in the South.

★

THERE are haters among us. There always have been and, barring some unexpected perfection of the human race, there always will be. There are haters in the White Citizens Councils. As the *Advoçate* said, their very numerical strength is a source of danger.

It is reassuring to see the danger is beginning to be recognized.

Montgomery An Old Pro

Advertiser

Montgomery has learned something from the past after all, and it conducted itself like a professional in the face of Dr. King's strange services on Goat Hill.

Montgomery Ala.

Only a fraction of Montgomery's 50,000 colored people turned out. A few curious whites stood around.

The cops were there if needed to quell anything untoward. But since nothing at all threatened, the police went briskly and impersonally about the matter of directing traffic.

The Montgomery County Citizens Council is catching on, after a very unpromising start. Its leader made a statement ahead of time:

Tues 4-8-58

> Throughout Montgomery Saturday white people were heard saying "somebody" ought to "stop" the meeting. Although this is exactly what would serve the Negro agitators best, there are, unfortunately, a few who might feel like attempting to do something to prevent the meeting being held. The Negroes who are sponsoring it know this . . .
>
> Therefore, the Citizens Council urged all whites to remain away. This was done.

This wise behavior was much in contrast with another circumstance when the boob element threw the chain over the TV wire and cut Dr. King off the air—until he could be rebroadcast to a vastly increased audience.

Life magazine happened to have been in town Sunday on a political assignment and went to the Capitol, lens cocked. The photographers went away much disappointed, for the whites had refused to make any news.

EASTER SUNDAY MASS MEETING
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

✓

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sun. 4-6-58 P. 2

AP Wirephoto

WORKMEN USE BLOW TORCH TO ERASE 'KKK' SIGNS FROM PAVEMENT
One Of About 30 Signs Was On Dexter Avenue In Front Of Capitol

KKK SIGNS DOT STREET

Advertiser P. 2 ✓

Negro Clerics Endorse Protest Rally At Capitol

Montgomery, Ala. Sun 4-6-58

Group singing, a brief statement and prayers will make up the program of a Negro rally at the Capitol Sunday at 1:30 p.m., one of its leaders said Saturday.

A group of 30 or 40 ministers representing most of the Negro churches here met Saturday and gave their endorsement to the meeting, which was arranged in protest of the recent execution of a convicted Negro rapist.

Large white signs were painted on several city streets during Friday night by unknown parties. The signs, apparently stenciled, consisted of the three capital letters, "KKK."

NEAR CAPITOL

Some of the signs were within less than one block of the capital, while 25 to 30 others were scattered through the city and as far away as Robinson Springs.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church and president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., said the ministers unanimously voted to support the meeting for "prayer and repentance."

The ministers agreed to extend invitations to their congregations at regular Sunday morning services to attend the gathering at the Capitol.

Elder E. H. Mason, pastor of Ross Street Christian Church and president of the Interdenominational Ministers Conference, is to preside at the meeting.

PURPOSE OF MEETING

King will give a statement on the purpose of the meeting as minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. He had said previously that MIA was not sponsoring the event.

The program calls for those attending the rally to sing "one or two songs" and then be led in prayer by some of the ministers. King said no speeches are planned.

City street department employes had to use blow torches to erase the Ku Klux Klan sings which were applied to city streets during Friday night.

Police said they had no information on who was responsible for the sign painting.

The Easter day rally was touched off by the execution of Jeremiah Reeves, a 22-year-old Negro convicted of raping a white housewife in 1952. His sentence had been twice appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

On the first appeal the court overruled the conviction but on the second the court agreed to re-

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KKK Signs Await Rally

Sun Star [illegible] Sun. 4-6-58 Washington D.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5 (AP).—Large "KKK" signs were painted on Montgomery streets as Negroes prepared today for an Easter Sunday mass meeting protesting the execution of a convicted rapist.

Police said they had no information on who painted the signs during the night. Twenty-five to 30 signs about three feet high were painted on the streets, including seven or eight in the immediate vicinity of the State Capitol where the rally is planned.

One Capitol guard said he saw some men painting one of the signs but was unable to identify them. He made no report of the incident because it didn't occur on Capitol grounds.

Traffic laws will be enforced, but the city planned no interference with the assembly.

City attorneys checked the city code and found nothing to prevent Negroes from meeting in peaceful assembly at the State Capitol.

Thousands of unsigned circulars have been distributed among Montgomery Negroes urging them to attend the Easter rally in protest of the execution of Jeremiah Reeves a week ago.

Reeves was convicted of raping a white housewife here in 1952. His case was twice appealed to the United States Supreme Court after State courts ordered him put to death.

38a 1958

ALABAMA

EASTER SUNDAY MASS MEETING(MONTGOMERY)

Montgomery Ministers Hit Reporting By CBS Of Rally

News & Courier P. 2
Charleston S.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (Special)—A statement dealing with current racial tensions, signed by 39 Montgomery ministers and more than 300 lay church officials was released Sunday. This was the first expression on the controversial issue from a representative majority of the white churches of the city.

Mon. 4-14-58

The statement: first, denied that there is a "pattern of injustice" in Southern courts; second, said that the holding of mass meetings such as the one held by 2,000 Negroes on the State Capitol lawn on Easter Sunday is "building hatreds and increasing racial tensions"; and third, declared that mass gatherings "with exaggerated emphasis on wrongs and grievances" should be replaced "by conversations among responsible leaders of both races, many of whom have been pushed into the background by agitators and propagandists."

Montgomery ministers who composed the committee in charge of the preparation and signing of the statement were the Rev. Dr. G. Stanley Frazer and the Rev. Dr. H. Paul Mathison (St. James Methodist Church) the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Lyon (Highland Ave., Baptist Church); the Rev. John R. Riddle (Ridgecrest Baptist Church); and the Rev. Dr. William J. Lineback (First Christian Church). The statement was signed by 22 Methodist, 14 Baptist, and clergymen of other denominations.

Disapproval was expressed of the type of reporting of the Easter Negro mass meeting at the State Capitol in Montgomery by a CBS news commentator on April 6 in describing the gathering as being called "to protest the tyranny of Southern justice" as though reporting "a recognized fact." The statement said:

"For a large news gathering organization to employ such terms referring to Southern Courts betrays an inexcusable sectional bias and a reckless disregard for facts.

"Such a statement reflects upon the character of our judges and the processes of our courts of law. To sanction such is to undermine confidence in our judicial system and subjects those who are charged with the administration of our courts to contempt and suspicion.

"We also reject as false the charge made at the mass gathering of Negroes on Easter Sunday by a spokesman that "a pattern of injustice" and "a constant miscarriage of justice in our courts" prevails in Montgomery and the state of Alabama.

"Through years of observation and association we have come to know the men who preside over our courts. They have been men of legal experience and great integrity and devotion to the cause of justice to all — regardless of race and station.

"Concerned as we are for the future welfare of Montgomery and its people of both races, we believe that such meetings as the one held on the grounds of our State Capitol can have only one result—the building of race hatreds and the heightening of tensions. To use the incident of the execution of a self-confessed rapist, who on different occasions committed crimes punishable under law by death or life imprisonment, and where the law and the facts were presented to successive courts and at last to the U. S. Supreme Court—to use this as an excuse for a mass racial assemblage on Easter day is not conducive to reverence nor to the building of understanding and good will in the spirit of Him to whom the day is dedicated.

"We stand unalterably opposed to violence for resolving racial conflicts. Whether violence takes the form of firing into buses as in the Negro residential section or the bombing of Negro churches, it is to be deplored and rejected by all reasonable, law-abiding citizens. In our opinion these measures are employed only by the irresponsible and, we believe, the smallest fraction of the people of both races.

"It is our hope that some reasonable procedure will soon be recognized as the medium for negotiating and solving the growing problem of racial differences. We desire the fullest progress consistent with meritorious attainment for the Negro race. They are a small minority, only one-tenth of our total national population. We believe that their advancement, and also ours, must depend on building and strengthening a sincere spirit of good will and mutual understanding. It is our hope that the method of holding mass meetings, with exaggerated emphasis on wrongs and grievancies, will be supplanted by conversations among responsible leaders, many of whom have been pushed into the background by agitators and propagandists who thrive on headlines and emotional upheavals.

"It is only too apparent that the contentions of the past few years have resulted in the loss of a vast amount of good will among the races. Threats, violence and even court decrees have created new areas of disagreement. Agitators have profited while the people of good will in both races have stood by in silence wondering when reason and common sense would again be recognized. It is our sincere hope and prayer that the bonds of friendship may again unite us in building for all of God's children a land of opportunity and achievement, where every man may walk in dignity and self-respect."

Negro Group Hit For Race Session

Times Union
P. 14
Sun. 4-13-58
Jacksonville
Fla.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12 (UP)—A group of white ministers and laymen today accused Montgomery Negroes of "building hatreds and increasing racial tensions" with an Easter Sunday mass meeting. They proposed "conversations among responsible leaders of both races" instead.

In a statement, 39 ministers and 300 laymen, all from Montgomery, also criticized coverage of the meeting of 2,000 Negroes on the steps of the capitol Sunday by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

It charged that a CBS news commentator said the meeting was being called "to protest the tyranny of Southern justice as though reporting a recognized fact."

"For a large news gathering organization to employ such terms referring to Southern courts betrays an inexcusable sectional bias and a reckless disregard for facts."

Denounce Charges as False

The statement was prepared by a committee made up of Dr. G. Stanley Frazer and Dr. H. Paul Mathison of St. James Methodist Church, Dr. Henry L. Lyon of Highland Ave. Baptist Church, Rev. John R. Riddle of Ridgecrest Baptist Church and Dr. William J. Lineback of First Christian Church.

The clergymen signing it included 22 of the Methodist faith, 14 Baptists and three of other denominations.

The statement denounced as false the charge made at the meeting that "a pattern of injustice . . . a constant miscarriage of justice in our courts" exists in Montgomery and in Alabama.

"Concerned as we are for the future welfare of Montgomery and its people of both races, we believe that such meetings as the one held on the grounds of our state capitol can have only one result — the building of race hatreds and the heightening of tensions," the ministers and laymen said.

Act Of Repentance

State patrolmen and city police ringed the meeting after symbols of the Ku Klux Klan appeared on city streets before the meeting but there were no incidents.

The group also condemned the use of "the incident of the execution of a self-confessed rapist. . . as an excuse for a mass racial assemblage on Easter" as "not conducive to reverence nor to the building of understanding and good will. . ."

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery integration leader, told the gathering that it was planned as "an act of public repentance for our community for committing a tragic and unsavory injustice" in the execution of Jeremiah Reeves.

The ministers and laymen said they were "unalterably opposed to violence for resolving racial conflicts.

White Ministers Object To Mass Meet Of Negroes

World P. 1
B'ham, Ala.
Sat. 4-19-58

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — A statement by 39 white ministers and 300 lay church officials has charged that mass protest meetings such as held by Negroes here Easter increase racial tensions and unrest.

The complaint came after Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., addressed a protest rally of some 2,000 following the recent electrocution of Jeremiah Reeves, an alleged rapist, who received the death sentence for assaulting a housewife.

The prepared statement by the churchmen said mass meetings "with exaggerated emphasis on wrongs and grievances" should be replaced by conversations among responsible leaders of both races" to settle any differences.

The noted Montgomery bus boycott leader previously had stated the meeting was arranged to register an appeal against what he called "the constant miscarriage of justice . . . in our courts."

However, the protesting ministers insisted "We reject as false the charge made at the mass gathering of Negroes on Easter Sunday, 'a pattern of injustice' and 'constant miscarriage of injustice in our courts' prevail in Montgomery and Alabama."

White clerics hit pressure racial groups

News P. 1 C
Sun. 4-20-58
Birmingham
Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 19 —(AP)— "Pressure organizations with well paid propagandists do not solve old racial problems, they create new and bigger ones" a group of white ministers said here Saturday.

Elaborating on a statement released last week suggesting ways to ease racial tensions, a committee speaking for 39 Montgomery ministers and more than 300 lay church officials issued a "final statement for publication."

"We do not presume to know the answer to all the questions growing out of the problems of racial conflicts," the group said, " nor are we prepared in any way to conduct a campaign for the acceptance of our views."

IN THEIR ORIGINAL statement the church leaders recommended discussions between responsible leaders of both races as one way to solve racial difficulties.

A group of ministers who were active in the Montgomery bus boycott promptly offered to meet with white leaders, but they were told that no invitation had been extended them.

Members of the committee which issued Saturday's statement were Dr. G. Stanley Frazer and Dr. Paul Mathison of St. James Methodist Church, Dr. Henry L. Lyon, Highland Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. John R. Riddle, Ridgecrest Baptist Church, and Dr. William J. Lineback, First Christian Church.

Again referring to a Tuskegee Institute report last January which described race relations in the South "in a more unsettled and disturbed status than a year ago . . ." The white ministers observed:

"THIS IS REGRETTABLY true and has been increasingly so since the whole question was lifted out of the realm of a growing understanding and good will and became the captive pawn of propagandists and pressure groups.

"Minorities have their rights and should be protected in their enjoyment, but in a democratic society it is well to remember that the majority also has its rights and to attempt to force unreasonable measures upon them by court decrees or any other process is fundamentally immoral and un-Christian."

In Montgomery Case—

White Clerics Issued Negro Leader Challenge

MONTGOMERY, April 14 (AP)—Three ministers speaking for Montgomery Negroes challenged a group of white clergymen today to name the Negroes, if any, with whom they are willing to discuss racial problems.

Post Herald

Thirty-nine white churchmen and more than 300 lay leaders issued a statement Saturday suggesting "conversations among responsible leaders of both races" as the way to settle racial differences.

p. 6

Tue 4-15-58

But after the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and two others accepted the statement as an invitation to talk problems over, a white minister said, "We have extended no invitation to Dr. King or his committee."

King replied today along with the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, another Negro clergyman, and the Rev. Robert S. Graetz, the white pastor of an all-Negro congregation.

Birmingham

Ala

"If Dr. Frazer and his colleagues are unwilling to sit down and talk with us face to face," they said, "we call upon them to name those 'responsible (Negro) leaders' to whom their invitation was directed."

Spokesmen for the white ministers were unavailable for comment. The clergyman named in the statement is Dr. G. Stanley Frazer, a retired Methodist minister who helped draft the original communication Saturday.

38a 1958

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MASS PROTEST-ALLEGED COURT INJUSTICES
ELECTROCUTION-JEREMIAH REEVES, JR.

Alabama Capital Is Tense Before Negro Rally Today

By The United Press

Commercial Appeal
Sun. 4-6-58
Memphis, Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5.—State authorities and Montgomery police ordered reinforcements Saturday in preparation for a mass meeting of Negroes scheduled Sunday in front of the Alabama capitol to demand "justice in the courts."

The capital was tense after members of the Ku Klux Klan smeared their symbols in white paint on every highway leading into Montgomery and on the capitol grounds in the predawn hours.

William Lyerly, state safety director, said "we don't expect any trouble . . . but we don't want any." He said he has ordered a few extra men from the Highway Patrol to attend the meeting to direct traffic and see that there are no disturbances.

KKK Symbols Erased

The protest meeting was called because of the execution of a Negro found guilty of raping a white woman and the failure of police to arrest a white man accused of raping a Negro girl.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said he ordered the second shift of the police force to report to duty two hours early. "We're going to let them (the Negroes) have their meeting but we are taking all necessary precautions."

Commissioners said "this meeting is very ill advised. We asked them to hold the meeting at Alabama State College (a Negro school) where they have room, but they refused."

The commissioner said the extra detail of patrolmen "would be used to keep the streets and sidewalks clear and to make sure nothing happens."

Orderly Protest Urged

City workmen began painting over the "KKK" symbols early Saturday after burning the white letters away with blow torches. Police said they had no information as to who painted the signs during the night. Twenty-five to 30 signs, about three feet high, were stenciled on city streets, eight surrounding the capitol grounds in the heart of the city and one just a block from the State Highway Patrol headquarters on the outskirts of town.

One capitol guard reported he saw the men painting but he did not notify authorities because he thought they were men painting lines down the center of the streets.

Montgomery was ripped by violence during the bus boycott in 1955 spearheaded by the Montgomery Improvement Association headed by the Negro Rev. Martin Luther King. The boycott was marked by rifle sniping and after the United States Supreme Court ordered integration of the buses Dec. 21, 1956, several Negro homes were bombed and snipers fired at buses.

Unsigned leaflets calling for the protest demonstration were distributed in Montgomery last Thursday. The leaflets urged Negroes throughout the state to meet "in orderly, dignified protest against legal miscarriage of justice where Negroes are concerned."

The meeting was called for 1:30 p.m. on the day honoring the resurrection of Christ—the man of peace.

KKK signs mark capital as rally nears

[illegible] Pol
Sat 4-5-58
Birmingham
[illegible]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5 — (AP) — Large "KKK" signs were painted on Montgomery streets as Negroes prepared for an Easter Sunday mass meeting protesting the execution of a convicted rapist.

Police said they had no information on who painted the signs during the night. Twenty-five to 30 signs about three feet high were painted on the streets, including seven or eight in the immediate vicinity of the State Capitol where the rally is planned.

One Capitol guard said he saw some men painting one of the signs but was unable to identify them. He said he made no report of the incident because it didn't occurr on Capital grounds.

Traffic laws will be enforced but the city planned no interference with the assembly.

City attorneys checked the city code and found nothing to prevent Negroes from gathering in peaceful assembly at the state capitol.

Thousands of unsigned circulars have been distributed among Montgomery Negroes the last few days urging them to attend the Easter Day rally in protest of the execution of Jeremiah Reeves a week ago.

REEVES WAS convicted of raping a white housewife here in 1952. His case was twice appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court after state courts ordered him put to death.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers, a member of the Citizens Council, said spectators who may attend the meeting will not be allowed to block the streets or sidewalks around the capitol.

'KKK' Signs At Montgomery In Negro Meet

Journal [illegible]
Sun. 4-6-58
Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5 (P)—Stenciled "KKK" signs appeared on Montgomery streets near the State Capitol Saturday, and on highways leading into the city, apparently in reaction to the calling of a mass meeting of Negroes on the Capitol grounds.

City workmen were sent out to paint over the Ku Klux Klan symbols on the pavement and on roadsides.

The meeting, set for 1:30 p.m. CST Sunday, was called through an unsigned leaflet. It said the state recently electrocuted Negro Jeremiah Reeves Jr. for raping a white woman, but made no charges against a white man in the rape of a Negro girl.

* * *

LEADERS OF NEGRO organizations here disclaimed sponsorship of the meeting, but said they would attend to make sure it is peaceful. They said they understood it would be a "prayer meeting."

"We have a kind of moral obligation to guide and direct it," said the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. which sponsored a successful boycott of buses here in protest to segregation rules.

King described the rally as a prayer meeting to "repent for the sins of our community and recognize our collective guilt in the whole process of injustice."

Negroes To March On Ala. Capitol

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Klan Signs Appear In Protest Rally Area

~~Sat~~ Sun. 4-6-58, p. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (INS) — Montgomery police said Friday Ku Klux Klan hand-painted symbols have begun appearing in the area as city Negroes prepared a protest rally at the capitol Sunday.

The rally ,announced through leaflets Fri. night, will be in protest over the recent electrocution of Jermiah (CQ) Reeves. Reeves Reeves was sentenced for the rape of a white woman.

Negro leaders say they have no idea of who is in back of the rally, but say they plan to attend.

Police duly reported the appearance of the KKK symbols, which they said cropped up "on highways leading to and from the city and around the city.

Officials said the symbols were apparantly painted late Thursday night or early Friday morning.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, one of the city's top Negro leaders said he had no notice of the rally until he read the leaflets, but added, "I will attend to direct the meeting along peaceful lines."

State capitol police and city police said they would be at the meeting, too, but just to make sure the crowd is orderly. They said they would not interfere with the meeting as long as there was no demonstration.

Reeves was convicted after admitting five different assaults on white women and several rapes. His case had gone to the U. S. Supreme Court twice and the last time his final appeal was denied.

38a 1958

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MASS PROTEST-ALLEGED COURT INJUSTICES
ELECTROCUTION- JEREMIAH REEVES, JR.

NEGROES GATHER ON CAPITOL STEPS PRIOR TO ADDRESS BY GROUP OF MINISTERS
Part Of Crowd Which Answered Call To Protest Against Death Of Convicted Rapist Jeremiah Reeves

PROTEST AGAINST REEVES' EXECUTION

Handclapping Negroes Meet On Capitol Lawn

By GEORGE PRENTICE

Montgomery's Negro ministers Easter Sunday led a singing, handclapping crowd of their followers in massive "repentance for our community for committing a tragic and unsavory injustice."

Advertiser

Led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, the large crowd of Negroes sang and prayed for "equality among men," as they stood virtually in the shadow of the statue of Jefferson Davis.

P. 8-A

King, who gave the "Statement of Occasion," said, "it was the severity of Jeremiah Reeves' penalty that aroused the Negro community, not the question of his guilt or innocense."

Mon. 2 58

Reeves died in the electric chair here at 12:01 a.m. Friday, March 28, for rape of a white woman. His death climaxed a long fight for clemency and came only a few hours after Gov. James E. Folsom denied his last appeal and refused to grant a stay of execution.

Monday 7
58

King described Reeves as "little more than a child when he was first arrested."

Montgomery

"Whether or not he was guilty of this crime is a question that none of us can answer. But this issue before us now is not the innocence or guilt . . . it is the severity and inequality of the penalty that constitutes the injustice," he said.

Further citing grievances of the Negro community, King said, "Negroes are robbed openly with little hope of redress. We are fined and jailed often in defiance of law."

P. C.

"Right or wrong, a Negroe's word has little weight against a white opponent's," he continued. "And if the Negro insists on the right of his cause, as opposed to a white man's he is often violently treated."

King said Negroes had gathered on the Capitol steps, "because we still have faith in Alabama."

Speaking from about the third level above the street, and using a small portable loudspeaker, he expressed a belief that, "the vast majority of white Southerners do not condone the type of injustice that we are faced with."

He appealed to those white persons to "speak out and act on their basic convictions."

Negroes began gathering on the Capitol lawn and on the marble steps leading up to the state building about 1 p.m. The meeting, which was scheduled to begin at 1:30 p.m., was delayed until about 2:10 p.m. to allow King time to return from a funeral for which he was the officiating minister.

An affirmation and pledge distributed to the crowd and read in unison by its members, extolled the ideologies of democracy, and reaffirmed the Negro belief that, "to compel the segregation of the Children of God on such basis is sinful defiance of God's will."

The same theme was carried through a "response reading," printed on the same sheet, and entitled, "A Litany of Freedom."

At one point in the ceremony, a Negro leader told the crowd, "It has been said that Negroes favor segregation."

His question, "Are you satisfied with segregation?" was greeted with a chorus of "No's" He then asked that those not in favor of segregation raise their hands, and beseeched the "Press" to, "take a look," as hands shot skyward.

The crowd of Negroes dispersed and walked or drove calmly to their homes after hearing King caution them to, "go in peace and cooperatie with your law enforcement officers." He praised Montgomery law enforcement officers for their, "beautiful and amazing cooperation."

Montgomery traffice officers, members of the state Highway Patrol, both in uniform and plain clothes, directed traffic and generally mingled with the crowd to insure peace in the gathering.

Only a few curious white persons appeared at the scene to witness the meeting. Traffic, however, with some cars carrying white and others Negro passengers, buzzed along the Capitol thoroughfare throughout the hour-long session.

Concluding his speech, after mass participation in prayer and song — "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and "Leaning on the Everlasting Arm," — King said, "Truth may be crucified and justice buried, but one day they will rise again. We must live and face death if necessary with that hope."

A statement issued by Bruce Wyatt, Chairman, Montgomery County Citizens Council read:

"Very, very few white people showed up in the vicinity of today's Negro mass meeting. The officials of the Citizens Council thank all Montgomerians for the excellent cooperation which they gave in avoiding the scene of this provocative desecration of Easter Sunday. The agitators who organized the meeting must be sorely disappointed that nothing happened on which they can capitalize. They also must be disappointed that the turn-out of Negroes for the rally was conspicuously small."

Montgomery Negroes Hold Meeting

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Hymn-singing Negroes joined in a mass protest on the grounds of Alabama's capitol today against what one of their leaders called "the constant miscarriage of justice that we confront every day in our courts."

News & Courier

An estimated 2,500 Negroes attended an Easter Sunday prayer meeting.

P. 2-A

APPEAL TO WHITES

They joined in an appeal to white southerners for an intensive battle against what the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., described as a pattern of injustice in the courtroom.

Mon. 4-7-58

Specifically, the meeting was called to protest the recent electrocution of convicted Negro rapist Jeremiah Reeves Jr., who was put to death in the electric chair here 12 days ago for the rape of a white woman.

Charleston
S.C.

But King, a Baptist minister, told the crowd in his prepared statement that Reeves' death "is but one incident in the long and desolate night of court injustice.

"Here Negroes are robbed openly with little hope of redress. We are fined and jailed often in defiance of law. Right or wrong, a Negro's word has little weight against a white opponent's."

King said, "We appeal to our white brothers to courageously meet this problem. We do not believe the vast majority of white southerners condone the type of injustice we are faced with."

TALKS OF EXECUTION

Speaking of the execution, King told the crowd it was the severity of Reeves' penalty that roused the Negro community, not the question of his guilt or his innocence. He said white men accused of raping Negro girls are rarely ever punished and are never given the death penalty or even a life sentence.

Negroes ready for mass protest over execution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5 —(AP)—Plans were completed today for a mass Easter Day rally of Negroes at the state Capitol which inspired painting of "KKK" signs on Montgomery streets last night.

News P.1

Seven of the large white signs, apparently painted through large stencils, were discovered near the Capitol itself. About 25 or 30 others turned up elsewhere in the city.

Sun. 4-6-58

Meanwhile, 30 or 40 ministers representing most of Montgomery's Negro churches, met today and gave their endorsement to the meeting arranged in protest of the recent execution of a convicted Negro rapist.

Birmingham, Ala.

THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church and president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., said the ministers unanimously voted to support the meeting for "prayer and repentance."

News P.12

The ministers agreed to extend invitations to their congregations at regular Sunday morning services to attend the gathering at the Capitol.

Elder E. H. Mason, pastor of Ross Street Christian Church and president of the Interdenominational Ministers Conference, is to preside at the meeting scheduled for 1:30 p.m.

Sun. 4-6-58

King will give a statement on the purpose of the meeting as minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. He had said previously MIA was not sponsoring the event.

Birmingham, Ala.

THE PROGRAM CALLS for those attending the rally to sing "one or two songs" and then be led in prayer by some of the ministers. King said no speeches are planned.

City street department employes had to use blow torches to erase the Ku Klux Klan signs which were applied to city streets during the night.

Police said they had nt information on who was responsible for the sign painting.

The Easter Day rally was touched off by the execution of Jeremiah Reeves, 22, Negro, convicted of raping a white housewife in 1952.

His sentence was twice appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

On the first appeal the nation's highest court overruled the conviction but on the second the court agreed to review the case and then dismissed it.

UNSIGNED LEAFLETS were distributed by the thousands among Montgomery Negroes this week inviting them to participate in a "non violent" protest of Reeves execution.

The circulars claim that while Reeves was put to death for the rape of a white woman, a white man went unpunished for an attack on a teen-age Negro girl.

No details were given on the alleged attack.

City Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said a Negro woman reported to police that she was raped by a white man about three weeks ago, but that a medical examination disclosed no evidence of rape.

He said no warrant was ever signed on which a charge could be filed against the accused white man.

NEGRO MASS MEETING ASKS 'COURT JUSTICE'

Montgomery Protest Voiced By 2,500 AT Orderly Session At Capitol

(Picture on Page Two)

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 6. —Hymn-singing Negroes joined in a mass protest on the grounds of Alabama's Capitol Sunday against what one of their leaders called "the constant miscarriage of justice that we confront every day in our courts."

An estimated 2,500 Negroes attended an Easter Sunday prayer meeting.

Commercial Appeal P.1

They joined in an appeal to white Southerners for an intensive battle against what Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. described as a pattern of injustice in the courtroom.

Execution Protested

Specifically, the meeting was called to protest the electrocution of Jeremiah Reeves Jr., a Negro who died in the electric chair here 12 days ago for criminally assaulting a white woman.

But King, a Baptist minister, told the crowd Reeves' death "is but one incident . . . in the long and desolate night of court injustice."

Mon. 4-7-58

King declared it was "the severity of Jeremiah Reeves' penalty that aroused the Negro community, not the question of his guilt or his innocence."

He said white men accused of assaulting Negro girls "are rarely ever punished and are never given the death penalty or even a life sentence."

Memphis, Tenn.

Signs bearing the Ku Klux Klan emblem appeared Saturday on Montgomery streets, but there were no racial incidents in connection with the meeting.

A spokesman for the pro-segregation Citizens Council charged Saturday night the Negroes sought to provoke a racial incident. Bruce Wyatt, president of the Montgomery Citizens Council, urged whites to stay away from the Capitol during the meeting. Only five or six showed up and they were quiet observers.

Violence Is Recalled

Montgomery was the scene of violence last year when several churches and two homes of Negro leaders were dynamited after the United States Supreme Court declared bus segregation laws invalid. Negroes had boycotted segregated buses in Montgomery more than a year.

A statement distributed to the crowd called for an unrelenting fight against all forms of racial segregation. Uniformed city police and state highway patrolmen were on duty to keep traffic moving in front of the Capitol and prevent any violence.

To protest rapist execution—

State Negroes call big mass meeting

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 4 —(AP)— Negro resentment over the recent execution of a convicted rapist has erupted into a call for a gigantic meeting to demand "justice in the courts."

Unsigned leaflets addressed to thousands of "Negro Alabamians" have sounded an appeal for a "non-violent protest" Easter Sunday on the grounds of the Alabama State Capitol starting at 1:30 p.m.

News P.6

The leaflets charge that while 22-year-old Jeremiah Reeves Jr., a Negro, was put to death in the electric chair here last Friday for the rape of a Montgomery white woman, a white man went unpunished for an attack on a teen-aged Negro girl.

Fri. 4-4-58

Whether the reported rape of a Negro girl occurred in Montgomery was left unspecified in the circular.

Birmingham, Ala.

An officer of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. said his organization has had nothing to do with promoting the meeting. But the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy said he is not opposed to the rally.

Abernathy, chairman of the MIA's board, said that group had nothing to do with calling the mass meeting. But he said he understands it will be primarily a prayer meeting, and that "I see nothing wrong with that."

The pastor of the Negro First Baptist Church said he probably will attend the rally "with my congregation."

CITY DETECTIVE Capt. E. P. Brown said a Negro woman reported to police that she was raped by a white man about three weeks ago, but that a medical examination disclosed no evidence of rape. Brown said no warrant was ever signed or which a charge could be filed.

The call for an Easter mass meeting, addressed to "every Negro family, organization, church or club, and individual," protested that any Negro "could suffer the same fate as Jeremiah Reeves if any white woman cries 'rape'."

"At the same time," it added, "your mother, sister, daughter or wife is left unprotected before white rapists."

The appeal for a mass demonstration against "legal miscarriage of justice where Negroes are concerned" extended an invitation to all of the estimated 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery and to thousands of others elsewhere in the state.

IT CHARGED that "laws are administered around the voting power of the white people" and said only mass Negro voter registration can change that.

Negroes were urged to demand acceptance as voters and to complain to the new Federal Civil Rights Commission if turned down.

"Let the tragic death of Jeremiah Reeves challenge you to demand your right to vote," the leaflet declared.

The Easter mass meeting, if it develops, will be the second public Negro demonstration since Reeves was put to death a week ago.

Hundreds of Montgomery Negroes attended the former dance band drummer's funeral last Sunday. A funeral home attendant said spectators who couldn't get into the church where the services were held stood in the streets and on lawns and porches of neighboring homes.

REEVES WAS arrested in 1952 after a series of attacks on Montgomery white women. Circuit Solicitor William F. Thetford said the Negro signed a statement admitting six of the attacks.

Although Reeves was indicted on two charges of rape, three for attempted rape and one charge of robbery in which a white woman was beaten, he was tried only on one rape indictment.

38a 1958

ALABAMA

EASTER SUNDAY MASS MEETING
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

'No invitation extended'—

Negroes willing to talk with pastors

News P.16. B'ham Ala.
Mon. 4-14-58

MONTGOMERY, April 14—(AP)—Spokesmen for Montgomery Negroes affirmed their willingness to discuss racial problems with white leaders today even though a white minister said no invitation was extended.

The white clergyman said a statement issued by 39 churchmen and more than 300 white lay leaders Saturday wasn't intended as an offer to talk matters over with the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., "or his committee." King is president of the Montgomery Improvemen Assn., a pro-Negro organization.

Answering the white ministers' statement, which deplored a recent Negro protest mass meeting and suggested that "conversations among responsible leaders of both races" would be a better approach, King and two other MIA leaders said they had accepted the invitation to discuss racial problems.

THAT BROUGHT a second statement from a spokesman for the white clergymen saying "we have extended no invitation to Dr. King or his committee."

King, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy and the Rev. Robert Graetz replied today that "if Dr. Frazer and his colleagues are unwilling to sit down and talk with us face to face, we call upon them to name those 'responsible Negro leaders" to whom their invitation was directed."

King and Abernathy are Negro ministers. Graetz is the white pastor of a church which has an all-Negro congregation and has been active in the Negroes' fight.

Dr. G. Stanley Frazer, mentioned in the statement today, is a retired white minister and one of those who issued the original statement Saturday.

THE REPLY by King, Abernathy and Graetz today said "we reaffirm our willingness and our desire to engage in friendly conversations with any of thos who signed Dr. Frazer's invi tion or any responsible lea of the white community for purpose of reconciling o cial misunderstandings."

In their statement Sa the white ministers took issues with charges made at a Negro mass meeting here Easter Sunday.

Negro Protest 'Not Illegal'

Capital Officials Check Law Books

Post Herald

MONTGOMERY, April 4 (AP)—City authorities checked their law-books today and announced afterward that no attempt will be made to prevent a Negro protest mass meeting here Sunday.

Unsigned circulars have been distributed to thousands of Montgomery Negroes in the past few days urging them to congregate at the state Capitol on Easter and protest the recent execution of a convicted Negro rapist.

B'ham Ala.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said city attorneys checked the laws and found nothing to prevent Negroes from gathering in peaceful assembly.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy both endorsed the meeting.

Sat 4-5-58

Both said they plan to attend.

The leaflets calling for the protest complained that although Jeremiah Reeves Jr., of Montgomery was electrocuted a week ago for raping a white woman, a white man "similarly charged with raping a teen-aged Negro girl was not even arrested."

P.9

City Det. Capt. E. P. Brown said his office has received only one recent complaint of that nature and in that instance, a medical examination showed the girl hadn't been raped.

King Asks South To Halt Injustices

[illegible] P.1
Wed. 4-9-58
Birmingham

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the famous Montgomery bus boycott, appealed to white Southerners to halt "the constant miscarriage of justice that we confront every day in courts" in a mass protest rally, Sunday on the grounds of the Alabama capital.

Some 2,500 persons attended the hymn-singing Easter Day meeting despite Ku Klux Klan intimidation which saw hand-painted symbols crop up on highways leading to and from the city after the rally was announced.

Specifically, the meeting was called to protest the recent electrocution of an accused rapist Jeremiah Reeves Jr., who was put to death in the electric chair for the rape of a white woman, but speakers broadened their appeal to challenge extreme fines and sentences for all type of court cases.

"BUT ONE INCIDENT

Rev. King ,who previously had announced he would be present at the rally "to direct the meeting along peaceful lines," told the crowd that Reeves' death "is but one incident. . . in the long and desolate night of court injustice."

"It is regrettable, but true," the pastor of Dexter Street Baptist Church said "in almost any session of our city county and state courts one can see all of the injustices which the prophet Amos so bitterly decried and which he predicted would mean ruin of their once glorious civilization.

"Here Negroes are robbed openly with little hope of redress. We are fined and jailed often in defiance of law. Right or wrong a Negro's word has little weight against a white opponent's."

King said, "We appeal this afternoon to our white brothers. . . to courageously meet this problem. . . . we do not believe that that the vast majority of white Southerners condone this type of injustice we are faced with. . . . There are thousands of white Southerners of good will whose voices are unheard, whose course is yet unclear and whose courageous acts are yet unseen.

Reeves, whose execution touched off the rally, was convicted after allegedly confessing five different assaults and rapes on women. His case had gone to the U. S. Supreme Court twice and the last time his final appeal was denied.

Speaking of Reeves' execution, Rev. King wraned of "the severity of Jeremiah Reeves' penalty that aroused the community, not the question of his innocence or guilt." He pointed out white men who attacked Negro women often escape entirely without penalty. Reeves was only 17 years of age when first arrested for the crime.

Prior to the rally, Alabama police had insisted they would not interfere as long as there was no demonstration. They were present to make sure the crowd was orderly.

Negroes ready for mass protest over execution

News p. A1 Sun. 4-6-58

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5—(AP)—Plans were completed today for a mass Easter Day rally of Negroes at the state Capitol which inspired painting of "KKK" signs on Montgomery streets last night.

B'ham Ala.

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News

The ministers agreed to extend invitations to their congregations at regular Sunday morning services to attend the gathering at the Capitol.

P. A12

Elder E. H. Mason, pastor of Ross Street Christian Church and president of the Interdenominational Ministers Conference, is to preside at the meeting scheduled for 1:30 p.m.

King will give a statement on the purpose of the meeting as minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. He had said previously MIA was not sponsoring the event.

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On the first appeal the nation's highest court overruled the conviction but on the second the court agreed to review the case and then dismissed it.

UNSIGNED LEAFLETS were distributed by the thousands among Montgomery Negroes this week inviting them to participate in a "non violent" protest of Reeves execution.

The circulars claim that while Reeves was put to death for the rape of a white woman, a white man went unpunished for an attack on a teen-age Negro girl.

No details were given on the alleged attack.

City Detective Capt. E. P. Brown said a Negro woman reported to police that she was raped by a white man about three weeks ago, but that a medical examination disclosed no evidence of rape.

He said no warrant was ever signed on which a charge could be filed against the accused white man.

38a 1958

ALABAMA

EASTER SUNDAY MASS MEETING (MONTGOMERY)
WHITE MINISTERS

Ministers Protest Rally By Negroes

Post Herald

Declare Montgomery Mass Meeting Served To Build Race Hatreds

B'ham Ed.

FROM PRESS REPORTS

MONTGOMERY, April 13 — A group of white ministers and laymen have accused Montgomery Negroes of "building hatreds and increasing racial tensions" with an Easter Sunday mass meeting. They proposed "conversations among responsible leaders of both races" instead.

In a statement, 39 ministers and 300 laymen also criticized coverage of the meeting of 2000 Negroes on the steps of the Capitol last Sunday by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

It charged that a CBS news commentator said the meeting was being called "'To protest the tyranny of Southern justice as though reporting a recognized fact.'"

Mon. 4-14-58

"For a large news gathering organization to employ such terms referring to Southern courts betrays an inexcusable sectional bias and a reckless disregard for facts."

P. 5

The statement was prepared by a committee made up of Dr. G. Stanley Frazer and Dr. H. Paul Mathison of St. James Methodist Church, Dr. Henry L. Lyon of Highland Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. John R. Riddle of Ridgecrest Baptist Church and Dr. William J. Lineback of First Christian Church.

The clergymen signing it included 22 of the Methodist faith, 14 Baptists and three of other denominations.

The statement denounced as false the charge made at the meeting that "a pattern of injustice . . . a constant miscarriage of justice in our courts" exists in Montgomery and in Alabama.

"Concerned as we are for the future welfare of Montgomery and its people of both races, we believe that such meetings as the one held on the grounds of our State Capitol can have only one result—the building of race hatreds and the heightening of tensions," the ministers and laymen said.

The group also condemned the use of "the incident of the execution of a self-confessed rapist . . . as an excuse for a mass racial assemblage on Easter" as "not conducive to reverence nor to the building of understanding and good will. . . ."

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery integration leader told the gathering that it was planned as "an act of public repentance for our community for committing a tragic and unsavory injustice" in the execution of Jeremiah Reeves.

In reply, a group of ministers including King, offered to meet with white clergymen to discuss race relations.

Three clergymen, King, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy and the Rev. Robert Graetz, said, "We are most happy to learn that some of our Christian brethern are seeking a reasonable procedure . . . as a medium for negotiating and solving the growing problem of racial difference.

"We are pleased, therefore, to accept the invitation . . . and ask them (the white ministers) to suggest a date and place . . ."

BIASED REPORTS BLASTED

Ministerial Group Scores Easter Negro Mass Meet

Advertiser P. A-1

Montgomery

A statement, denying charges of a "pattern of injustice" in Southern courts and denouncing the holdings of mass meetings such as the one staged here Easter Sunday, was released Saturday by a committee of Montgomery ministers.

Sun. 4-13-58

The statement referred to the mass meeting of some 2,000 Negroes on the State Capitol lawn. It charged that such meetings are "building hatreds and increasing racial tensions."

Signed by 30 Montgomery ministers and more than 300 lay church officials, the statement charged that mass gatherings "with exaggerated emphasis on wrongs and grievances" should be replaced "by conversations among responsible leaders of both races, many of whom have been pushed into the background by agitators and propagandists."

The statement is the first expression on the controversial issue from the white churches of the city. The group has also expressed disapproval of the reporting of the Easter mass meeting by a national news commentator who described the gathering as being called "to protest the tyranny of Southern justice" as though reporting "a recognized fact."

Montgomery ministers who composed the committee in charge of preparing and signing the statement are Dr. G. Stanley Frazer and Dr. Paul H. Mathison of St. James Methodist Church, Dr. Henry L. Lyon of Highland Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. John Riddle of Ridgecrest Baptist Church, and Dr. William J. Lineback of the First Christian Church.

The statement was signed by 22 Methodist; 14 Baptist; and clergymen of other denominations.

It follows:

"For a large news gathering organization to employ terms in referring to Southern courts as prejudiced betrays an inexcusable sectional bias and a reckless disregard for facts.

"Such a statement reflects upon the character of our judges and the processes of our courts of law. To sanction such is to undermine confidence in our judicial system and subjects those who are charged with the administration of our courts to contempt and suspicion.

"We also reject as false the charge made at the mass gathering of Negroes on Easter Sunday by a spokesman that "a pattern of injustice" and "a constant miscarriage of justice in our courts" prevails in Montgomery and the state of Alabama.

"Through years of observation and association we have come to know the men who preside over our courts. They have been men of legal experience and great integrity and devotion to the cause of justice to all — regardless of race and station.

"Concerned as we are for the future welfare of Montgomery and its people of both races, we believe that such meetings as the one held on the grounds of our State Capitol can have only one result — the building of race hatreds and the heightening of tensions. To use the incident of the execution of a self-confessed rapist, who on different occasions committed crimes punishable under law by death or life imprisonment, and where the law and the facts were presented to succes-

hower's plan to unify military strategy, research, and spending under a secretary of defense with greatly increased authority.

The first public opposition from the military services was announced through the protective screen of the Navy League, which describes itself as "the civilian arm of the Navy."

The league's president, John J Bergen, made public a set of resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the group. These resolutions oppose major parts of the Eisenhower program.

CIVILIAN OFFICERS

The Navy League is officered by civilians or non-active military men, but most active duty Navy officers are members.

The league centered its counter attack on the President's proposal which Congress would have to approve, to reduce the three military departments to the subordinate status of agencies of the Defense Department. Specifically the league resolutions opposed eliminating a provision in existing law that the departments must be "separately administered."

The league also would limit to five per cent of total military appropriations the amount of funds the defense secretary could transfer from one function to another to meet emergencies.

Defense Secretary Neil McElroy said Thursday that he would need transfer authority for somewhat less than 10 per cent of defense appropriations.

The Navy League also appeared to oppose the President's plan to strengthen the Joint Staff, which works for the Joint Chiefs. The league resolution on this point stated its opposition to measures "establishing or leading to" the formation of a national general staff.

DIRECT CONNECTION

A more direct active Navy connection with opposition to the President's Pentagon reorganization program was disclosed in actions of the Naval Advisory Council. Component units of the council operate in the naval districts in the Unied States, and members of the councils are directly appointed by the district commandants, all of whom are two-star admirals on active duty. The Navy League finances publications and activities of the Advisory Councils.

White pastors decry Negro mass meeting

News P. A1

13 B'ham News

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12—(AP)—Mass protest meetings such as held by Montgomery Negroes here Easter Day serve only to increase racial tensions and unrest, a group of white ministers said Saturday.

Sun. 4-13-58

Some 39 ministers and more than 300 lay church officials issued a statement taking exception to charges made by Negro leaders at the rally last Sunday that their race doesn't get justice in court.

The Easter rally was arranged in protest over the recent execution of Jeremiah Reeves Jr., a convicted Negro rapist who received the death sentence for assaulting a white housewife here in 1952.

Reeves was convicted twice and given the death sentence each time. His case was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court twice, but the last appeal was dismissed.

The prepared statement by the white churchmen said mass meetings "with exaggerated emphasis on wrongs and grievances" should be replaced by "conversations among responsible leaders of both races" to settle any differences.

THE REV MARTIN Luther King, pastor of the Negro Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, said last Sunday's meeting was arranged to register an appeal against what he called "the constant miscarriage of justice . . . in our courts."

"We reject as false the charge made at the mass gathering of Negroes on Easter Sunday that 'a pattern of injustice' and 'constant miscarriage of justice in our courts prevails in Montgomery and Alabama," the statement by white churchmen said.

"Through years of observation and association we have come to know the men who preside over our courts. They have been men of legal experience and great integrity and devotion to the cause of justice to all—regardless of race and station."

". . . We believe that such meetings as the one held on the grounds of our state capitol can have only one result—the building of race hatreds and the heightening of tensions."

P. 6

Taken through courts

THE WHITE CHURCHMEN also were critical of the propriety of such a protest "where the law and facts were presented to successive courts and at last to the U. S. Supreme Court."

News

"To use this as an excuse for a mass racial assemblage on Easter Day is not conductive to reverence nor to the building of understanding and good will in the spirit of Him to whom the day is dedicated," the statement said.

Sun. 4-13-58

"We stand unalterably opposed to violence for resolving racial conflicts. Whether violence takes the form of firing into buses as in the Negro residential section or the bombing of Negro churches, it is to be deplored and rejected by all reasonable, law-abiding citizens.

"In our opinion these measures are employed only by the irresponsible and, we believe, the smallest fraction of the people of both races."

NEGRO CHURCHES were bombed and buses were fired on during the 381-day mass boycott of segregated city buses in Montgomery.

The white church leaders expressed hope that some reasonable procedure will be worked out as a basis "for negotiating and solving the growing problem of racial differences."

"We desire the fullest progress consistent with meritorious attainment for the Negro race," the statement said. ". . . We believe that their advancement, and also ours, must depend on building and strengthening a sincere spirit of good will and mutual understanding.

". . . It is our sincere hope and prayer that the bonds of friendship may again unite us in building for all of God's children a land of opportunity and achievement, where every man may walk in dignity and self-respect."

38a 1958

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

✓

Capital Negroes plan for better community

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5—(AP)—The end of bus segregation in Montgomery "is only a beginning" of plans for "a bigger, better and more beautiful community," Negro leaders here say.

News. P. 16

In a plea for continued "spiritual and financial" support from their people, they put forth a 10-point plan which they say would help bring about a community "wherein . . . good race relations exist."

An organization born during the Negro bus boycott more than two years ago, the Montgomery Improvement Assn. outlined the program in a pamphlet distributed here.

Sun. 4-6-58

The MIA said plans are continuing for other long-range goals, although the Supreme Court ruled the city and state bus segregation laws invalid following the Negroes' mass refusal to ride segregated buses here.

Birmingham Ala.

"Your assistance is still an urgent necessity if the struggle against injustice is to be continued," the pamphlet said. Montgomery's Negro population is estimated at 50,000.

"THE ONLY FEASIBLE solution to problems of group relations and race relations is through the Christian and nonviolent approach," the pamphlet's preface said.

Enforced segregation is "a social evil which must be eradicated before any group or people can reach their full social, political, economic and moral maturity," it added.

Community action is advocated in the program to build up:

Non-partisan civil and political action.

The improvement of Negro standards of education for individual competence.

Betterment of the economic status of the Negro.

Respect for law enforcement.

Higher standards of health, recreation, public relations, spiritual enrichment, and cultural advancement.

Montgomery Negro Leaders Disclose Plans For Future

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Negro leaders in a plea for continued spiritual and financial support from their people, have promised that the end of bus segregation is only a beginning. The Montgomery group put forth a 10-point plan aimed at building what it called a bigger, better and more beautiful community wherein good race relations exist.

News & Courier

The program is outlined in a pamphlet distributed to Negroes by the Montgomery Improvement Assn., an organization born during the long Negro bus boycott over two years ago.

P. 5-B

Although the mass refusal to ride segregated city buses ended when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled city and state bus segregation laws invalid, the MIA still is functioning with other long-range goals in mind.

Fri 4-4-58

The pamphlet admonished the estimated 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery that "assistance is still an urgent necessity if the struggle against injustice is to be continued."

Charleston, S.C.

"The successful integration of buses in our community is only a beginning in the struggle to put injustice out of business in the South. Your continued backing, both spiritual and financial, will help us to keep a sustained attack against those attitudes and forces which would deny the basic rights of citizenship to Negroes in our great land," the pamphlet said.

In its preface, it says "The only feasible solution to problems of group relations and race relations is through the Christian and nonviolent approach."

It brands enforced segregation as "a social evil which must be eradicated before any group or people can reach their full social, political, economic and moral maturity."

The 10-point program advocates community action to develop:

Nonpartisan civil and political education;

Community relationships, including channels of interracial communication;

Education for individual competence, to promote Negro standards;

Improvement of the Negro's economic status; and

Higher standards of health, recreation, respect for law enforcement, public relations, cultural advancement, and spiritual enrichment.

Every community, the pamphlet says, has the basic potential for the solution of social problems.

'BUSES ONLY BEGINNING'

Advertiser P. 16-A

Improvement Association Lists 10-Point Program

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 4-4-58

By REX THOMAS

Associated Press Staff Writer

Negro leaders, in a plea for continued spiritual and financial support from their people, have promised that the end of bus segregation is only a beginning.

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38a

Ala

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10-POINT PLAN

Alabama Negroes Outline Race Aims

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 3 (AP)—Negro leaders, in a plea for continued spiritual and financial support from their people, have promised that the end of bus segregation is only the beginning.

Times Union

The Montgomery group put forth a 10-point plan aimed at building what it called a bigger, better and more beautiful community wherein good race relations exist.

P. 13

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Fri. 4-4-58

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Jacksonville

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Fla

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Community relationships, including channels of interracial communication;

Education for individual competence, to promote Negro standards;

Improvement of the Negro's economic status; and

Higher standards of health, recreation, respect for law enforcement, public relations, cultural advancement, and spiritual enrichment.

MIA to mark 3rd birthday

Afro-American

Det 12-6-58

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The third anniversary of the Montgomery Improvement Association, featuring an institute on non-violence and social change, will begin here on Dec. 1 with registration on Dec. 1.

The topics of the institute will include "Freedom Through Economic Security," "Freedom Through Political Action," "Non-Violent Resistance" and "Intergroup Communication and Integration."

The annual address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Martin L. King Jr., president of the MIA. Other speakers and discussion leaders during the six-day program will be:

* * *

THE REV. GLENN SMILEY, Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College; Bishop W. J. Walls of the AME Zion Church;

Also, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, the Rev. B. J. Sims and the Rev. S. S. Seay. The anniversary luncheon will be held at the Ben Moore Hotel on Dec. 6.

Dr. Gray will speak on "Freedom and Educational Efficiency" at the luncheon.

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Mobile Negro Suit Draws Vow Of Fight

Advertiser P. 10

38a

Montgomery Ala

Tues 4-15-58

MOBILE (AP)—Two members of the Mobile City Commission said Monday they will fight to the fullest extent a suit seeking to force the city to permit Negroes to play on the new Municipal Golf Course.

Commissioner Charles F. Hackmeyer and Henry R. Luscher said they are considering hiring special counsel to work with City Atty. Fred G. Collins in the case.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court by three Negroes Friday.

No hearing date has been set.

"We intend to fight this suit to the fullest extent," Hackmeyer said. "We intend, if necessary, to take it all the way through the courts."

Mayor Joseph Langan was not available for comment.

Hackmeyer said the city commission has ruled the new Municipal Golf Course "is a white man's golf course."

'FINEST IN AREA'

"We have been doing everything within out power and our financial limits to give the colored people fine recreational facilities. The new recreation center we are building for them at Harmon Park will be the finest in this area.

"We would like to give them just as fine a golf course as we have for the white people, but it's a question of money.

"But above all else, we intend to do everything legally possible to maintain segregation."

The civil suit filed in Federal Court last week contended that Negroes were denied their civil rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution through refusal by the commission to allow them to use the Municipal course.

The petition asks a permanent injunction to restrain the commission from interfering with Negroes' play at the course. It also asks $5,000 damages.

Mobile Won't Integrate Course; Can't Afford Two

38a

MOBILE, Ala. — (ANP) — Negro golf enthusiasts can't use the city's new municipal golf course because it "is a white man's golf course." Yet the city can't afford to give Negroes a golf course for themselves, because it doesn't have the money.

Daily World p. 1

Tue 4-22-58

Atlanta, Ga.

This line of reasoning was voiced by two city commissioners as they announced intentions of fighting a suit brought by three Negroes in federal district court seeking integration of the golf course.

"DEFEND THE CITY"

The commissioners, Charles F. Hackmeyer and Henry R. Luscher, said they may hire special counsel to work with city Atty. Fred G. Collins to defend the city.

Hackmeyer said:

"We have been doing everything within our power and our financial limits to give the colored people fine recreational facilities. The new recreation center we are building for them at Harmon Park will be the finest in this area. We would like to give them just as fine a golf course as we have for the white people. But it's a question of money.

KEEP SEGREGATION

"But above all else, we intend to do everything legally possible to maintain segregation."

The suit charges that Negroes are denied their civil rights, as guaranteed by the U. S. constitution, by being barred from the golf course. It asks a permanent injunction restraining the commission from enforcing the "white only" rule, and also damages in the amount of $5,000.

NEGRO CASE IS STUDIED

Three Seek Permission To Use Golf Course

38a

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn

Wed. 12-31-58

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 30.—(AP)—United States Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas Tuesday took under advisement a motion by three Negroes seeking permission to play at Mobile's Municipal Golf Course. Thomas did not indicate when he would rule.

The judge held a short hearing on the motion for a summary judgment to permit the Mobile Negroes to play at the course. They testified they had to go to Pensacola, Fla., 60 miles to the east, or to New Orleans, 150 miles west, in order to play.

The Negroes, John H. Sawyer, Samuel L. Andrews and Charles S. Goodman, said they were told by city officials some months ago that they would be allowed to use the course as soon as separate locker room facilities were constructed. They added they still are unable to obtain permission to play.

The city attorney, Fred G. Collins, cited a state law giving cities the right to set up rules governing such facilities as municipal parks.

38a 1958 ALABAMA MONTGOMERY AMELIORATION AND RESTORATION SOCIETY

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Organizational Meet Delayed By Southern Negro Leaders

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

A Montgomery Negro leader said here last night that a proposed meeting of Southern Negro leaders in Birmingham this week has been delayed for a short while.

Israel, vice president of the Montgomery Amelioration and Restoration Society and chairman of the [illegible] committee for a proposed new organization, said the meeting was delayed because they were unable to complete the program agenda.

Feb-21-58

Israel received a telegram earlier this week from Clennon King, professor of history at Alcorn A&M College in Mississippi and an outspoken critic of the NAACP, in which King said he felt "impelled to suspend my participation with the group" until he could learn more about the organization's financial records.

38a

Israel, head of a group also critical of the NAACP, replied that there were no records because there was no organization. "That was to be the purpose of the Birmingham caucas, to form an organization," he said.

Israel said the Birmingham meeting would be held within the next three weeks.

"We believe that our group, when organized, will have the only acceptable plan for first calss citizenship. We have received favorable interest among our people and we have talked with colored and white citizens in various southern states in the last few weeks," he said.

Israel said he plans to contact Clennon King this weekend to discuss the organization meeting plans further.

"This is a voluntary movement by Negroes," Israel continued. "We believe the race problem can be solved by creating a more 'favorable atmosphere than is presently in evidence."

38a 1958 ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN AFFAIRS

Action urged in Alabama to halt exodus to North

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (NNPA) —The Special Committee for Political Education and Discussion of the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration Voting Thursday issued an 18-pint program calling for, among other things, protection of citizens from violence and the establishment of a Council on Human Affairs.

Afro American

Pointing out that between 1950 and 1956, 289,000 Alabamans, 60 per cent of them white, had left the state, the committee urged:

3-15-58

1. Reapportionment of the Alabama legislature to bring about more equitable representation of citizens.

2. Revision of the tax structure to put the tax burden on those better able to pay.

3. Encouragement of industry to move to Alabama.

Baltimore, Md.

4. LABOR LEGISLATION to safeguard the rights of workers.

5. Improvement of health facilities, making them available to everybody and giving professional personnel an opportunity to exercise their skills.

6. A system of health insurance to provide opportunities for all to develop their talents wit in the state and increased income to teachers.

8. A farm policy that will insure increased income to farmers.

9. Improvements of law enforcement to protect citizens from intimidation, violence and threats.

10. Reorganization of the judicial system and simplification of judicial procedure to insur speedy and fair trials.

• • •

11. OPENING JURY service to women on an equality with men.

12. Strengthening of insurance laws to assure the protection desired and for which an individual pays.

13. Revision of small loan laws to protect both borrowers and lenders.

14. A minumum wage law.

15. Technical and trade schools to develop skills required by industry.

16. A council on Human Affairs to adjust racial differences.

17. Adequare care for the aged.

18. Speeding up the highway program.

38a 1958

SOUTHERN NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (ALABAMA)

Negroes Criticize Self-Promoting Integrationists

Daily News 38a

P. 1

Jackson Miss.

Mon. 7-7-58

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UPI) — The Southern Negro Improvement Assn., a pro-segregation group, met here Sunday and criticized "irresponsible leaders who are not interested in the welfare of the Negro, but are primarily interested in creating hate and prejudice."

In a statement, the Alabama group charged that while more Negroes are unemployed than any other race, "no relief fund has been set up by Negro leaders to aid those who are losing their jobs on account of the hate-building program that some of our leaders have embarked upon."

"The white people who were friendly to the Negro and made numerous contributions to his welfare several months ago," the statement continued, "today are saying white people have abandoned the Negro."

"They are gradually leaving him in the hands, as they say, of the radical agitators. This situation is causing our people to suffer economically and physically."

Daily News

ALASKA IS HELD NOT ANTI-DIXII

~~P. 18~~

Sen. Long Says Fear o Hostility Unjustified

Times Picayune

By PAUL WOOTON

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

Sun 3-16-58

New Orleans La

WASHINGTON—Alaska's new senators will not be out of sympathy with the South, Sen. Russell B. Long is convinced.

He bases that conclusion on the way the senators from the Northwest supported the South when the right of trial by jury was threatened.

"Senators from Alaska," Long says, "are likely to think as do the Senators from the Northwest." He feels that his colleagues from the South are not justified in their fear that Senators from Alaska would be hostile to the South's way of life.

COLONIALISM'

In his vote for statehood for Alaska, Long split with his colleague Sen. Allen J. Ellander. Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and the Alabama senators, John J. Sparkman and Lister Hill, were the only other Southern members who voted for statehood.

Long feels that territorial status is a form of colonialism. He thinks statehood would stimulate development in Alaska as it did in Louisiana.

The founding fathers, Long recalls, desired to share the benefits of statehood. Three-fourths of the membership of the Senate, Long mentions, now is from states other than the original 13.

NO CONSISTENCY

Long estimated that the 1960 census will show that Alaska will have a population in excess of 250,000. When Louisiana was admitted its total population, Long states, was 75,556 persons, more than half of whom were Indians and slaves.

Proclaiming himself as a "states righter," Long sees no consistency in those who believe in states rights for themselves while they would deny them to others.

Most Southern senators feel that development in Alaska has only begun and that the territory is not ready for statehood, and that it is incapable of assuming statehood responsibilities. Most of the activities in the state are carried on by the federal government. This will have to continue and set precedence for diminishing state sovereignty still more. It sets a precedent for admittance to the Union of other non-contiguous areas. Most Southern senators feel that the commonwealth plan developed by the British would meet the situation.

JAPANESE BUILD ALASKA PULP MILL

Sitka Area Already Feeling Economic Uplift From 55 Million Project

38a

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to The New York Times.

Times

P. 38L

New York N.Y.

SITKA, Alaska, July 10—Japanese investments are being counted upon to give this old capital of "Russian America" a heavy push along the road to prosperity under Alaskan statehood.

Under construction in a gem-like setting of mountains and bay six miles from Sitka is a $55,000,000 pulp mill that will supply cellulose to pulp and rayon manufacturers of Japan.

The building was begun last September by the Alaska Lumber and Pulp Company, Inc., an Alaska-incorporated subsidiary of the Alaska Pulp Company, Ltd., of Japan. It is scheduled to be completed by Jan. 1, 1960, but work is ahead of schedule.

Japanese freighters call occasionally at Sitka with Japanese-made steel and cement for the building project. On their trips home they carry lumber from the mill of the Wrangell Lumber Company, a subsidiary of Alaska Lumber and Pulp.

Heading the latter company is Tadeo Sasayama. After World War II he was appointed by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur as chairman of a group chosen to split up various Japanese family cartels.

Approved by U. S.

With the sanction of the State Department, the Japanese interests began some years ago to deal for a pulp mill in southeastern Alaska. In July, 1954, several Japanese representatives went to Ketchikan to see the dedication of the pulp mill that was erected there jointly by American Viscose and Puget Sound Timber. That was hailed widely as the first year-round industry in the territory.

The Sitka mill will have a capacity of 340 tons of pulp a day compared with 450 tons at Ketchikan. Its entire output will be sold in Japan.

The American part of the financing for the mill will include $12,000,000 to be handled by New York bond houses and $7,000,000 that will be taken up by major equipment companies. Japanese interests are financing the remaining $36,000,000.

Sun 7-13-58

The operating company has an agreement with the Federal Forest Service to take 5,250,000,000 board feet of raw materials—mostly spruce and hemlock—out of the huge Tongass National Forest of southeastern Alaska over a fifty-year period.

Archie Byers, woods manager for the company, said the plan was to cut 105,000,000 board feet a year and buy about 30,000,000 board feet from suppliers.

The construction job is being handled by Guy F. Atkinson Company of South San Francisco and Howard S. Wright of Seattle, as the Sitka Mill Builders. About 450 men are employed.

Business Is Growing

When the mill is operating the company expects to have a working force of around 600, including the logging crews. This, it is estimated, will provide an annual payroll of $4,000,000 for the Sitka area. The company expects to build at least 100 new homes by the end of next year.

Sitka has already felt the effects of the pulp mill construction work. Russell Clithero, owner of the Sitka Hotel, said his business was double what it was a year ago.

On the docks, Cal Falk and a crew of three were ice-packing a twenty-one-ton catch of halibut for a three-and-a-half-day run to Seattle. He makes five or six trips a season. The salmon industry is not faring well these day in Alaskan waters but Mr. Falk said the halibut season was holding up well.

In the three-story Pioneers Home, Superintendent Leslie Yaw was making the rounds to see how his charges, up to 94 years of age, were accepting the idea of statehood.

The idea is not pleasing to Bill O'Connor, 87, who spent sixty-one years mining in the lower Yukon and has not been out of the territory since 1906. He said that he and his wife did not expect that a state would give them as good treatment as they had been getting from the territorial government.

But Al Gregorson, also in his eighties, said statehood would be "fine." More than fifty years ago he mushed by dog sled many hundreds of miles at a stretch and mined gold in Nome.

"We haven't been considered citizens," he said. "We ought to have something to say about our government."

An Alaskan who is 65 years old, who has lived in territory for the last five years and who is virtually destitute, is eligible to live in the Pioneers Home in central Sitka. If he has no money, he gets $5 a month pocket money as well as his board and room. If he collects Social Security or a pension he keeps the first $15 a month of it and pays the rest to the home.

Thurmond Leads Fight On Alaska

38a

Post Herald

P. 1

Birmingham Ala

Wed. 6-25-58

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UPI)—Sen. Strom Thurmond (D., S. C.) launched an "extended speech" against statehood for Alaska today as Southerners waged an intensive uphill fight against adding the territory to the Union.

The senator, who broke all filibuster records last year, was among Southern Democrats who denounced the measure after GOP congressional leaders assured President Eisenhower he would get a statehood bill to sign into law this year.

Thurmond talked 24 hours and 18 minutes against the civil rights bill last year. But an aide said he had no intention of challenging his record. The aide insisted Thurmond would speak only about four or five hours.

He took the floor at 4:50 p.m. (EDT) armed with a 32-page text and a collection of charts and newspaper articles.

Pacing himself slowly, Thurmond urged the Senate to "bear in mind the element of finality involved" in granting Alaska statehood.

"Once granted statehood is irrevocable," he said. "The time to consider all aspects of the question is now. We should all take a long and careful look before setting forth down this road of no return."

Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland told the President the Senate would pass the House-approved legislation without change so that it could be sent directly to the White House.

Supporters warned that if it were returned to the House with amendmens Alaska would lose any chance of becoming the 49th state this year.

Undaunted by predictions of Democratic as well as Republican leaders that the measure will go to the chief executive this week, Southern Democrats mounted a heavy attack on it.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D. Miss.), chairman of the powerful Judiciary Committee challenged its constitutionality. He warned that if his objections were not upheld he would move to have the bill sent to his committee for further study.

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.) led off by attacking the "urgency" with which proponents were pushing the bill. He charged they had made a "fumbling and apologetic" case, and said their bill should be "thrown out for lack of convincing evidence.'

The Southern opposition, though neither senator said so, stemmed partly from concern that two additional Northern senators would add strength to anti-filibuster forces. The filibuster, or prolonged one-man debate, is their chief weapon against civil rights legislation.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), influential Southern leader, endorsed Robertson's arguments.

But Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (D., N. Y.), who steered the bill through the House, said Senate supporters had the votes to pass the measure. He said 36 Democrats and a "substantial" number of Republicans were pledged to keep the bill unchanged.

Knowland told newsmen there would be no Republican attempt to tie Hawaiian statehood to the Alaska measure.

A Boom Is Expected for Alaska

Statehood Likely to Help, but There Are Problems

Herald Tribune 6-16-58

By Ralph Chapman

Will Alaska's transition from territorial status to statehood result in an economic boom for that vast area, approximately one-fifth the size of the main body of the United States?

The answer to this important question seems to be a highly qualified "yes."

Historically, such transition has brought a great influx of population and money. Examples are Arizona and New Mexico, the last states to be admitted to the union. From a poor, semi-arid corner of the country in 1912, they have developed in less than half a century into prosperous, progressive segments of the nation.

May Be "Psychological"

"Don't ask me why," an official of the Department of the Interior told this reporter, "but people seem to think a state is safer than a territory. That just isn't so, of course. Perhaps it's psychological."

Alaska presents unique problems, however. For one thing, its borders are hundreds of miles from those of its nearest sister state. Ninety-five per cent of its food has to be imported and transportation costs approach the astronomical. High living costs are more or less balanced by high wages, but such things as special medical or dental care require a long trip, at least to Seattle, the nearest large city.

For another thing, although Alaska's annual income is about $500,000,000, some 70 per cent of this comes from Federal spending. No one knows for how long or at what rate this spending will continue. Futhermore, another 15 per cent comes from a fishing industry which is presently in the doldrums.

On the other hand, statehood will bring one big plus factor in the eyes of investors and business men, homesteaders and prospectors. Once a governor and legislature have been elected, Alaska will have control over her internal affairs. Decisions will be made in Juneau, not in Washington by a Congress harried by hundreds of other problems. Interminable delay on almost every matter affecting the area has been a great drawback to development in the past.

L-O

Proponents of statehood point out also the advantages of having two Senators and one Representative in Washington. They will certainly press for legislation favorable to Alaska in the same manner as do their colleagues from older states. Their votes could prove decisive on measures having nothing whatever to do with Alaska.

The new political arrangement should, according to one prominent Alaskan, result in Federal and state laws "more friendly to industry than the regulations which have come to us from a distant Congress and Department of the Interior."

The Transport Problem

No one in a responsible position is prepared to even guess what the long-range effects of the transition will be but at short range these seem to be major factors in the economic picture:

TRANSPORT—Gov. Michael A. Stepovich recently called this "probably the biggest" problem Alaska faces, and statehood will do nothing toward solving it. There has been recurrent talk of a railroad through Canada to connect Alaska with the rest of the states but the very plans for this are still far in the future. Meanwhile, ship and plane, both expensive, will remain the only carriers of passengers and cargo. Internally, there is great need for a highway net but Federal highway aid will be no greater to Alaska the state than to Alaska the teritory.

LAND—This is a bright factor. The statehood bill provides that the Federal government will turn over 103,550,000 acres of vacant and unreserved land. Alaska may select the areas it wants, piecemeal over twenty-five years. Much of the land is rich in mineral resources and the new state, although prohibited from selling mineral rights, may well negotiate highly profitable leases.

BANKS — Another bright spot. Alaskan banks will be entitled to become members of the Federal Reserve System. They will become eligible also for coverage by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. which provides insurance against loss to individual depositors. Both changes add to the safety of banking there.

TAXES—Here is the rub. Opponents of statehood have insisted that it would result in a crushing tax burden but have been able to adduce little to support this argument. The tax situation will not be clarified until after a state government has been organized. Alaskans already pay Federal income taxes. It is thought likely that legislation will be adopted to provide limited tax forgiveness as an inducement to new industries.

ALASKA'S STATEHOOD HAS DRAWBACKS, TOO

New York Times

But Obligations Under New Status Are Outweighed by Its Benefits

New York New York
Sun 7-6-58
P 8 B

By ALLEN DRURY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5—The bonfire has gone out in Anchorage. The bars are doing normal business again in Juneau. In Fairbanks and Seward and Ketchikan the big day is over. Alaska is gradually settling back to normal and now begins the calmer assessment of just what she has achieved by becoming, ninety-one years after the United States purchased her from Russia, the forty-ninth state of the American Union.

38a

Both blessings and headaches seem to have been born in the 64-20 Senate vote that opened up statehood for the vast northern territory.

Statehood itself, which actually will not be final for almost six months as Alaska goes through the process of electing officials and gradually taking over many functions now performed by the Federal Government, is, to some degree, more of a psychological condition than a major change—basically a feeling of being really equal with all other Americans.

Gain the Vote

When the discussion turns to the questions of "what do you get out of it?" and, "What obligations does it impose upon you?" the subject moves to more tangible ground.

The main thing Alaskans are going to get out of it, they tell you with great satisfaction, is the general franchise—the right to vote, as nearly all Americans vote, for the President of the United States and for a Representative and two Senators to represent them in Washington.

With full-scale representation in Washington replacing their non-voting Delegate, and with admission as a state, they will also be eligible for all the Federal assistance programs that are now available to the states—highway programs, school lunch programs, public health programs, conservation programs and all the wide range of Federal-grant projects.

When it comes to obligations, the line is not so clearly drawn. One of the main items in the changeover will probably be taxes. Contrary to the general impression that Alaskans will now start paying taxes where they paid none before, they point out ruefully that they have always paid Federal taxes and they have also paid territorial taxes.

Therefore the general form of their tax burden will be essentially the same, even though there is the likelihood that it may include heavier state taxes for a while to help get the government established. But Alaskans hope that statehood may encourage a sufficient influx of people and industry to permit them to get by without too great an increase.

Inevitably, in addition to privileges and obligations, there will be problems that will call upon the ingenuity and perseverance of the new state.

Shifting Management

One such was set forth in the statehood bill itself—the problem of shifting the management of Alaska's fisheries from the Federal Government to the state. This will not be so easy, for management of the fisheries requires trained personnel, the personnel is Federal, and since they come under Federal retirement and leave plans, many of them are reluctant to shift from the national to the state service where such benefits do not as yet apply. And until the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied that the fisheries are being managed with full efficiency they will not, under terms of the bill, be given to the state.

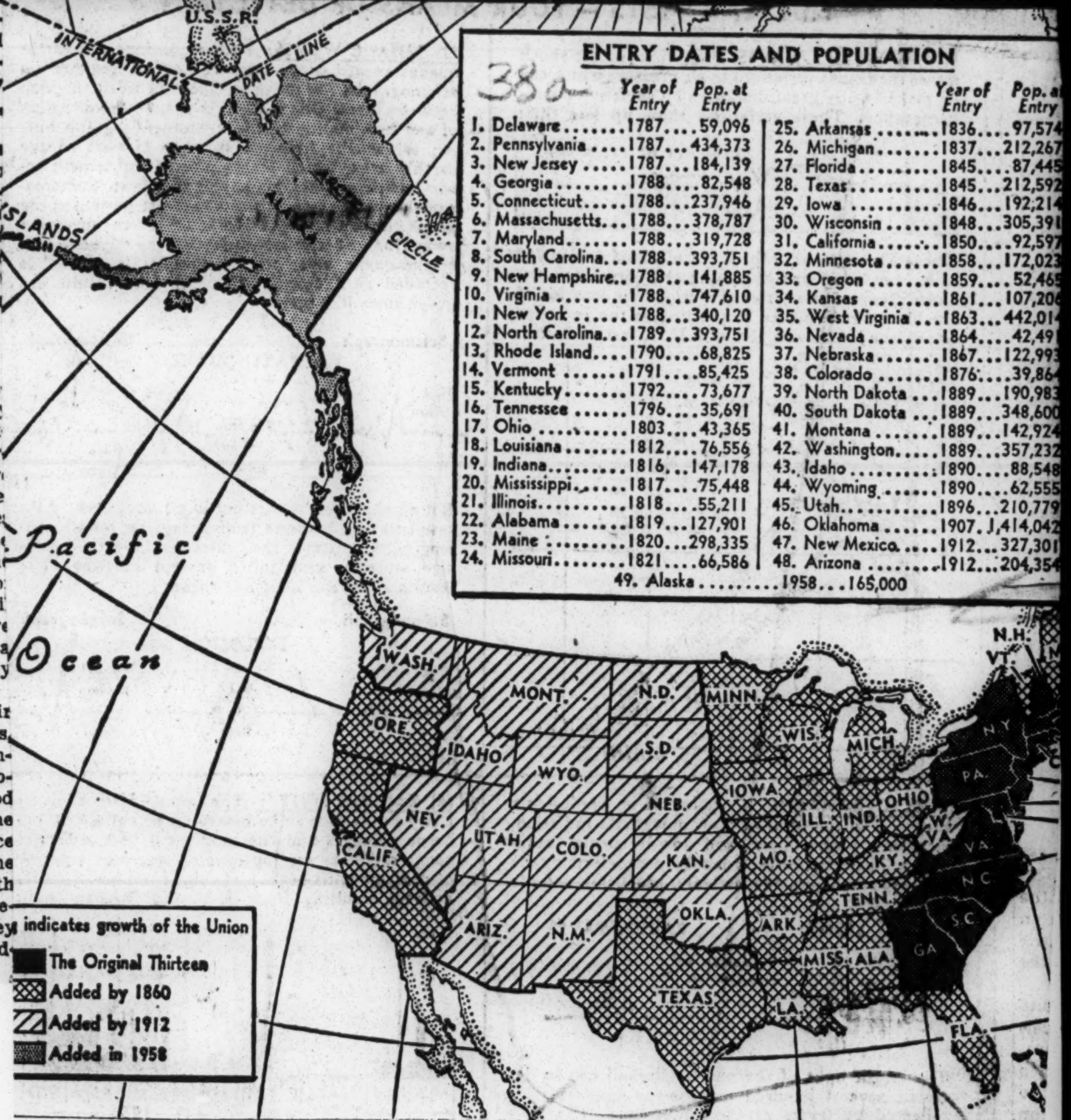
Other Federal employes in the territorial government are also likely to think twice before giving up their Federal benefits. This may make it difficult, for a while, to bring into the state government people of sufficient training and skills to take over the job of running a state.

New Departments

For instance, there will undoubtedly be a state highway department charged with linking all the regions of the far-flung new enterprise. There will be a public health service, a conservation and resources department, and other new state agencies needed to manage the leasing and development of Alaska's great mineral and oil wealth. All of these will require experienced personnel and, for a while, it may not be so readily available.

Under the impetus of their new enthusiasm and new status, however, the Alaskans feel confident they can solve such problems. The Alaska Statehood Committee recently hired the Public Administration Service of Chicago to help with the transition to statehood, and with this expert advice and the determination to make good, they hope to solve the major headaches as they go along.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES — AS ALASKA JOINS THE UNIO



ENTRY DATES AND POPULATION

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	Year of Entry	Pop. at Entry		Year of Entry	Pop. at Entry
1. Delaware	1787	59,096	25. Arkansas	1836	97,574
2. Pennsylvania	1787	434,373	26. Michigan	1837	212,267
3. New Jersey	1787	184,139	27. Florida	1845	87,445
4. Georgia	1788	82,548	28. Texas	1845	212,592
5. Connecticut	1788	237,946	29. Iowa	1846	192,214
6. Massachusetts	1788	378,787	30. Wisconsin	1848	305,391
7. Maryland	1788	319,728	31. California	1850	92,597
8. South Carolina	1788	393,751	32. Minnesota	1858	172,023
9. New Hampshire	1788	141,885	33. Oregon	1859	52,465
10. Virginia	1788	747,610	34. Kansas	1861	107,206
11. New York	1788	340,120	35. West Virginia	1863	442,014
12. North Carolina	1789	393,751	36. Nevada	1864	42,491
13. Rhode Island	1790	68,825	37. Nebraska	1867	122,993
14. Vermont	1791	85,425	38. Colorado	1876	39,864
15. Kentucky	1792	73,677	39. North Dakota	1889	190,983
16. Tennessee	1796	35,691	40. South Dakota	1889	348,600
17. Ohio	1803	43,365	41. Montana	1889	142,924
18. Louisiana	1812	76,556	42. Washington	1889	357,232
19. Indiana	1816	147,178	43. Idaho	1890	88,548
20. Mississippi	1817	75,448	44. Wyoming	1890	62,555
21. Illinois	1818	55,211	45. Utah	1896	210,779
22. Alabama	1819	127,901	46. Oklahoma	1907	1,414,042
23. Maine	1820	298,335	47. New Mexico	1912	327,301
24. Missouri	1821	66,586	48. Arizona	1912	204,354

49. Alaska .... 1958 ... 165,000

Segregation Defeating Statehood

Courier P. 12

38a

Sat. 6-28-58

Pittsburgh, Pa.

It would seem that the Dixiecrat Southern Senators are again to defeat Alaskan statehood in order to preserve racial segregation from which all of them profit.

Senator Strom Thurmond, the most outstanding Dixiecrat opened the fight last week against Alaskan statehood, thus kicking off the massive opposition of the segregationist South which will certainly grow into a large-scale attack.

The die-hard Southern segregationists have been alarmed by the large majority given to the Alaska Statehood Bill in the House of Representatives and the fact that it is on the Senate priority list.

The segregationist South sees in passage of this bill, the bringing of two more anti-segregationist Senators into the U.S. Senate, thus narrowing the margin of control which prevents enactment of effective civil rights legislation and imperiling filibustering practices.

The Territory of Alaska is Democratic politically, but being racially mixed, it is certain that if granted statehood its Washington spokesmen will vote with the liberal Democrats of the North, East and West, and the embattled Solid South knows this.

Senator Thurmond's argument against Alaskan Statehood is that the territory is not physically connected with the United States, and that its admission would open the door to admit other non-contiguous areas like Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaii and Guam.

This is a reason but not the reason, because the real reason for opposing Alaskan, Hawaiian and Puerto Rican statehood is to prevent abolition of the South's "peculiar nstitution" of segregation and discrimination which any diminution of its senatorial power would threaten.

Hawaii Statehood Drive Picks Up Steam In Capital

Defender P. 9 Chicago, Ill.

38a

Sat. 7-12-58

By GEORGE COFFEY

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower capped a wave of national celebration for Alaskan statehood by throwing his administration behind a drive to admit Hawaii and make the United States an even 50.

The President, members of his cabinet, GOP congressional leaders and other officials indicated they would press for House approval of the Hawaiian bill before Congress quits but the outlook was doubtful.

Eisenhower was expected to sign into law Thursday Legislation to admit Alaska as the 49th state which was given final congressional approval by the Senate.

But the President and the GOP legislative chiefs agreed at their White House meeting that admission of the vast northern territory was only "half the job."

Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said the feeling was that it would be "rank discrimination" to approve statehood for Alaska and not for Hawaii.

The President later discussed the situation with Interior Secretary Fred Seaton and Alaska Gov. Mike Stepovich who were jubilant over approval of Alaskan statehood.

Seaton said his department intended to press immediately for passage of the Hawaiian measure. But he declined to predict whether it would be approved before the close of this session, now expected about the middle of August.

However, he told reporters there was a "good chance" to bring it out of the House interior committee.

Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (D.-N.Y.), a leading backer of the Alaskan bill and a member of the House committee said he was certain it would approve the Hawaiian measure in a week.

But he said he doubted the wisdom of trying to get House action on it before next year.

Stepovich joined Seaton in urging admission of Hawaii and said there was "no question" that the lush island territory deserved statehood.

At the same time, GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn issued a statement calling for Democratic leaders to join the administration in backing the legislation.

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Rabbi Blasts Concept of Jewish Rights

N. Y. World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.
Wed. 7-11-58

RABBI ELMER BERGER.

27

It's just as "silly" to talk about Jewish rights as it is to discuss Jewish ping-pong or Jewish canasta, a prominent anti-Zionist rabbi said today.

"We have a right to be Jews in America because we are Americans. We have no rights in America just because we are Jews. Our religion shouldn't earn us special treatment anywhere, including Israel," declared Rabbi Elmer Berger, executive vice president of the American Council for Judaism.

Differing Views.

The council, with 20,000 members, celebrates its 15th anniversary today. It was founded in 1943, said Rabbi Berger, by a small group of Reform rabbis and laymen who objected to possible creation of a "Jewish army" on the Allied side in World War II and to establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine later.

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"We differ basically from the Zionists," said Rabbi Berger, reviewing the council's 15-year history, "in regarding Judaism as a universal religion and not a nationality or culture. We believe Palestine should have become a democratic nation after the war, not, like the Zionists, a 'national' homeland for Jews everywhere.

"Actually, there is no historical proof that the present state of Israel ever was the ancestral homeland of the Jews."

The Council for Judaism is the only anti-Zionist Jewish group in America, as opposed to 650,000 enrolled Zionists, said Rabbi Berger.

In Absentia Citizens.

"But," he added, "we feel that many of the 5.2 million U.S. Jews who do not belong to Zionist organizations resent being in absentia citizens of Israel and supporting Zionist interests when they contribute to Jewish charities."

The council is not anti-Israel, said Rabbi Berger, but it does "object to many of its policies as they affect Americans, particularly unlimited immigration for Jews."

"Miniscule Group."

The council pursues its "anti" activities with a positive program, said Rabbi Berger, a tall, scholarly looking graduate of Cincinnati's Hebrew Union College.

The group publishes magazines, pamphlets and books aimed at "integrating Jews into American life." Members of the staff deliver some 1000 speeches a year.

"We have been called a miniscule group, which should be ignored," said Rabbi Berger. "We feel instead that we are an organized vocal minority actually representing an unorganized majority of American Jews."

38a

American Indians

Sir Walter Raleigh

. . . his lost settlers?

Is History Mocking Kluxers?

Herald p 15A

Miami Fla

Tue 1-28-58

Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

PEMBROKE, N.C. — The Robeson County Indians who got headlines the other day for their clash with the Ku Klux Klan may have older white American ancestry than the Klansmen have.

The Miami Herald
FILLS IN THE BACKGROUND

There is a belief that they're descended from friendly Indians who harbored—and absorbed into their tribe—the last survivors of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony."

That would mean that some of them may also be descended in part from 16th Century American colonists, who predated both the Mayflower and Jamestown.

38a

The romantic mystery of what became of the "Virginia" which was settled before the present Virginia is lightly touched in most of the school textbooks of American history.

These books usually dispose of its fate in a few sentences, as follows:

Over 100 men, women and children were left on Roanoke Island in 1587.

The threat to England from the Spanish Armada kept their colonial governor, John White, in London until some three years later. Then he arrived at the island with a supply ship, but found no living person anywhere.

In more detailed acounts of what happened, we read that the colonists on Roanoke Island had found the mainland Indians hostile because of the way they had been treated by earlier white visitors.

We read also that the new colonists found friends in Chief Manteno and his people from Croatoan, an island to the south.

It is also noted by some historians that when White returned to Roanoke he found cut on a tree the word Croatoan.

This, it is reasoned, was a sign left by the colonists to tell where they had gone. Some authorities add that the colonists had agreed with Gov. White to leave a sign telling their destination if they decided to shift base.

Nothing more was heard of the lost colony for several years.

Then Indians told the Jamestown Colonists that the Englishmen who had settled on Roanoke Island earlier had taken up their abode with friendly "Croatan" or "Croatoan" indians.

The next phase of the drama was presented in 1709 when French Huguenots migrating into North Carolina found Indians who had grey eyes living along the Meuse and Cape Fear Rivers.

The crowning act was staged in 1864. A chief of a group of mixed-blood Indians in Robeson County, who spoke a dialect containing English words, protested against the murder of one of his band.

The band was regarded as a medley of remnants of several tribes intermingled with non-Indian stocks.

The chief, however, made a proud reference to the lineage of the band to which he and the murdered man belonged.

His statement, says the Encyclopedia Americana, "led to an investigation which instilled a belief that they are the descendants of the Croatan tribe and the colonists."

As one result, the state of North Carolina officially recognized the band as "Croatan Indians."

Who Are We? Indian Asks

By HOPE JOHNSON.

Thurs. 1-23-58

New York, N.Y.

World Telegram

P 3

38a

Helen Maynor, 22, a Croatan Indian from Pembroke, N. C., knows what it's like to be an underdog in this country.

For centuries, the attractive young woman says, her tribe, the second largest American Indian nation next to the Navajos, has been discriminated against by whites because they were Indian, and by other Indians because they looked white. All because the Croatan genealogy is lost in history.

So, naturally, she's doing the only logical thing any woman would do. As a John Hay Whitney Foundation fellow, she's studying Arabic and Middle Eastern history, law and culture at Columbia's School of International Affairs.

Once she gets her Master's Degree she hopes to work for UNESCO in Egypt and take an objective look at the problems of people other than her own in hope of learning some general principles of race relations that will help her to help the Croatans.

"Who are we and where did we come from? That's our first problem," Helen says. "It's impossible for us to trace our origins by ordinary methods because we don't have a written history and because white people have had such a strong influence on our way of life. Perhaps modern anthropological and psychological techniques can help verify our Indian-ness."

One theory is the Croatans descend from the intermarriage of native Indians with the English colonizers of Roanoke Island off North Carolina. Sent to the New World by Sir Walter Raleigh, under the leadership of John White, these adventurers landed in 15[illegible].

John White was forced to return to England for supplies and Maynor family legend has it he took with him to Queen Elizabeth's court, Manteo, chief of the Croatans and ancestor of Helen Maynor. When White finally returned the colony had disappeared. It is thought the lost colonists joined the Indians for protection from cold and hunger.

Graduate of Berea.

"To get a background equal to that of other American students," Helen lived with a distant relative in Newport, Pa., and attended high school there. Last June she was graduated from Berea College, Ky. This past summer, she participated in a workshop on American Indian affairs which the youth of 21 tribes attended.

In addition to all her other plans, Helen hopes someday to collaborate with her father, Lacy W. Maynor, in compiling a history of the Croatans since 1885. A teacher in Pembroke Indian schools, then a director of a national youth center for delinquent boys and now a teacher at a VA school, Helen's father is also a farmer, barber, and assistant recorder's court judge. He was appointed by the first Indian judge in her home county's history. The judge was elected largely by the white votes of the county.

Helen hopes at Columbia to prepare herself to help her people not only achieve the equality they have long been denied but to organize them for active participation in their local government.

Pg 38a

Associated Press Wirephoto

WHITE PRINCESS . . . Ma-Has-Kah ("the last girl") becomes the first white princess of the White Cloud Clan, Iowa Tribe, at Hiawatha, Kan., by wedding to Jim Rhodd, 22, the Iowas' chief. The former Shirley Jean Shorts, 17, St. Joseph, Mo., will live with the chief in Omaha. Indians from four states attended the ritual.

Indian Attack on KKK Leaves Tensions in Area

38a American Indians

By WILL GRIMSLEY
Associated Press Staff Writer

Star p A27 - Jan. 1-26-58

Washington DC

MAXTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—Nearly a century ago, during the Civil War, a Confederate general forced Indian soldiers into Negro battalions. They had been fighting alongside white troops.

It led to trouble.

But since then, the Indian and the white hereabouts have lived in peace.

Until two weeks ago, that is. Then two crosses were burned outside Indian homes.

That led to trouble, too. The Indians swooped down on a Ku Klux Klan meeting in an abandoned cornfield a week ago and sent the white-robed Klansmen scattering.

Today, tension still grips this small farming area in the southern part of the State, not far from the South Carolina border.

The Indians have returned to their usual pursuits, but they are restless and edgy in the face of reported new KKK rallies and threatened reprisals. So are other groups in this land of four-way segregation.

Wild rumors feed the flame. One report from South Caroline, not confirmed, was that Klansmen were being summoned from throughout the South for another rally at Maxton with possibly 50,000 in attendance.

There was another report that a group of men with South Carolina license plates drove up to the modern all-Indian high school in nearby Pembroke and entered the building. The report proved baseless, but the building was searched thoroughly for dynamite.

Pembroke is the center of the old Indian colony, whose origin is shrouded in mystery and romance, probably going back to the early Roanoke colony of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Crosses Burned

The trouble started on Monday, January 13. That night, Klansmen burned a cross on the outskirts of St. Pauls, in front of the home of an Indian woman who the Klan said was going with a white man.

Another cross was burned a few miles away, where an Indian family had moved into a white neighborhood in the county seat of Lumberton. Robeson County has about 40,000 whites, 30,000 Indians, 25,000 Negroes and 5,000 Smilings, still another dark-skinned group.

The Klan next called a rally for Saturday night, in a cornfield near here. Sheriff Malcolm McLeod warned against it, saying he lacked manpower to put down a riot if one should occur.

The Klansmen ignored the warning. Some 50 or 75 of them, by their own estimates, gathered in the open field. Many carried shotguns, rifles and pistols.

As they assembled under a single electric light, armed Indians gathered along the highway. The sheriff estimated their number at 1,000.

"We only wanted to scare them," said Simeon Oxendine, son of Pembroke's Indian mayor. Mr. Oxendine captured a huge white banner with the letters KKK splashed across it —the only spoils of the brief skirmish.

The Rev. James William Cole, a preacher from Marion, S. C., and self-styled Grand Wizard of the North Carolina KKK, says he escaped by reaching the highway and catching a ride with a friend.

He was driven the 45 miles home. Other friends took care of his wife and two small children. who also were at the scene.

"Everybody was looking for the Rev. Cole," he said afterward. "I have no fight with the Indians."

Cole, 33, a gaunt, goateed former carnival pitchman and hack driver, is accused of inciting to rio. So is James Garland Martin of Reidsville, N. C. The trial is set for next Wednesday. Cole is fighting extradition from his South Carolina home, contending his life is in danger.

Martin, a tobacco plant worker, was fined $60, plus court costs and given a 60-day suspended sentence by an Indian judge here this week, on charges of drunkenness and carrying weapons. He testified that Klansmen were ordered to come to the rally armed.

"We were told it looks more impressive," he said.

After a lecture by the judge, he renounced the Klan, saying: "I don't think it does any good."

Sheriff McLeod said relations between the Indians and whites had gone unruffled for decades before the KKK incident. Although attending segregated schools, they had lived and worked—and often worshipped—side by side with no ill feeling.

"This was strictly outsiders' doings," the sheriff said.

The origin of the Robeson County Indians remains a mystery, but historians have connected their ancestry with the "lost colony" of Roanoke Island, sent from England by Sir Walter Raleigh.

The Indians have no tribal customs. They never have been in a reservation, nor have they been under Government subsidy. Many of them have blue eyes and blond hair. There are no distinct Indian characteristics.

Have Scotch Names

It is said that when Scotch settlers moved into the area in the mid-1600s they found Indians here living not in tepees but in normal houses, farming the land and speaking in Elizabethan dialects.

Their names, instead of being typically Indian, were Scotch, English and Irish, such as Lowry, Jones, Jacobs, Sampson and Maynor—names also found on the list of Gov. John White's Lost Colony.

Today 90 per cent of the Indian population in the area may be bracketed under 10 surnames such as those listed. Others are Oxedine, Chavis and Deere, the last believed taken from "Dare" the name of Virginia Dare, the first white child born on American soil.

Indian historians believe the Lost Colonists of Roanoke moved over to the mainland after Gov. White had returned to England in 1588 to get fresh supplies. Then they were absorbed by the Indians through intermarriage.

Some students have found a connection between the Croatan Indians, who are scattered through parts of North Carolina, and the Roanoke Colony. The word Croatan carved on a tree at the site of the Lost Colony is one argument they use. English names are another.

But the Robeson County Indians contend they are neither Croatans. nor Cherokees, who live in the western part of the State .They trace themselves from the Sioux, but call themselves Lumbees, after a river in the area.

For years these Indians lived side by side with the white settlers, worked and fought with them, carving records of bravery in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812.

However, according to legend. during the Civil War a New Orleans general found the Indians fighting alongside white men and ordered them taken from Regular Army ranks and put into service battalions with Negroes.

The Indians resented this. Many deserted. One of these was Allen Lowry, who with his son, William, was sought out and shot down by a guard of 30 men and buried in graves dug by the Lowry men themselves.

A witness to these killings was another son of Lowry, tenaged Henry Berry, who swore vengeance, and later as an Indian outlaw spread a trail of murder and terror throughout the territory. Henry Berry Lowry, a hero of Indian lore in the Robin Hood tradition, was supposed to have dropped from sight.

Four School Systems

"This KKK uprising is the only trouble we've had with the white men since Henry Berry Lowry rode," commented Walter Clark, a 72-year-old Indian farmer.

Today Robeson County has one of the most unusual segregation problems in the country It has four distinct school systems—one for the whites, another for the negroes, another for the Indians and still another for a group known as the smilings.

Mohawks Balk At Move From Ancient Home

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

38a American

FORT HUNTER, N.Y. (UP) — Mohawk Indians squatting near the state Thruway held their ground today against an eviction notice served by farmers who claim title to the land.

P. 6A

The Indians say their ancient treaties carry more weight than the eviction notice which ordered them to get off a narrow strip of land alongside Schoharie Creek

by last midnight.

Jan. 2-16-58

An attorney for one of the farmers said he will obtain a show cause order in County Court next week in a further effort to uproot the Indians who call the encampment near here home.

None of the Indians, a group which varies in number from 30 to 100, seems to feel that such technicalities as eviction notes or show cause orders can counteract the treaties which they say prove the land is theirs.

And even though the Indians may have been there first, farmers William Dufel and Elmer T. Buckman insist the property is theirs, and they want the Injuns to pack up their tents and go away.

38a 1958

AMERICAN INDIAN

Federal policy toward Indians hit as barbaric

Afro American P. 15

NEW YORK, — Oliver La Farge, author and anthropologist, Tuesday, described the future of the American Indian under the present Federal Government's plans, as that of "a broken creature — neither white nor Indian, who will be as good as dead."

He said it was essentially the same program "that Russia, not long ago, enforced against the Kulaks."

The president of the Association on American Indian Affairs, 48 E. 86th St., New York City, made this prediction to approximately 200 members of the non-profit organization at their annual Meeting April 22 in the American Museum of Natural History.

* * *

Baltimore

"IN THE PRESENT-DAY U.S. Indian Service," he said, "there are hatchet men who know that the way to promotion and pay is through terrifying small, weak, poor tribes into accepting termination."

And, documenting a bitter denunciation of the steadily worsening economic situation of Indian tribes througout the country as a result of Government policies, Mr. La Farge said the United States is carrying on a virtual assault against the helpless, unprepared people of the Indian reservations.

He pictured the situation as one fostered by "inconspicuous" subordinates of the Interior Department, acting for "ignorant but well-intentioned higher officials."

5-3-58

At the same time, he said "half-truths and misrepresentations" on the part of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs to a concerned, but ill-informed public, come "remarkably close to plain lying."

Mr. La Farge stated that "every device of obstuction with which a powerful arm of government can block and bewilder illeducated, poor people has been brought into play."

* * *

A SECOND speaker on the A.A.I.A. program, Carl Whitman, chairman of the Three Affiliated tribes, Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, Newtown, N.D., reported on the participation of American Indian visitors in March to Puerto Rico to adapt for Indian reservation use here Puerto Rico's first steps toward economic self-help.

In this briefing of the A.A.I.A. membership on American Indian termination problems to date, Mr. La Farge enumerated instances in which several tribes are being summarily victimized, stripped of needed land base and the small manufacturing enterprises they need to rebuild their economy, or terrorized with sudden announcements that the tribes are to be terminated.

Attempts are being made, Mr. La Farge stated, to frighten even the Navajos — a people who have been most able to improve their economy — with the shadow of termination.

But it is, he said, "a confession of a vacancy of mind to see termination as the only thing in the Indians' future. This is the outlook of people unable really to think."

* * *

AN ALTERNATIVE to existing policy which is demoralizing American Indians already in panic over their disappearing land base was offered last night by the Board of Directors of the Association on American Indian Affairs, 48 E. 86th St., New York City.

The board adopted as its organization policy a program calling for a one-year moratorium by the Federal Government on all Indian land sales to non-members of the tribes.

The action, taken at a meeting in the American Museum of Natural History, was based on a resolution passed at an A.A.I.A. annual membership meeting earlier in the afternoon.

"Racial" Schools For Indians Flayed By Congressmen

38a

Globe A.

Washington, May 8—Several western senators last week expressed the belief that every effort should be made to integrate American Indian students into public school systems.

Among those who voiced this opinion as the Senate was considering a $40,000,000 construction appropriation for segregated Indian schools were Sen. Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho and Sens. Karl Mundt and Francis Case of South Dakota, all Republicans.

5-16-58

Experienced in South Dakota has shown that Indian students make better progress in integrated schools, Sen. Case asserted.

Nashville

Sen. Mundt declared: "The comingling of white and Indian students should be encouraged everywhere."

Tenn.

Pointing out that Idaho has ended all separation of white and Indian students Sen. Dworshak said he feared that the increase in building funds for separate schools on Indian reservations would mean a prolongation of the segregation of Indians.

The Indian schools funds were a part of a $488,939,950 Interior Department appropriations bill which passed the Senate by a voice vote.

38a 1958

PASSIVE INDIAN TACTICS BLOCK POWER SURVEY

38a

Aroused Brave Shouts: 'Hands Off My Wife'

American Indian

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 7 [Special] — Hundreds of Tuscarora Indtians — many of them women and children— broke up three separate attempts today by state power authority survey crews to conduct surveys on Tuscarora reservation land sought by the state for a power project reservoir.

Daily Tribune

The resistance of the Indians — except for one scuffle — was passive but effective. The Indian women and children simply stationed themselves in front of transits set up by surveyors, blocking all attempts at sightings.

p. 5

Thurs 5-8-58

In the single instance, Silas King, a Tuscarora brave, charged angrily at Homer Congdon, a deputy United States marshal shouting, "Keep your hands off my wife."

Chicago Ill.

Congdon Retreats

King gave Congdon a shove. Congdon retreated without retaliation. King explained he had seen the deputy touch his wife, Mrs. Jackie King, in an apparent attempt to push her from in front of a surveying instrument.

The surveyors made three entries at widely separated spots on the borders of 1,383 acres of Tuscarora land sought by the state, but on each occasion Indian scouts sounded alarms which brought tribesmen to the invasion scene.

The survey crews withdrew late in the day with threats to return tomorrow. It was reported state power authority strategists plan to seek arrest of several Indians on charges they violated a federal court order by today's resistance. The Indians said they would be reinforced tomorrow by Indians from several other reservations in the state.

Refuse to Sell Land

Over the week-end, the Tuscaroras, in a formal general council, voted unanimously to refuse all state offers for their land, asserting they intend to keep their 6,249 acre reservation intact for their children. The state has offered $1,000 an acre.

A previous attempt by the power authority to take over the land last month was balked when the Indians obtained a restraining order in the United States District court of southern New York. This order was modified last week by Federal Judge Sidney Sugarman to permit the power authority to make surveys and test borings.

In their federal court suit the Tuscaroras contend their right to their land is guaranteed by federal treaty and thus exempt from a state law allowing the power authority to appropriate land needed for a 625 million dollar Niagara Falls power development.

The Tuscaroras are one of the Six Nations of the Iroquois confederacy, the other tribes being the Mohawks, Onondogas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Senecas. Their rights to reservations they occupy in New York state were laid down in a series of treaties signed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. There are about 700 Tuscaroras living on the Tuscarora reservation.

The power authority, headed by Robert Moses, has contended that the cost of the proposed reservoir will be boosted by 10 million dollars if it is balked in its attempt to use the Indian land. The reservoir is planned to cover 2,650 acres, of which 1,383 belong to the Indians.

Russell County Council Grounds Returned To Indians

Advertiser

PHENIX CITY, Ala. (AP) — The Yuchi Indians "came home" Saturday to the land of their ancestors and in a ceremonial friendship dance cemented the new bonds of brotherhood between people who were once bitter enemies.

38a

In a ceremony on the banks of Yuchi Creek, where centuries ago the Yuchis lived before the white men came, the once-sacred council grounds were returned to the Indians.

American Indian

A deed to 100 acres of land, to be used "in perpetuity" by the Yuchis and their descendants, was presented to Chief Samuel H Brown Jr. by Joe Smith, president of the Coweta Memorial Assn.

Brown's reply, spoken in Yuchi language expressed the happiness of all his people "to be coming home." His words also included thanks to everyone who had a part in making the gift possible.

Mon. 6-9-58

The Indians recognized Joseph Mahan of Columbus as an honorary member of the Yuchi tribe, and bestowed on him the council's highest honor, the Eagle feather.

p. 7A

Mahan, history professor at the University of Georgia Columbus center, spearheaded the movement to re-establish this area as the cultural and ceremonial center of the Yuchis.

The gift of land, he said, was to be developed as a memorial to the Yuchi nation and as a "true living museum" of its history and culture.

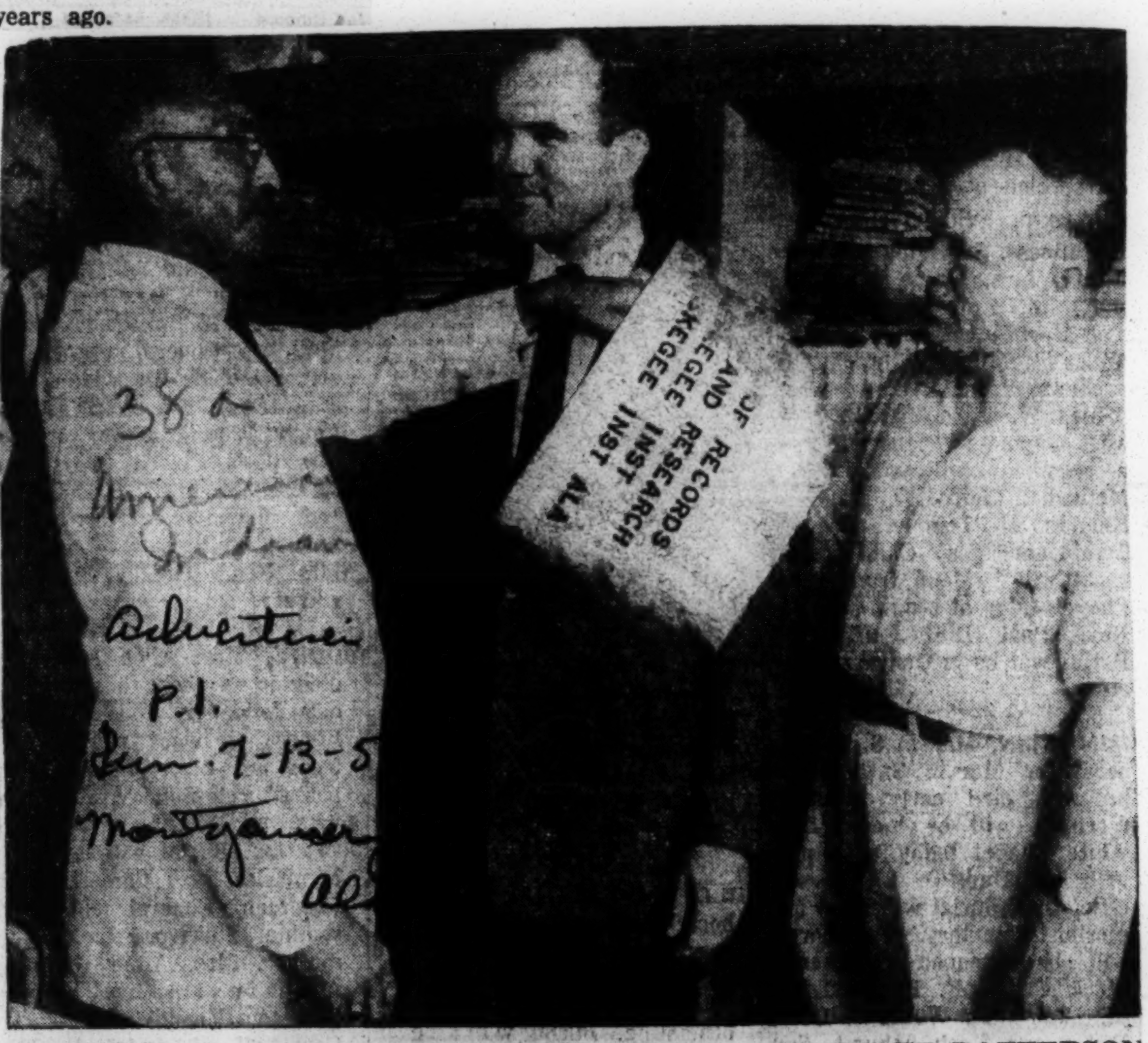
Montgomery Ala.

About 1,000 people from the Columbus, Ga.-Phenix City area and 150 or more Yuchis from Oklahoma gathered on the "townsite," close by the quiet Yuchi Creek.

The late Chief Samuel W. Brown Sr. last year discovered this site and declared it the original Yuchi council grounds, drawing on his knowledge of Yuchi history, and descriptions of the land which were passed from father to son during the years the Indians lived in Oklahoma.

About an acre of ground was cleared last week and in the form of the Yuchi "square ground," with three arbors, one to the east, one to the north and one to the west.

On this spot, the deeds were presented as local leaders spoke of the day as one which might "undo the wrongs" committed against the Indians when they were driven from the land 125 years ago.



38a
American Indian
Advertiser
P.I.
Jun. 7-13-58
Montgomery Ala.

INDIAN CHIEF PINS GUEST RIBBON ON GOV. NOMINATE PATTERSON

Creeks' Calvin McGhee (left). Lenoir Thompson(right). Creek Attorney

Atmore Hosts 400 Indians At Ceremony

38a

Amer. Indian

By ALEN GUNN

Advertiser-Journal Staff Writer

ATMORE — Creek and Choctaw Indians from Alabama and Mississippi gathered here Saturday for a barbecue, stick ball games and traditional Indian dances.

Advertiser

More than 400 attended the day - long festivities, beginning with a barbecue at 11 a.m., at the Poarch Indian School.

P.I.

Gov.-nominee John Patterson spoke briefly to the Indians and reaffirmed his pledge to give the state lawful and decent government.

Jun. 7-13-58

He commented on the Creek claim to 26 million acres of land which they say was taken from them by the U.S. Government. Patterson said he would "work for all benefits lawfully due the Indians."

Montgomery Ala.

A one-handed stick ball was the high light of the afternoon activities. The game was originated by the Mississippi Choctaws and they played against the Alabama Creeks. There was only one goal and each of the 16 players was equipped with two sticks of hickory curved at one end and laced with deer hide for a pocket.

The object of the game is to touch the ball, that is also made of deer hide, to the goal. This can be done by either touching the goal with the stick containing the ball or by throwing the ball at the goal and hitting it, as explained by the Indians.

A Promise In 1794

Indians Are Losing Their Land Again

Atlanta World

By WILLIAM D. HALL

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — An envoy of President George Washington told the Seneca Indians in 1794 that "as long as the moon rises, the grass is green, the river flows and the sun shines this land is yours until you choose to sell it."

The moon still rises, the grass is still green and the sun still shines. But the U. S. Court of Appeals told the Indians Tuesday that Congress wants to build a dam across the river. So they must give up their land.

Atlanta, Ga.

The court ruled the government can go ahead with a dam that would flood most of a Seneca reservation on the Allegheny River despite a 1794 treaty in which the United States promised "never to claim" their lands.

The flood control dam near Kinzua, Pa., is designed to protect Pittsburgh. The reservation is about 12 miles upstream in New York State and much of it would be flooded by the resulting lake.

REFER TO TREATY

The Indians cited the treaty signed by President Washington which they said pledged the United States never to disturb the Senecas in the use of their lands.

Both sides agreed in recent court arguments that Congress can unilaterally break an Indian treaty and that Indians are subject to land condemnation with just compensation the same as anyone else.

P. 1

Judge Henry W. Edgerton, Wilbur K. Miller and Walter M. Bastian said the only issue was whether Congress specifically intended to revoke the treaty in authorizing the Kinzua Dam.

Congress did not mention the treaty in so many words. But the judges held unanimously that hearings before congressional committees showed that Congress knew the Seneca lands were to be flooded.

HAS "LEGAL RIGHT"

They quoted Sen. Irving M. Ives R-N. Y. as saying in Senate debate that "the government has the legal right to do what is proposed. But what distresses me is the moral responsibility we have."

Edward E. O'Neill, attorney for the Indians, said he probably would take the case to the Supreme Court.

"The Seneca Council has authorized me to fight this thing to the end, and the end is the Supreme Court," he said. "If this stands, no Indian treaty is worth the paper it's written on. They're all out the window."

About 700 members of the 3,600-member Seneca nation live on the reservation. Some are railroad workers and many are skilled steelworkers who travel about the country working on bridges and high dams.

The Indians say the Kinzua Dam will flood most of the usable part of their reservation, leaving them only the steep valley hillsides. But the government told the court that not all the valley lowlands would be flooded. It said some would be under water only once every 100 years during extreme floods.

Indians Will Get Dividend

American Indian

723 Will Draw Checks of $25

38a

By TOM VINCIQUERRA
Herald Staff Writer

Miami Herald

DANIA SEMINOLE RESERVATION — Some 723 Indians throughout the state will arrive here today to receive money and helpful tips on how to spend it from tribal leaders.

A $25 dividend declared recently by the Seminole Tribe of Florida Corp. will be disbursed to every eligible man, woman and child.

The Indians, from Miami to Fort Myers, qualified for payment by registering as corporation shareholders. The meeting will signify a growing unity among Florida's Indians. The 723 Indians represent seven-tenths of the state's 1,015 Seminoles.

Miami, Fla

Before the pay line forms in front of the Tribal Council office here, two Indians who have gained considerable stature as leaders will counsel the flock under the ancient oak tree.

Sat. 10-25-58

The Rev. Bill Osceola, pastor of the Independent Baptist Church here, will urge Indian parents to invest their dividends in savings.

The importance of education will be stressed by the Rev. Billy Osceola, pastor of the Southern Baptist Church.

P. 1 B

The dividend money was drawn recently from the corporation's trust fund in Washington. More than $18,000 will be distributed in $25 checks bearing the name of the Seminole Tribe of Florida Corp.

Attorneys For Indians And U. S. Argue Value Of Millions Of Acres

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)— How much was Indian land worth in Southern Georgia and Alabama 144 years ago?

Attorneys for descendants of the Creek Indians who originally owned the area argued before the Indian Claims Commission yesterday that the land was worth $2.50 an acre. A government attorney maintained the value was only a few cents an acre.

Birmingham

38c

Paul M. Neibell, counsel for the Creek nation, said the Federal Government should pay the Indians $22.5 million for the almost nine million acres in Creeks were forced to cede without payment after the treaty of Ft. Jackson in 1814.

Ralph Barney, Justice Dept attorney, said payment should not amount to more than $385,000.

Birmingham, Ala.

The Indian Claims Commission ruled some years ago that the government should pay the Indians for the land. The commision now will decide how much the government should pay, on the basis of what [illegible] considers the fair market value of the land in 1814.

American Indian

The land involved includes neary seven million acres across Southern Georgia from Ft. Gaines to Jessup and down to the Florida boundary, and almost two million acres in the southeastern corner of Alabama running roughly from Ft. Gaines to Union Springs and down to the Florida boundary near Hartford.

Fri 10-10-58

Neibell stressed the value of the area's timber, its game and wildlife, and use of the land for farming and cattle raising. Timber was important then, he said, for shipbuilding.

P. 5

But Barney said there is no evidence that any of the timber in the ceded area was transported outside for sale. He said also there is no evidence that cattle was raised in the area in 1814.

The land in Georgia, turned over to the state by the Federal Government, was given to the state's citizens through a lottery, after payment of transfer fees which ranged up to six cents an acre.

Barney contended that the land was of such little value that many lottery winners did not even pay the small fee necessary to obtain the land.

The commission's decision, which could come in a few weeks might take months, could be appealed by either party to the U. S. Court of Claims. If an award is granted, Congress would have to appropriate money before the Indians could be paid.

There is no definite estimate now of how many Indians would be eligible to claim a share of any payment.

V.

~~INEZ~~ ROBB

Indians Turn Tables On Palefaces

Post Herald
B'ham

Look who's biting the dust! Palefaces!

Hurrah for the Lumbee Indians of Maxton, N. C., who tore up the script the other day, put on their war paint and chased the members of the noxious Ku Klux Klan into the tall timber.

I don't know when I've read a front-page story that did me as much good as the recap of the short-lived encounter between the Lumbees and the Klan.

Talk about Custer's Last Stand! But at least Custer and his troops fought to the end, while the Klansmen fled in panic. The Indians, it is reported, almost died laughing.

From now on, wherever feasible, I am strongly in favor of turning the policing of the Klan over to local Indian committees. The noble savage obviously knows how to deal effectively with these ignoble savages of the Klan who feel that terror and violence are their exclusive privilege.

When the Lumbees fed the Klan a dose of its own strong medicine, Klansmen behaved like the cowards they are.

* * *

BEFORE THEY PICKED on the Lumbees, the Klansmen should have read — if any of them are capable of reading — the proud history of this group of Indians, a branch of the Cherokee Nation.

The Cherokees were and are one of the famed Five Civilized Tribes.

Sat 1-25-58

Sequoyah, the great chief of the Cherokees, gave his people an alphabet and a written language. Furthermore, the Cherokees maintained a legislature with both an upper and a lower house. Such was Sequoyah's impact on his generation of Palefaces that they named a national park in his honor and gave his name to the largest and oldest living things on this continent, the magnificent giant Sequoia trees.

38a

Birmingham Ala.

I lived in Oklahoma long enough to know that no prouder citizen lives in the Sooner state than the Paleface who can boast of Cherokee blood. Will Rogers, one of the most loved and respected of Americans, was part Cherokee and immensely proud of his heritage.

Many of Oklahoma's first families have Indian ancestors of whom they are inordinately proud. The great oil fortunes of many an Oklahoma Paleface clan is based on the fact that grandpa had the wit to marry an Osage belle whose "headright," or fixed share of the Osage oil wealth, laid the base for future millions.

IT DOESN'T take a long memory to recall the fact that one of the men who raised the American flag on Iwo Jima was a full-blood Indian, or that Indians have fought magnificently for this country in two World Wars and another in Korea.

One of the Indians against whom the Maxton Klansmen "rode" was Charlie Oxendine, assistant fire chief and civic leader, who made 30 bombing missions over Germany in World War II and is commander of North Carolina's eighth district of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

And what about Jim Thorpe? Or Maria Tallchief? Or her sister, Marjorie? They are the pride and joy of home-grown American ballet, and Osage Indians, to boot.

The American Indian was the first and original American. The idea of the Klan burning a cross in the yard of a Lumbee girl who is dating a white man is revolting. Goodness knows, if the Lumbees have no objection to the Paleface, the latter and his kind ought to count themselves lucky.

Maybe, in this instance, the Klan had better give up while it's behind. In this new scenario, even the sheriff is part Indian and on the side of Lumbee braves. Under the new rules, the Indian is allowed to win, and if anyone loses his hair in any future engagements, it's a cinch it won't be the Lumbees.

First Indian Political Group Formed To Further Interests

BAY MINETTE, Ala., Feb. 18—The first political organization for Indians was officially formed here today under the corporate name of Kilroi.

Advertiser P.1

It was the first time in U.S. History that Indians had formed an interstate organization designed to further political interests of the redman, according to Indian historians here.

Wed 2-19-58

The charter was filed about 3:45 p.m. in the office of Probate Judge W. R. Stuart. The charter, which set out the purpose of the organization, was signed by Calvin McGhee, president, and Mal McGhee, vice president, both members of the Creek Indian nation. Their homes are near Atmore. Horace Ridaught, chief of the Florida Choctaws, was designated secretary-treasurer. Calvin McGhee since the early 50s has been chief of the tribe here.

Montgomery
Ala

Mrs. Mary T. White, 45-year-old attorney, was named comptroller in charge of Kilroi financial affairs.

38a

Charter for the organization was drawn up here this week by Lenoir Thompson, Bay Minette attorney and chief counsel for the Alabama Indian nation. Foundation for the organization was laid Feb. 1 during a meeting between Ridaught, representing the Florida band, and McGhee of the Creeks. The two leaders held meetings near Atmore, about 21 miles from here. Plans were set then to file organizational charters in Alabama and Florida with eventual expansion over the entire Southeast as set out in the charter.

Kilroi will be composed of the sons and daughters and or descendants of American Indians over 21 years of age. Kilroi, according to its founders, stands for Kinsman of Indians for Liberty, Reform, Opportunity and Instructions of civic affairs. The charter further sets out that membership in the organization is by reason of Indian blood and shall be without charge. It further provides that the organization operates on the tenants of patriotism, each member being required to support the constitution of the state of his residence and of the United States.

Advertiser P.2

Purpose of the organization, it said, is to improve educational facilities for all citizens in communities where its members live and to aid in promoting harmony, good will and instructions on civic responsibilities to those of voting age.

Wed. 2-19-58

Article Nine of the charter provides that states with Indian residents are entitled to membership in the organization. In all cases such organization must conform to the original charter, it said.

Ridaught and McGhee said a meeting of the councils of Creeks and Choctaws would be held here early in March. A date has not been set, they said.

Montgomery
Ala

Twelve Creek tribesmen make up the Alabama council, while six serve on the Choctaw ruling council. The charter also provides for appointment of the comptroller, an attorney and a governing board of directors.

Ridaught said the council meeting here in March would include Indian representatives from about seven Southeastern states. A mass Indian meeting will be held sometime in April, they said.

Pembroke Indians Form Political Activity Group

News & Observer p 27

Fri 2-28-58

PEMBROKE, Feb. 27—A civic organization, recently organized in the Pembroke area to increase political activity among the members of the Indian race, will hold a meeting Friday night in the Pembroke High School Auditorium.

Raleigh, N.C

Lacy W. Maynor of Pembroke, who will be a candidate in the Democratic primary as judge of the Maxton Recorder Court, said the organization was formed o promote the general welfare and to make our people more conscious of the fact that they're citizens and with the duties of a citizen."

38a

Maynor reported that over 200 members attended a meeting of the organization last week. The organization is for men only, but there are similar organizations in the Pembroke area for women, he said.

American Indian

Tommy Dial, young Pembroke businessman, is president of the organization.

Maynor said there was no doubt but that the organization will approve a slate of candidates for district, county and State offices in the coming Democratic primary.

"Another purpose of the organization is to let our people know the importance of voting," he said.

Maynor, who has been assistant judge of the Maxton Court during the past four years under Judge Early Bullard, said if he is elected, he will try to run the court equal to what it has been under Judge Bullard.

Judge Bullard was the first member of the Indian race ever elected to public office in Robeson County.

"We don't think of race, creed or color in court—we follow a pattern of justice for all," Maynor said.

Maynor said he had heard reports about similar civic organizations among the Robeson County Lumbee Indians. He called attention to one in Smith's Township, which has a very large membership.

"For a long time, our people had taxation without representation in the county or State governments, but that is changing," Maynor said. He called attention to the fact that Pembroke has a county commissioner and a member on the Robeson County School Board at the present time.

He emphasized that the civic organizati[illegible] is for the welfare of all the [illegible], although the members a[illegible] iefly of the Indian race.

INTER-TRIBAL RELATIONS LINKED BY KILROI

Indians Set Precedent In Political Union Formation

By GEORGE PRENTICE

Advertiser

When three American Indians filed a charter for the organization of KILROI at Bay Minette this week, they laid the foundation for something new in the annals of Indian history.

It is the first time, outside the world of inter-tribal relations, that Indians have attempted to form a political organization reaching across boundaries of states within the union, according to historians here.

The initial step was taken last Tuesday when Florida Choctaw Chief Horace Ridaught, Creek Chief Calvin McGhee and another Creek, Mal McGhee set out the principals of their organization in a charter filed with the State of Alabama.

Jun. 5-53

58

The legal document was filed in the office of Probate Judge W. B. Stuart and is designed to encompass the interests of all American Indians, taking into immediate consideration states of the Southwest.

Montgomery

Ala

KINSMEN OF LIBERTY

The idea for KILROI, which stands for "Kinsmen of Liberty, Reform, and Instruction in Civic Affairs," was born several years ago in the mind of Ridaught, former school teacher, community leader and Indian historian.

It blossomed in Alabama recently, at least partially, because this state is in the middle of a political campaign for local and state offices.

But more important, some observers see it as a tool which eventually could press the claims of Indians with the federal government.

That aim apparently is basic, even in the minds of Ridaught and McGhee, who champion the rights of their fellow redmen.

INDIAN HERITAGE

There is even something "grassrootsish" about the approach of the organization and in the backgrounds of the founding fathers who take pride in their Indian heritage and see great things ahead for KILROI.

Ridaught, full - blood Choctaw whose forefathers scouted and fought for Gen. Andrew Jackson in his conquest of the Florida territory, stands firm in his belief that the redman can be rescued from the impoverished state in which he still finds himself.

The McGhee's, descendants of friendly Creeks who received land grants for their assistance to Jackson in campaigns in Alabama and Florida, feel just as strongly about the organization principles.

And they feel there will be many sympathetic outsiders willing to pitch in with both moral and financial support for the cause.

FOUNDING CHIEFS

Just how long either of the founding chiefs would remain in the top strata of the organization if gains the momentum they hope to see, is anybody's guess. But at present historians and legal authorities are giving them credit for "having the guts to push for its birth."

In Alabama alone, about 35,000 Creeks might benefit from tenants of KILROI, according to estimates of Indial legal counsel in Bay Minette.

The charter says KILROI will "operate especially on the tenants of patriotism, each member being required to support the constitution of the state of his residence and of the United States."

"The further purpose shall be to encourage and unite the eligible voting st[illegible] of the American Indian, [illegible] descendants and their kinsmen in active support of causes and candidates for office in matters which the directors shall deem beneficial to the United States as a whole and beneficial to those of Indian blood," it declared.

COMMUNITY LIVING

Such declarations set out the intent of the organizers — "to awaken the American to the need for community living and participation in public life."

The charter further states:

"... it shall be the policy of the membership to make their voice heard through the use of the ballot in all elections; to promote voluntary segregation in the belief that integration of the races by legislation or other forceable means destroys harmony and weakens the security of our country.

"The further purpose is to maintain the rights and powers of the several states not surrendered by those states upon their admission to the National Union."

Ridaught explained that many Indians are opposed to the mixing of color lines. He said the Indian is proud of his blood heritage and will generally adhere to his tribal custom of remaining apart from the general flow of society.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

By inserting the word "voluntary" in the charter, Ridaught left the door open for "expression of the individual right."

"We believe that intermarriage, and other close inter-social relationships are a matter of individual preference," he said. "Though we might not agree with the association, we believe marriage should be based on love and not entwined in the structure of tribal customs or legal proceedings."

There is some question as to how many lives might come within the scope of KILROI. Ridaught, with a loose estimation taking in full-blood and mixed blood persons down to a 64th from Indian ancestry, puts the figure at near 37-million in the United States.

Lenoir Thompson, Bay Minette lawyer and counsel for the Creek Nation East, pointed out that both Ridaught and McGhee "realized that progress for the benefit of all Indians could be enhanced through free citizens operating under an organization which might bring matters of importance to the attention of local public officers and national Congressional representatives."

Indians throughout the nation are, through passage of recent national legislation, citizens of the country with full right of franchise.

"There has been little effort on the part of individual Indians, however, to exercise their rights," McGhee explained. "Many have never tried to register or vote, for instance."

KILROI, as a non-profit corporation, has the right to own, or sell property, solicit members and collect funds for its operations.

There are no membership dues, however. All funds are obtained on the basis of voluntary contributions or through what the charter describes as a "sustaining member."

VOTING MEMBERSHIP

The sustaining member is set apart from the voting membership.

Voting members, according to the document, are "sons and daughters or descendants of American Indians, over 21 years of age."

A sustaining member, on the other hand, is "any United States citizen who believes in and subscribes to the policies and patriotism defined under this constitution who contributes support to the cause of the American Indian."

Sustaining members will pay a minimum of $10 per person. Voting members, or Indians, will pay nothing for membership privileges.

The affairs of the organization will be conducted by a board of directors and each "identifiable group" of Indians will be entitled to a member on the board.

A joint meeting of Indian councils will be held at Bay Minette early in March, Ridaught said. This will include the six members of the Choctaw Council from Florida, 12 councilmen from the Creek nation, and as many other representatives of southeastern states as may wish to attend the session.

A mass meeting of Indians is planned for early April.

INDIANS FILE CHARTER FOR ORGANIZATION TO AID POLITICAL INTEREST
Judge Stuart (left), Mal McGhee, Chief Calvin McGhee, and Chief Horace Ridaught

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Indians Attempt To See Governor To Bar Eviction

Courier Journal

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 16 (P)—A band of Mohawk Indians, fighting a move to evict them from land they claim under ancient treaty rights, tried unsuccessfully Saturday to see Governor Averell Harriman.

Five of the Indians, with their leader, Standing Arrow, came to the Capitol, but Harriman was in New York. An aide to the Governor said, he would try to arrange a meeting for them early next week with Harriman or a State official versed in Indian affairs.

Mon. 2-17-58

Standing Arrow and about 40 Mohawks moved onto the land near Fort Hunter, Montgomery County, early last spring after they said they were forced from their reservation homes in northern New York and Canada by St. Lawrence Seaway construction. Farmers Elmer Buckman and William H. Dufel, who let the Indians stay, obtained the eviction notice when, they said, the "village" began to spread.

Louisville Ky

The notice was effective Valentine's Day, and the farmers are expected to begin court action next week to oust the stubborn little band.

'Brothers' Adopted—Several public officials become "brothers" of the Matinnecock Indian tribe of Flushing, L. I., N. Y., in ceremonies marking the group's first fall festival in 200 years. New "brothers" include an Assemblyman, a postal official and a Congressman. Left to right: Princess Sun Tama (Ann Harding Murdock of the State Commission Against Discrimination), Assemblyman Michael Rice of Whitestone, Senior Chief Wild Pigeon (John Waters, 95) and Chief One Arrow (Jules Haywood), grand chief of the United Association for the Advancement of American Indians. — Cooper Photo.

ntiser
gomery, Ala.
2-2-58
P.1

CREEKS DISCUSS POLITICAL FUTURE OF ALABAMA INDIAN NATION
Chief McGhee Leads Discussion As Mal McGhee Points Questioning Finger

2 Nations Map Indian Party

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. P.1

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CHOCTAW, CREEK LEADERS MEET AT ATMORE

2-2-58

By GEORGE PRENTICE
Advertiser Staff Writer

ATMORE, Ala., Feb. 1—Chiefs of two Alabama-Florida Indian nations met here today to form what probably is the first political party for Indians.

In an informal meeting at Poarch school about eight miles from Atmore, the chiefs met with members of the Creek nation to form what they hope will be the basis for a "nationwide political union" of redmen."

Indians

Presiding over the meeting were Chief Horace Greely Ridaugh of the Florida Choctaws, and Chief Calvin McGhee of the Alabama Creeks.

Chief Ridaught, who originated the idea of an Indian political organization about seven years ago, said the party would work under the "now common name of KILROI."

"KILROI," he explained, "stands for "Kinsmen of Indians for Liberty, Reform, Opportunity, and instruction in civic affairs."

Both chiefs left the meeting today with a pledge to discuss "details for completion of the organization with members of our councils."

Twelve of the Creek members make up the Alabama council, while the Choctaws are ruled by six members of their nation.

In a formal statement issued at the close of the meeting: Chiefs Ridaught and McGee pledged their tribes to support "segregation, state's rights and liberties of the individual."

"Within the next week we will file charters in three states in order to begin solicitation of membership," said Chief Ridaught.

Ridaugh said he would return to Florida almost immediately for a meeting with his council, but would return to Alabama early in the week.

The two chiefs then plan to visit Indian communities in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina in an effort to "strengthen the organizational structure."

"We will band together to support city, county, state and national officers in whom we believe Indians can trust," they said.

SUPPORT SOUGHT

Chief McGhee, a farmer from South Alabama's Escambia County, said his people would "begin a concerted effort to increase their political knowledge."

The support of full-blood Indians and descendants would be solicited, Ridaugh said.

Ridaught, a native of Citra, Fla., is a former English teacher at Citra High School, an ordained Baptist minister, and historian for the Choctaws.

The chiefs agreed that "organization is necessary to make your voice heard in this country."

"And as descendants of the original Americans we need to make our voices heard," they said.

"To do this I realize a non-profit, non-political organization will be beneficial to our people," said Chief McGhee.

They said they did not expect members of the organization to "be all Democrat or all Republican." "But we do expect to be strong enough for our voice to be heard and for our people to benefit by what is said," they declared.

Turning to the question of segregation, they continued:

"We believe in voluntary segregation. We believe people should be allowed to associate with others on a voluntary basis that is mutual."

Advertiser

On state's rights, they said:

"We believe this is a union of states and that each state is entitled to all of the rights which it did not surrender in entering the union. We believe that every individual has rights which through education and association he shall enjoy."

Adv. 2-2-58

'PROUD PEOPLE'

"We do not believe that a governing body can legislate morals or legislate cooperation. Those are qualities earned individually and enjoyed individually."

P.2-A

Chief McGhee pointed to the Creeks as "proud people of Alabama."

(Ridaugh said about 1,800 voting age Creeks live within a two-or-three county area of South Alabama.)

"The Creek Nation," McGhee continued, "spread from the Tombigbee to the Atlantic and from the Tennessee to the Gulf of Mexico. Those of us, and we believe we have located about 18,000 Creek descendants, who remained east of the Mississippi, believe strongly in voluntary segregation."

In support of the "complete organization," the two leaders said they planned a joint meeting of the Choctaw-Creek councils in April or May.

DELEGATES LISTED

Members of the Creek Council who will consider organization plans include:

Ruby Weatherford, Bay Minette, secretary; John Williams, Monroeville; John Phillips, Foley; Julius Webb, Mobile; Leola Manac, Roberta Sills, Kinsey McGhee, Dave Presley, and B. R. Rolin, all of Atmore; Tom Wetherford and Arthur Reed, both of Uriah; and Claude Colbert of McCullough.

Fifty-eight-year-old Mal McGhee, farm resident of the Indian community north of here, said members of his family had remained in Escambia County since Gen. Andrew Jackson made a grant of one section of land to his great-great-grandfather.

Indians had settled also around Berdida, Hog Fork and Poarch Crossing.

MANY TRIBES

Ridaugh said what now is the Creek Nation, so designated by the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs, actually "takes in many nearly extinct nations of Redmen."

Among others in Georgia are tribesmen of the Choctaw, Creek, Muskogee, Yamassee, Cherokee and Seminole nations.

Cherokees populate the mountainous sections of North Carolina, he said. The Lumbees in the Central North Carolina and "a duke's mixture in the Southeast."

The joint statement said "the United States have for the past several years begun to recognize the loyalty and ability of the original Americans—the Indians.

"It is now necessary that every Indian take on the full responsibility of citizenship," it concluded.

N.Y. Indians Win Land Skirmish

Inquirer P. 1

Philadelphia Pa.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 16 (AP).—The Tuscarora Indian nation won a skirmish today in its fight to keep the State Power Authority from taking 1383 acres of reservation land for the Niagara power project.

A surveying party tried to start work on the reservation today, but left at the request of Chief Elton Greene.

"We don't want any trouble," Greene told the surveyors. "All we want is for you to get off our land. Until this thing is settled in the courts, the authority has to stop its illegal encroachment."

The Indian land is sought for use as a water storage reservoir to supply the huge power station to be built on the lower Niagara River near Lewiston.

Thurs 4-17-58

Indians Break Up Survey Attempts

Picture on Page 1

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Times Union

Jacksonville

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., May 7—Hundreds of Tuscarora Indians—many of them women and children—today broke up three attempts by state power authority crews to conduct surveys on Tuscarora reservation land sought by the state for a power reservoir.

The resistance of the Indians—except for one scuffle—was passive but effective. The women and children simply stood in front of transits set up by surveyors, blocking all attempts at sightings.

38a P.12

In the single instance of violence, Silas King, a Tuscarora brave, charged at Homer Congdon, a deputy U.S. marshal, shouting, "Keep your hands off my wife!" King gave Congdon a shove. Congdon retreated without retaliation. King said he had seen the deputy touch his wife, Jackie, in an apparent attempt to push her from in front of a surveying instrument.

The surveyors made three entries at widely separated spots on the borders of 1,383 acres of Tuscarora land sought by the state, but each time Indian scouts summoned tribesmen to the invasion scene.

Thurs 5-8-58

The survey crews withdrew with threats to return tomorrow. It was reported that power authority strategists plan to seek the arrest of several Indians on charges they violated a federal court order by today's resistance. The Indians said they would be reinforced tomorrow by Indians from several other reservations in the state.

Over the weekend, the Tuscaroras, in a formal general council, voted unanimously to refuse all state offers for their land, asserting they intend to keep their 6,249-acre reservation intact for their children. The state has offered $1,000 an acre.

Indians on Peacepath! Block Whites' Invasion

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 17 (AP)—A skirmish broke out today between Tuscarora Indians and surveyors for the state who were trying to map reservation land for a power project.

38a

Tribune

The outbreak ended with the arrest of three Indians and a white man.

A squad of 30 state troopers and 32 sheriff's deputies was on hand because a faction of young braves had threatened trouble even tho their chief preferred passive resistance. The state power authority has appropriated a fifth of the reservation for use in a $600,000,000 Niagara power project.

Chicago Ill.

125 Indians Won't Budge

The Indians arrested included Mad Bear Anderson, leader of the young braves. The three were charged with unlawful assembly. A member of the four man survey team was charged with assault on the complaint of an Indian woman, who said he kicked her.

Fri 4-18-58

The survey team retired twice yesterday under a barrage of Indian oratory and threats. Today, more than 125 Indian men, women, and children refused to budge as the surveyors tried to go to work. They included head Chief Elton Greene, 68, and Anderson, who is 32.

P. 7

No tribal gear [war clothes] was in evidence but there were picket signs.

As deputies moved to pull one Indian out of the way, pushing and shoving began amid cries of "This is Russia" and "Do you call this a democracy?"

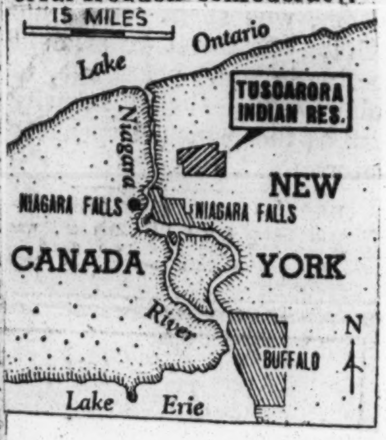
Agree on No Violence

Deputies, troopers, and Indians, who had been friends for years, got together and agreed to avert violence.

The surveyors remained in the hope of resuming work.

The Tuscaroras, meanwhile, issued two appeals for help—one to the federal government and one to all Indians in the area. They contend they are protected by treaty with the United States.

The Indians have refused a state offer of $120,000 for the 1,383 acres. There are 700 Indians on the reservation. The Tuscaroras are one of the six nations in the once powerful Iroquois confederacy.



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KILROI is back—

Indians to organize; segregation backed

News P5

ATMORE, Ala., Feb. 4—(AP)—Alabama's hardy Creeks and Choctaw tribesmen in Florida may join forces to organize a non-partisan but political-minded union of Indians of the deep South.

Leaders of the two groups met near here Saturday to set plans in motion for organizing descendants of the once powerful Indian nations.

B'ham Ala.

THEY WERE represented by Chief Horace Greely Ridaught, Citra, Fla., paid historian for some 450 Choctaws, and Chief Calvin McGhee, speaking for an estimated 1800 Creeks in South Alabama.

Ridaught and McGhee agreed to work together in forming an organization to be known as Kinsmen of Indians for Liberty, Reform, Opportunity and Instruction in civic affairs (KILROI).

Tues 2-4-58

AFTER THEIR conference in a small rural school near Atmore, the Indian leaders issued a joint statement as to the purposes of the organization. The statement said:

"It is now necessary that every Indian take on the full responsibility of citizenship."

Ridaught, who said he came up with the idea for KILROI about seven years ago, only recently began to move toward an organization effort.

The Indian chiefs said they don't expect members of the group will be "all Democrat or Republican."

"WE DO EXPECT to be strong enough for our voice to be heard and for our people to benefit by what is said," they added.

Plans are for KILROI charters to be filed in Georgia, Florida and Alabama within the next week, Ridaught said. The two chiefs plan to visit Indian communities in these states and the two Carolinas to "strengthen the organizational structure."

While Ridaught and McGhee approved the organization plans, they must clear them before their individual councils.

A joint meeting of the Choctaw-Creek councils is planned for April or May to further perfect the organization.

The formal statement pledged their tribes to support 'segregation, state's rights and liberties of the individual."

"We will band together to support city, county, state and national officers in whom we

ON SEGREGATION, Rid-

believe Indians can trust," the Indian leaders said.

Georgia Klan Group Seeking To Enter State

News & Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

P 1

The Ku Klux Klan, routed by Lumbee Indians at Maxton recently, apparently has reinforcements on the way from Georgia.

U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klans, Inc., chartered in Georgia, applied yesterday with Secretary of State Thad Eure for domestication in North Carolina.

The Georgia-based Klan seeks a "Certificate of Authority to conduct affairs in this State."

Sat 2-8-58

The request for domestication was filed through the Lexington law firm of Walser and Brinkley.

A photostat of the U. S. Klan's charter shows the hooded order was incorporated Oct. 24, 1955, with headquarters in Atlanta.

In the charter, the Klan calls itself an "organization for social and charitable purposes . . . to promote the Christian faith, to promote a better way of life among its members. . . ."

Officers listed are E. L. Edwards of College Park, Ga., president; Wesley Morgan, Atlanta, vice-president, and William A. Daniel Sr., Morrow, Ga., secretary-treasurer.

They also are listed as directors, along with A. W. Holman, Columbia, S. C.; E. E. George, Lithonia, Ga.; T. C. Mills, Prattville, Ala., and L. B. Holland, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Southern Indians Planning To Unite

News & Courier

P 4-A

ATMORE, Ala., Feb. 3 (AP)—Indians of Alabama and Florida may join forces in a non-partisan but political-minded union of Indians of the Deep South.

Tribal leaders of the Alabama Creeks and Florida Choctaws met Saturday to set plans in motion for organizing descendants of the once powerful Indian nations.

They were represented by Horace Greely Ridaught of Citra, Fla., paid historian of some 450 Choctaws, and Calvin McGhee, speaking for an estimated 1,800 South Alabama Creeks.

Tue 2-4-58

The two agreed to work together in forming an organization known as Kinsmen of Indians for Liberty, Reform, Opportunity and Instruction in Civic Affairs (KILROI).

Charleston S.C.

The chiefs said they don't expect members of the group to be "all Democrat or Republican. But we do expect to be strong enough for our voice to be heard and for our people to benefit by what is said."

Organization plans must be cleared with individual Indian councils.

Ridaught said he plans to file charters in Georgia, Florida and Alabama and that he and McGhee will visit Indian communities in these states and the two Carolinas to "strengthen the organization structure."

After the conference in a small rural school near Atmore, the chiefs issued a joint statement which pledged their tribes to support "segregation, state's rights and liberties of the individual."

"We believe in voluntary segregation," it stated. "We believe people should be allowed to associate with others on a voluntary basis that is mutual. . .

"We believe this is a union of states and that each state is entitled to all the rights which it did not surrender in entering the union. We believe that every individual has rights which through education and association he shall enjoy.

"We do not believe that a governing body can legislate morals or legislate cooperation. These are qualities earned individually and enjoyed individually."

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2 Indian Chiefs Plan Drive For Segregation

Daily News Jackson, Miss.

Mon 2-3-58

ATMORE, Ala. (UP)—Two Indian chiefs sought today to unite the Red Man in a group which would embrace "segregation, state's rights and liberties of the individual."

P 9

Chief Horace Greely Ridaught of the Choctaws in Florida and Chief Calvin McGhee of the Alabama Creeks said Sunday they are seeking a "nationwide political union," the first political party the Indians have had since they made their own laws before the coming of the white man.

Chief Ridaught said he originated the idea about eight years ago. He and McGhee met Saturday with members of the Creek nation and planned visits to Indian tribes in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas to continue their organizational work.

Ridaught said the group will seek support from full-blooded Redmen and those of part-Indian ancestry in political campaigns on the local, state and national levels.

38a

Ridaught is a native of Florida, a former high school English teacher, and ordained Baptist minister and historian for the Choctaw tribe.

The chiefs said the new group will be called "Kilroi," abbreviation of "Kinsmen of Indians for Liberty, Reform, Opportunity and Instruction in Civic Affairs.

INDIAN PAYMENT VOTED

Times P 27

House Backs 2.5 Million Outlay for Montana Power Site

New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The House passed a bill today to pay the Crow Indian tribe of Montana $2,500,000 for the site of the proposed Yellowtail Dam and power plant.

Thurs 2-20-58

The bill goes to conference with the Senate, which had approved a $5,000,000 payment.

A payment was vetoed by President Eisenhower two years ago.

Don't Let Those Indians Fool You!

Courier Sat 2-8-58 P 1

The Indians down in Robeson County of North Carolina don't want people to think they're opposed to segregation just because they chased a band of scared Ku-Kluxers.

There is a four-way segregation system in Robeson County and no one seems interested in making a change. There are 30,000 Indians, 40,000 whites, 25,000 Negroes and 300 to 400 Smilings and there is very little mixing. Everything is separate for each racial group, and the Smilings are more or less on a little island of their very own.

38a

The Smilings are an interesting breed. They moved from Sumter, S. C. to Robeson County 30 or 40 years ago and called themselves Indians. The original Indians refused to admit the Smilings to their school, claiming the Smilings represented a mixture of Negro and Indian blood. The Smilings wouldn't attend the Negro school. So, the county built a separate school for the so-called Smilings.

It's a crazy, mixed-up place, this Robeson County. The whites look down on the Indians, the Indians look down on the Negroes and everybody looks down on the Smilings.

Get Tons Of Supplies

Seminoles Sing Hymns To Florida White Men

News & Courier
Charleston, S.C. Tues. 2-18-58
p. 1

38a

BRIGHTON, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—Although technically at war with the United States, Florida's Seminole Indians sang songs of peace and brotherhood when white friends presented them with nearly three tons of food, clothing and blankets.

The gifts were collected by the people of Lake Wales in a three-day campaign by the Daily Highlander, the newspaper which had reported the Seminoles, too proud to ask for aid, were as hard hit by the cold spells this winter as migratory workers for whom thousands of dollars have been raised.

The ceremonies were held in the little Seminole Baptist church. The Seminoles sang hymns of the white man in Indian.

Chief Billy Osceola directed distribution at the church of which he is the pastor.

In presenting the gifts to the Indians, publisher Robert O. Lodmell told the Seminoles the people of Lake Wales sent the gifts "not as charity but in a spirit of brotherhood and friendship."

Nearly $100 in cash contributed in the campaign went for the purchase of blankets.

With money still coming in, Lodmell said he would confer with Osceola, representing the Christian Indians; and a medicine man, Frank Shore, representing the pagans, as to how it should be spent.

In thanking the donors of the gifts, Osceola said the greatest need of his people is education so they could learn to live and progress with the white man.

Although children from the Brighton Reservation attend the public schools in Okeechobee, most of them still live in primitive palm-thatched chickees open on all four sides.

Until Osceola was elected chief of the Seminoles last August, the Indians had been without a leader for 100 years.

Chief Billy Bowledgs agreed to leave Florida for Oklahoma in 1858, ending the Seminole wars.

About 100 of his tribesmen refused to leave or sign a peace treaty, and hid out in the everglades. Their descendants now number about 1,000, of which 300 live on the Brighton Reservation.

Osceola will distribute some of the gifts to Indians on other reservations at Dania and Big Cypress.

Billy Osceola Descendant Of Chief Osceola

Chief Billy Osceola is a direct descendant of Chief Osceola, who is buried at Fort Moultrie. It was Billy Osceola who earlier this year began a movement — fought by South Carolinians — to have Osceola's remains returned to Florida. The movement apparently is dormant, at least for the time being. Chief Osceola, leader of the Seminoles, was captured and imprisoned at Fort Moultrie. He died and was buried there 120 years ago. The government has deeded the property (and presumably the bones) to South Carolina.

Indians Benefit From Clinic on Arizona Reservation

38a American Indian

Don Rieder, left, anthropologist, and Frank George, a Navaho trained as health worker, interview the mother of a clinic patient outside her home in Manyfarms-Roughrock area.

NEW HELP PUSHED FOR NAVAHO ILLS

City Doctors Treat Effects of Poverty as Aftermath of Tuberculosis Study

38a

CENTRAL CLINIC IS BUILT

American Indian

Tribal Council, U. S. and Foundation Join in Giving Funds for Research

Times P. 21 C
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 4-12-58

By MICHAEL CLARK

A scientific project took Dr. Walsh McDermott of New York and his associates to the Navaho reservation in Arizona six years ago. The challenge of a neglected segment of America kept them there.

The result has been an unusual experiment in domestic medical and social assistance. From an initial concern with tuberculosis only, the New Yorkers have come to grips with the whole problem of delivering technological services across cultural and language barriers.

In 1951 Dr. Charles Lemaistre, then an epidemic intelligence officer stationed in New York, investigated an epidemic of hepatitis at Tuba City in the Navaho reservation. On his return he reported having seen children with acute miliary tuberculosis.

New Drug Tested

This was of intense interest to Dr. McDermott, for he and Dr. Carl Muschenheim, both of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, were conducting clinical tests on isoniazid, a new anti-tuberculosis drug. Dr. McDermott went to Tuba City on Jan. 1, 1952.

By Feb. 21, 1952, when isoniazid was revealed to the public, Dr. McDermott and his associates had convincing evidence of the drug's efficacy. As a result, Alan Harper, United States area director for the reservation, and Sam Akeah, then chairman of the Navaho Tribal Council, invited Dr. McDermott and Dr. Muschenheim to set up a program in the tuberculosis hospital at Fort Defiance, Ariz.

The Tribal Council voted a $10,000 contribution. Never before had it entered the field of health, regarded as a Government prerogative. The contribution has been renewed each year.

But Dr. McDermott saw wider opportunities.

Eighty thousand Navahos, he found, were living in a remote, semi-arid area the size of West Virginia. Their homes were domed structures of logs and mud, with smoke holes above dirt floors. Their stoves were old kerosene drums.

Health Area Founded

The United States Public Health Service agreed with Dr. McDermott that new ways of helping the Navahos were needed. A typical area was selected—the Manyfarms-Roughrock Navaho electoral district in the center of the reservation, about sixty miles south of Monument Valley, Utah.

A central clinic was built. Six refrigerator cars contributed by the Santa Fe railroad were taken overland to Manyfarms and converted into dwelling units for the staff.

A team of physicians, social anthropologists, public health nurses and Navaho auxiliaries was recruited. Since May 9, 1956, the Manyfarm group has:

¶Trained auxiliaries to assist public health nurses in the reservation.

¶Studied the patterns of health and disease among the 2,000 inhabitants.

¶Encouraged the home care of tuberculosis.

¶Studied the role of the Navaho medicine man and the impact of modern medicine on Navaho society.

¶Set out to determine whether the apparently low incidence of coronary heart disease among the Navahos could be related to their life and diet.

The project's annual budget has mounted to between $225,000 and $250,000. Funds have been contributed by the Public Health Service, the Russell Sage Foundation and the Tribal Council.

✓

38a Ark

ARING—Comparing the terror which they often read about in newspapers to that they actual enced at the hands of a Little Rock, Ark. mob, are Reverends John T. Weeden, Henry J. nd O. M. Hoover. (SANDERS photo.)

RRY, MY DEAR'

hree Cleveland Pastors lee Little Rock Terror

Call + Post Cleveland Ohio P. 1A

Sat 2-1-58

BY CHARLES SANDERS

prominent Cleveland ministers last week were forced to hide behind the heavy oors of their Pullman car while an angry mob of white men searched for them throughout the huge Union Station in Little Rock, Ark.

38a

The nightmarish episode was touched off by a cashier's claim that one of the clergymen "insulted" her.

The ministers, Reverends John Weeden, O. M. Hoover and enry J. Payden, had attended National Baptist board meeting Hot Springs, Ark. and were en- to Cleveland when their train the Little Rock stop.

Because of a three hour delay train connections, the ministers decided to have dinner in the station and tour the city which had made international headlines for many months.

After dinner they went to the cashier to pay their checks. That is when the trouble started.

REV. PAYDEN, pastor of Greater Abyssinia Baptist Church, said, "I can't understand why the lady could have been insulted. I addressed her just as I do all other persons."

He said he told the aging cashier, "My dear, would you please give me change for fifty cents?"

At this point the woman became enraged, demanded that he repeat the statement, and shoved the money toward him.

P. 3A

REV. PAYDEN said he repeated his request for the change, but this time he left off the "My dear". Rev. Weeden had whispered that those words, although they were a mere cordiality and not meant to be flippant, had probably made the woman angry.

Call + Post

After the incident, the group of ministers went into the lobby of the train terminal and mailed postal cards to friends. They then started toward the elevated tracks, but at this point a fellow traveller rushed toward them excitedly asking:

"DID ONE OF you fellows insult a white woman? Well you'd better keep going because a woman has rounded up six or seven men inside and they are searching the station looking for the man who insulted her."

Sat 2-1-58

Realizing the danger they faced in the tension-filled city, the ministers fled from the station, raced across tracks and locked themselves in the Pullman car.

Unable to find the men for whom they were seeking, the mob went throughout the station terrorizing other Negroes. Bert H. Logan, religious editor of the Pittsburgh Courier newspaper chain, was accosted by the group in a men's lounge. He was jabbed in the ribs and stomach by several of the men but was finally released when he identified himself and agreed to leave the room.

38a Ark

"It seems as if everything happened to us on this trip," Rev. Hoover, pastor of Olivet Institutional Baptist Church, said. "This train station incident was only one of three things we encountered."

Prior to the Little Rock station scene, the clergymen had decided to "take a look" at famed Central High School. They hailed a taxi and drove to 14th and Park Sts. where the school is located.

Arriving at the huge institution, the group got out of the taxi and started to walk toward the front entrance but decided against going near the building since a dud bomb had been found there earlier and authorities might become suspicious of them.

THEY RETURNED to the taxi and were turning around in a driveway when a light suddenly flashed through the car's rear winc After they halted, a man a ached, his hand on a gun demanded to know what they were doing at the school.

The taxi driver answered "These are just out-of-town visitors who wanted to see the school."

"That's a good way to get shot," the gun wielding man angrily retorted.

FEARING FOR their lives, the ministers ordered the driver to leave the scene.

Continuing their north bound journey, the ministers met further unpleasantness when they arrived in St. Louis, Mo.

Because of their first hand experiences of the Southern problem, the ministers declared to the CALL-POST that they would increase their efforts to aid in the legal fight waged by the NAACP and other groups against school segregation and other issues.

"We now have a different conception of the strain under which our people have to live," Rev. Payden stated.

"We know what it means to run from a mob.... to have a gun levelled in your face.... and to be shoved aside and segregated.

Negroes Ordered Off Tennis Courts

Advertiser P. 2 Montgomery Ala. [illegible] 11-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., (AP)—Three Negroes playing tennis at a Little Rock park were advised to leave the courts by city officers Monday.

Officers said the three—two men and a woman—left without argument. They were playing at the War Memorial Courts.

Bill Amo, director of the City Parks and Recreation Department, said Negroes are permitted to go to the park zoo and to use the rides on a midway but they have not been allowed to use tennis courts or the swimming pool.

:- Worth Repeating -:

Lessons Learned From Integration

38a

State Press p.5

Fri 2-7-58

Little Rock Ark

Southern revolt to integration, as led by Governor Faubus down in Arkansas, has grasped the attention of more people than the break-through of liberalism in some of the border states, which we believe sets the standard for what is eventually going to happen everywhere in the south. Everyone puts in a great deal of time talking about what has happened in Arkansas, but few contemplate upon what has happened in Kentucky, Tennessee and Oklahoma.

According to the Southern School News, which everyone recognizes as an impartial observer, Governor "Happy" Chandler is urging Kentuckians to accept the Supreme Court decision, while up in the Cumberland mountains the leading gubernatorial candidates are launching their campaign with a plea for racial equality. When one adds to this what has happened in Oklahoma, it is not a pleasant picture upon which confirmed segregationists may contemplate.

There are two other incidents that have happened this year on the right side of the ledger, for which all liberal Americans should feel proud. The first is, that despite all of the violence and threats of bodily harm, nothing that has happened in the integrated system has caused a falling off in enrollment on the part of Negroes. Nothing that happened at Clinton, Tennessee or at Little Rock caused the Negro enrollees to falter. According to Southern School News the Negro child is still marching toward the integrated school.

The other incident to which we wish to call our reader's attention is that integration apparently has awakened the white class "A" student to the danger lurking in a lack of application. Fear that brilliant Negro students might each month, when the examinations are required, grab the high marks have caused a pronounced application and study among white students which is entirely discernible. In other words, integration has already warned the white student that he does not have to be number one in his class just because his face happens to be white. This is a surprise to the white parent, who has suggested a number of things were going to happen when the children of the two races met in the classes. We have secured this information also from the Southern School News.

If, in an objective sense, integration has caused the white student to apply himself more studiously to school texts, while at the same time it has brought out in the Negro child boldness and intrepidity of spirit, progress has been made by both groups in human advancement. Something certainly not contemplated upon by the confirmed and reactionary segregationist.

—Black Dispatch

Rockefeller Notes Integration Gaps

38a

Ark

GARY, Ind.—(ANP)—A big difference exists between desegregation in schools and integration in the overall community, said Winthrop Rockefeller at the 12th annual fellowship dinner of the Gary Urban league recently.

World

"We have desegregated schools now in Little Rock," he said, "but we don't have integration yet. When the problem will be solved, I don't know, but it won't be solved by hate."

Sat, 3-22-58

Though he refused to comment on Gov. Orval Faubus' actions in using state troops to block integration at Central High school, Rockefeller said that in Iraq last October, he discovered Iraqis were more interested in Little Rock's integration problems than Russia's first sputnik. Rockefeller is a member of Governor Faubus' committee to bring business and industry to Arkansas.

Birmingham Ala

'WHY' ISN'T TOLD, SAYS ASHMORE

Little Rock Editor Talks of Mixing Crisis

Picayune

Tues 2-25-58

New Orleans La.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP) — A prominent Arkansas journalist said the press did a "reasonably accurate" job of reporting the Little Rock integration crisis, but "they have failed to tell what happened."

Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, said in a speech marking the 20th anniversary of Nieman journalism fellowships at Harvard university that "all the traditional shortcomings of journalism were on display there on my doorstep (Little Rock)."

Ashmore said journalism's unfulfilled responsibility is "to somehow provide perspective and continuity—to add the why to the what."

To the press, the Little Rock story had an arbitrary beginning and end, the editor said.

'Unresolved Dilemma'

". . . Little Rock was simply the temporary focus of a great continuing and unresolved American dilemma which touches upon fundamental concepts of social change and of law," he added.

"Journalism has concentrated on only the exposed portion of the iceberg," Ashmore said. "The great, submerged mass remains unchartered."

The editor charged that it was "the failure of leadership in Washington which matched the default of Southern leadership, and made the ultimate showdown between state and federal force inevitable."

He said the Eisenhower administration made "token efforts to pass stringent civil rights legislation" but "at no time did Mr. Eisenhower attempt to use the great moral force of his office to persuade Southerners of the justice of the course the supreme court required of them. . . ."

The "drift in Washington," an essential part of the Little Rock story, "went largely unnoticed except by a few peripheral critics who address a limited audience," Ashmore said.

Criticizes Decision

He criticized Washington's "decision to leave to the Little Rock school board the entire burden of carrying out the court order against impossible odds."

38a Ark

Ashmore said the White Citizens' Council campaign "this week bore its first tangible fruit in the expulsion of one of the nine Negro children who had responded in kind to calculated mistreatment. . . ."

"Just as the Little Rock story did not begin in Little Rock," he said, "it will not end there—whatever the ultimate fate of the eight Negro children remaining in the beleagured high school.

"Perhaps what we (the press) need most of all is simply the courage of our convictions."

Negro At Dinner Causes Walkout

38a

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (INS) — A Little Rock racial segregationist leader Sunday charged that integrationists tried to "embarrass" members of the Capital White Citizens Council by "planting" a Negro in a Democratic fund-raising dinner.

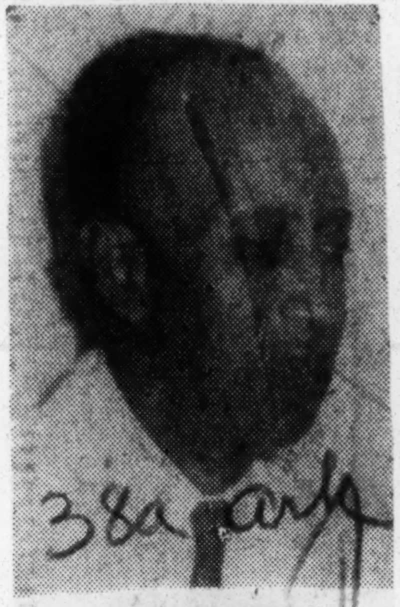
Defender p.1

The Rev. Wesley Pruden, president of the Council, said when he and other members of his group went to the Marion hotel Saturday night to attend a $10-a-plate dinner of Arkansas Democrats, they found that Fred W. Martin of Hot Springs, a Negro political figure, was present.

Sat. 4-5-58

Chicago Ill.

Amis Guthridge, attorney for the Council, said 40 persons refused to enter the hotel ballroom because Martin was there, although they had purchased tickets.


38a ark

FRED MARTIN

Among those who refused to enter was Mrs. Margaret Jackson, president of the League of Central High Mothers.

Some 600 Arkansas Democrats attended the dinner, apparently without objecting to the presence of Martin, a former Hot Springs Alderman and now a member of the State Democratic Committee.

Gov Orval Faubus and Sen. Sam J. Ervin, jr., N. C., the principal speaker, were inside the hall when the incident occurred.

A Lesson in Race Prejudice

Holl

38a Ark.

State Press

Little Rock, Ark.

P.1

Fri 4-18-58

Last Friday, L. C. Bates, publisher of the State Press, walked into the office of the insurance firm of Rector - Means & Rowland, located at 419 Center street. After stating his mission, he was directed to a Fred R. Giles, a representative of the firm. Mr. Bates was courteously received. He discussed insurance for air travel with the representative. After satisfying himself that the coverage was sufficient and the premium was quite a saving from regular trip policies, Mr. Bates stated that he would take the coverage for Mrs. Bates since her travels are heavy at the present. Mr. Giles assured him that he could write the coverage immediately - - just a matter of minutes - - and it would be effective.

Mr. Giles filled out the application with Mrs. Bates as the insured, and Mr. Bates, the beneficiary. He then left his desk with the expression of an insurance salesman who had just sold an unsolicited prospect a seldom called-for policy, only to return with an "I just can't do it expression." Mr. Giles told Mr. Bates that I will mail you the policy and you will have it tomorrow morning. He was just as convincing as the politician from Greasy Creek.

To make it more puzzling for the representative, Mr. Bates offered to pay the premium while in the office. It was refused with the excuse that "we will bill you."

The next morning, Mr. Bates received a letter, which he hadn't anticipated. The letter stated that the firm regretted that it could not issue the accident policy on Mrs. Bates.

Mr. Bates decided to see what kind of a ridiculous statement that could be made to support the firm's refusal for not issuing the policy. He was told that Mr. Means passed on it and decided it too great a risk. Mr. Bates asked did his firm consider that a Negro passenger aboard a transport plane constituted more of a hazard than a white passenger? He was told by Mr. Giles that it did in Mrs. Bates' case.

Mr. Bates said that he agrees with Voltaire when he said, "Prejudice is the reasoning of fools." Yet he consoled himself over the fact that insurance vendors found at travel stations are maohines instead of human. If they were human they would probably display prejudice, and discriminate.

North Little Rock Decides To Turn Park Over To Group

Wld p5

38a

Ark

B'ham Ala.

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—What started out last week as a discussion between a group of Negroes and the city parks and recreation committee on leasing of a swimming pool in Sherman park to Negroes, ended with the commission creating a Negro board and authorizing it to operate not only the swimming pool, but the entire park as well.

Originally, the meeting had been called to discuss leasing the pool to some Negro organization, but the idea of transferring authority to a board, with representatives of several groups, was adopted as a better plan. The park is patronized by only by Negroes. The pool and a softball diamond are the only improvements in the park.

Chairman of the board is Bishop O. L. Sherman, for whom the park was named. Bishop Sherman heads the 13th AME district, which comprises Arkansas and Oklahoma. Vice Chairman is Roland A. Smith.

Sat. 5-3-58

Other members are Rev. M. S. James, president, North Little Rock Civic league; E. E. Benton, board chairman, East End Boys club Boyce Johnson and Mesdames Marie Dunn, Mary Ray, Effie Holman and Rosa Ruffin.

Mrs. L. C. Bates Refused Air Travel Insurance

Advocate p1

38a

Little Rock, Ark., May 5.—The State Press, which is published here by Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bates, disclosed in a headline story last week that Mrs. (Daisy) Bates, who edits the paper and who spearheaded the integration of Central high school, had been refused insurance for an air trip she was about to take.

Bates said he had gone to the insurance firm of Rector-Means & Rowland, at 19 Center St. and was "courteously received" until he had filled out the application with his wife as the insured and himself as the beneficiary.

The salesman's face changed expression, he said, and he refused to accept payment of the premium. The following morning Mr. and Mrs. Bates received a letter from the firm stating that it could not issue the policy on Mrs. Bates.

Calling into the office, Bates said he was told that the head of the firm had decreed that Mrs. Bates was "too great a risk." This was not the usual policy toward Negroes, but applied only to the woman civil rights leader, the firm spokesman said.

Bates said his wife's travels are "heavy" at present and he had sought the coverage since the premium was a saving from regular policies.

He said his wife would insure through the mechanical vendors in the travel stations.

B3

38 Ark

Sat 5-10-58

Says Faubus Win To Damage U. S.

LONDON — (UPI) — One of Britain's best-known experts on American life warned that Arkansas Gov. Orville Faubus's reelection "is bound to have the worst possible effect abroad."

Don Iddon, veteran New York correspondent of the Mass-circulation London Daily Mail, said, "The Russians will not fail to exploit it."

38a

Defender

So far, however, Moscow's propaganda voices have not taken up the Faubus theme, a main line of Soviet attack at the time of the Little Rock riots.

p1

With the rest of Europe, the Kremlin was preoccupied with the Middle East and summit preparations.

Chicago

Sat. 8-9-58

REJECTS IN ARROGANCE

"The South . . .", wrote Iddon from New York, "has rejected with arrogance the law of the land which would permit colored children to attend schools with white children.

"And The South, in my judgment, will continue to say no' to all the laws of men and the efforts of the Federal government to a gradual ending of racial segregation. . .

"The Faubus victory — it was really an avalanche — is a brutal slap at the President's authority, but, paradoxically, it also places a burden on the opposition, the Democratic party. . .

ASIA—AFRICA

"The Faubus victory in the primary election sets the pattern for all South States. . . (it) is bound to have the worst possible effect abroad, particularly in Asia and Africa. . .

"The Little Rock riots were a blow to American prestige in many parts of the world. But the Faubus victory last week was an open wound."

Other British newspapers gave brief accounts of the Arkansas results but so far their editorial columns were dominated by comment on the Lebanese election, Summit Preparations and local issues.

The Communist party's London Daily Worker ignored the Little Rock story.

Ark. segregation hinges on his measure, he says

38a

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Jim Johnson, a segregationist here making another bid for public office, told the Capital Citizens Council last week that if his amendment was not passed, Arkansas would lose out to integration.

Meanwhile, miles away in Magnolia, Ark., gubernatorial candidate Chris E. Finkbeiner held a question-answer session with a dozen colored leaders who questioned him about his feelings toward the NAACP.

Afro

p7

Johnson, defeated trying to become state attorney general and later whipped by Orval Faubus for governor, has authored an amendment that would:

Baltimore

Md

Allow school districts to hold elections to recall school board members; tighten voting restrictions; provide for the possible closing and sale of schools integrated without a electors and establish a states majority approval of qualified electors and establish a states rights commission.

Sat

7-12-58

Johnson seeks to become an associate justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court. He became aroused over the segregation issue shortly after he was beaten for attorney general.

* * *

FINKBEINER was asked in a conference with colored leaders how he felt about the NAACP. His reply was:

"It is not doing what at the present time I think is good for the state of Arkansas. Any particular effort to push a situation that's already strained can't possibly bring about any harmony."

When would be the "right" time, he was asked. "Nobody has the answer," was his reply. Though evasive in his response, Finkbeiner declared:

"I would never do anything contrary to the courts if I'm elected governor. I believe in doing things the American way."

Better than 40 per cent of the population of the south Arkansas city of Magnolia is colored.

38a 1958 ARKANSAS MRS. DAISY BATES ✓

Daisy Bates, Husband May Move to Detroit

Courier P. 9 Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 6-28-58

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—L. C. Bates, and his courageous wife, Daisy, co-publishers of the Arkansas State Press and leaders in the fight for school integration in their home city, find it necessary to move to Detroit, where a friend has promised them employment. The Bateses explained that white boycotts and apathy on the part of Negroes may force them to halt publication of their once-prosperous newspaper.

Mrs. Bates L. C. Bates

Despite being pledged to "never drop our fight for complete integration," the Bateses are uncertain whether they'll be able to witness the culmination of their dreams from Little Rock.

Describing the efforts of the White Citizens Council and other pro-segregationist groups to drive her and her husband out of Little Rock, Mrs. Bates said:

"They've cut the circulation of our paper to its lowest point; they've frightened most of our advertisers away from us. They've intimidated our dealers; they've done everything they can to put us out of business.

"Just last week, they asked the Federal Court to put off further integration—or even the continued integration of the nine children who were admitted to Central High School last September—until 1961, although their own program of gradualism called for the complete integration of all Little Rock schools in 1963.

"They hope, of course, in the meanwhile to drive the Bates family out of Little Rock. They feel that without us and our newspaper the whole thing will be dropped."

A liquor advertiser whose advertisement had appeared in the State Press for just two weeks seemed to have heard from the Little Rock White Citizens' Council.

According to Mr. Bates, the ad agency called and canceled the contract. "I can't say that it was a novel experience," Mr. Bates said." We have lost all of our major local advertisers since we supported the Supreme Court decision on segregation four years ago. Our national advertisers—those who count their Southern patrons—have fallen one by one.

"We had hoped that two national contracts recently signed would signal a change for the better, a determination of American companies to follow the American way. But apparently we were too optimistic.

"Well, they've given us the choice of giving up the fight for integration or of moving out of town. We've never compromised on our right for the 17 years we've published the State Press, and it's too late to begin now."

Friends of the dedicated pair are hopeful that such organizations might place small advertisements in the State Press to make up for the $10,000-a-year advertisements the paper has lost in the last six months.

In Brooklyn, a spokesman said: "If only the Negro churches of Brooklyn alone would take out a $10-a-week ad in the State Press, the Bateses might be able to make it."

Daisy Bates Hanged in Effigy!

38a Courier P. 2 Sat. 7-26-56 Pittsburgh Pa.

CAMDEN, Ark. (ANP)—An effigy of Mrs. L. C. Bates was found hanging from a tree on the Ouachita County courthouse lawn. Mrs. Bates is president of the Arkansas branch of the NAACP and is the wife of the publisher of the State Press, a Negro weekly newspaper which has been waging a fight against segregation in the Arkansas public schools.

A sign that hung across the effigy's chest read "Old Daisy Bates, Ike's best friend." Deputy Sheriff Charles Gillespie said it was the second effigy of Mrs. Bates found here in two days. He said he removed one Wednesday from a rural mail box. The second effigy had a face made of a rubber mask and was dressed in hoop skirts. It was found by passersby, Gillespie said.

38a 1958

ARKANSAS

REPRESENTATIVE BROOKS HAYS
DEMOCRAT- ARKANSAS
PRESIDENT- SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

Rep. Hays Urges 'Rule of Law'

Constitution

By FRANK WELLS

Efforts other than "governmental or legalistic" will eventually solve the race situation in the South, a Little Rock congressman who was defeated for reelection by a segregationist writein candidate said here Wednesday.

Atlanta, Ga.

Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark) was in Atlanta to address the Georgia Baptist Convention meeting here.

The convention is meeting at the First Baptist Church.

Rep. Brooks Hays

Rep. Hays said that he may be more effective as a moderator when he gives up his congressional office in January. "I can be unhibited in politics now," Rep. Hays said.

11-13-58

P. 1

WON'T RESIGN

Rep. Hays told the convention Wednesday night, "I am your president and I will be your president." His statement was in apparent answer to a group of Mississippi laymen who asked that Hays resign as president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

The Mississippi laymen, who have no official connection with the Mississippi Baptist Convention, charged Wednesday that "recent publicity incident to your campaign for reelection was most distasteful to Southern Baptists. . . . We believe you have outlived your usefulness as president of the Southern Baptist Convention and urge your immediate resignation."

TELLS MORE

Rep. Hays was good-humored during the questioning by newsmen. When he entered the press room, he quipped: "Here's the lame-duck congressman from Arkansas."

Later he said that he wanted to tell newsmen more about the Baptist organization. "Of course one Baptist can't speak for 9,000,000 Baptists," he said, then paused. "Fact is, one Baptist can't even speak for two Baptists."

Constitution

One of the radio newscasters asked him if he had time to explain his views on segregation. The Baptist lay leader came back with, "Have you got time to listen?"

Atlanta, Ga.

He then explained that he was a Southerner, "raised in the South and nurtured in Southern traditions." He said that he believed that the Supreme Court decision of 1954 tended to cancel out many gains made by Negro citizens in gaining acceptance for their race.

RULE OF LAW

11-13-58

"But I believe in the rule of law. I am a constitutionalist," he continued. "We must work out differences with the Negro minority with no bitterness or rancor. If the Supreme Court's edict is immediately and rigidly applied there will inevitably be strife and discord. A lawful means of moderating must be found."

Rep. Hays commended the City of Atlanta for being a "pioneer in good race relations."

He said he did not think the people of Little Rock had decided what they will do as a permanent solution to the school question. He said he knew of no private school plan for Negro students in Little Rock similar to the one under which white students are now studying.

"I can cheerfully accept my defeat," Rep. Hays said of the recent elections. "However, procedures in elections are important."

He told of how his opponents, apparently backed by Gov. Faubus, used "stickers" — gummed pieces of paper with the segregationist's name imprinted — to build up the write-in vote which defeated Rep. Hays. His opponent was Dr. Dale Alford, a member of Little Rock's school board, and formerly of Atlanta.

Rep. Hays also told of how circulars showing him seated by two Negroes were distributed in the short campaign before the general election. "The picture was made at a convention—you might even call it a segregated convention—of Negro Baptists in Chicago," Rep. Hays explained. "I went to the convention on invitation as a lay leader of the Baptist church, but I never had the time to put all such facts before the voters of Little Rock."

Rep. Hays is president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

He said that he did his best not to exploit his Baptist office in his campaign for office. "I do not believe anyone entering politics should be denied his normal religious outlets, but I deplore anyone who exploits religion in a political campaign," Rep. Hays said.

Rep. Hays said that he won the primary by 15,000 votes "while the administration (Faubus) was keeping its own fences mended. After the primary they had time to turn and use their influence against me. It was a political Pearl Harbor."

He said that he had never regretted his actions when he arranged for a conference at Newport, R.I., between President Eisenhower and Gov. Faubus. "If it had not been for the conference, the situation now might be even worse."

RAPPED IN MISSISSIPPI

Florida Baptists Back Rep. Brooks Hays

Montgomery Advertiser

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Florida Baptists Thursday gave a vote of confidence to Rep. Brooks Hays, president of the Southern Baptist Convention, whose resignation has been asked by a laymen's group in Mississippi.

Montgomery Ala.

The 1,200 messengers (delegates) attending the annual meeting of the Florida Baptist Convention unanimously approved a resolution expressing "appreciation for the able and Christian statesmanship of the Hon. Brooks Hays."

Fri. 11-14-58

The Rev. O. E. Burton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Clearwater, introduced the resolution on the heels of news that the Baptist Laymen of Mississippi had stated Hays "had outlived his usefulness."

P. 3 A

The laymen's organization, which has no connection with the Mississippi Baptist Convention, wired Hays that "publicity incident to your campaign for re-election (to Congress) was most distasteful to Southern Baptists."

Hays, who has taken a moderate approach to racial matters, recently was defeated for re-election by a segregationist write-in candidate.

He said in Atlanta Wednesday he has no intention of giving up his church post.

He said court orders must be obeyed no matter how distasteful they might be to those affected. He said extremism would lead only to "disaster and frustration" and "keep our public schools closed."

P. 32

Mr. Hays also said that he had no thought of resigning as president of the Southern Baptist Convention—as demanded by some Baptist laymen—because those seeking his ouster had no official standing.

HAYS FAVORS SHIFT IN SCHOOL RULINGS

N.Y. Times
N.Y. N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (UPI) — Representative Brooks Hays, Democrat of Arkansas, said Sunday that he hoped the Supreme Court would alter its school integration decision as a result of the situation in his home town of Little Rock, Ark.

Tues 11-18-58

But Mr. Hays, who was defeated for re-election because of his moderate stand on the racial integration dispute, said that if the high court refused the South must find ways to adjust to the ruling without disrupting its existing social patterns. His remarks were on a filmed television program on a New Orleans station.

P. 22-C

Churchmen Hail Little Rock Victim

Florida Baptists Give Arkansan Confidence Vote

Journal-Guide

MIAMI, Fla. — Rep Brooks Hays (D-Ark.), who was recently defeated for re-election to Congress, is winning the plaudits and vote of confidence of Baptists and other groups because of his honesty and Christian statesmanship on the integration issue.

Norfolk, Va.

The congressman, who is president of the Southern Baptist Convention, has won the praise at least two groups which he has addressed since the Nov. 4 election. Delegates at the Florida Baptist Convention here last week gave a standing vote of confidence in the congressman for "his able and Christian statesmanship" displayed as president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Sat. 11-22-58

THE ACTION came in reply to a demand by Baptist laymen in Mississippi that Mr. Hays resign because of his moderate stand on integration. Mr. Hays was defeated by Dr. Dale Alford, the segregationist member of the Little Rock school board.

P. 11

Mr. Hays has won high praise among some Baptist leaders for his attitude on the election results. He commented on politics at Virginia Beach recently where he addressed delegates at the Baptist General Association of Virginia. He said:

• • •

"IF YOU LOSE your job, so what?" He added what pleasure is there in holding a job if you do it by diluting convictions or by the route of expediency with a step by step rationalization?"

Mr. Hays said he subscribed to the philosophy of Edmund Burke, the British statesman, who believed that an office holder's first duty was to his conscience, not to the electorate. He said:

• • •

"IF ON grave issues the representatives yields to the mood of the moment when he knows it to be against the interest of the people, there can be no progress. He said this was the Burke philosophy.

While Baptist groups in Alabama have joined the group of Baptist laymen in Mississippi in demanding that Mr. Hays resign as president of the Southern Baptist Convention, the congressman is sticking to his position and his views. He said last week at Virginia Beach that he had no plans to resign. He was given an ovation for that statement.

• • •

THE Mississippi group telegraphed Mr. Hays "You have outlived your usefulness as president of the Southern Baptist Convention" in their demand that he resign.

The congressman got support from the Georgia Baptist Convention on Wednesday last week. He said the Mississippi group was in the minority in their thinking.

Referring to the integration issue in Little Rock while at Virginia Beach, Mr. Hays said "our colored friends are moving through a tunnel and want to see light again. His advice was that people should work together in comradeship "Let no man be demanded if he seeks **to build bridges of better understanding" between races," he urged.**

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME

Hays Urges Christian Unity In Virginia Parley Speech

Montgomery Advertiser

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., (AP) —Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark.) Wednesday urged delegates to a statewide Baptist meeting to practice Christian unity.

"Christians have much work to do in these distraught times," the Arkansas legislator told the Baptist General Assn. of Virginia. Hays, president of the Southern Baptist Convention, received an enthusiastic welcome from the 1,500 delegates at the association's annual meeting.

"I love the state of Virginia," Hays said. "It reminds me of Arkansas. This is a family talk. I want to tell you about the Southern Baptist Convention. I shall not discuss the interracial question.

"I was glad I was elected as president of the Southern Baptists in spite of my being a congressman. I do appreciate the thousands of messages that have come to me since my defeat for reelection. It has been 25 years since I have been defeated."

Hays drew laughter when he said "I am now in a position to give my full time to the Southern Baptists for the next six months."

Hays was introduced by Dr. Bruce Price, pastor of First Baptist Church in Newport News. Dr. Price said Hays is "bruised but his head is unbowed and he loves the people even though he was defeated."

Hays was preceded on the program by Dr. Monroe Swilley, pastor of Second Ponce De Leon Baptist Church, Atlanta.

Montgomery
Ala.
Dec 11-58
P. 3A

Arkansas Businessmen Watch Segregation Storm Warily

The trouble Governor Faubus has kicked up in Arkansas over schools and integration has attracted worldwide attention. But has it kept wary businessmen from opening new plants in the state? Relman Morin, Pulitzer Prize winning newsman who has reported the crucial events in Little Rock now assesses their impact on the region's economy.

Ark

By RELMAN MORIN.

News & Observer

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—How has the battle of Little Rock, with all its pain and frustration, affected business conditions in Arkansas and the state's drive to attract new industry?

Statistically, the answer seems to be "not at all."

Raleigh, N.C.

Many economic barometers—employment and unemployment, payrolls, department store sales, bank debits — indicate a very healthy condition.

The record for the state as a whole, in the year since the riots at Central High School, is good. As for Little Rock itself, an economist says:

"Little Rock never had it so good."

Sun. 11-23-58

The economic boxscore, however, may not be the whole story. For two reasons:

Big Questions.

1. Some of the latest available figures were compiled before Gov. Orval Faubus closed the four Little Rock high schools. Since then, anxiety about the future has increased, markedly. Will the trouble spread to other parts of the state? Will Little Rock teachers have to go elsewhere to work? Will students have to transfer to schools outside Arkansas?

2. The Little Rock plan for integrating the schools moves into its second phase—the junior high schools — in 1960. Three years later, it is scheduled to embrace the elementary schools. Does this mean a recurrence, on a bigger scale, of the disturbances that swirled around Central High School? Will parents with small children be likely to move to Arkansas if there are to be years of racial strife?

The answers to these questions probably depend on what comes next in the struggle . . . so highly charged with passion now . . . over admitting Negro children to all-white schools.

"I will never open the public schools as integrated institutions," says Gov. Faubus.

"I would rather see the public school system in the South abolished than see it integrated," said Mrs. Margaret Jackson, segregationist leader, in a conversation with this reporter.

No Retreat.

Yet the U. S. government shows no signs of retreating from its position on integration. Nor does the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

So the Arkansas businessman, and the group working to bring new industry into the state, confront the question:

"If this deadlock is not resolved, what will it do to business and development in another year?"

They have some figures for the period since September 1957, when the Little Rock riots occurred. These are generally encouraging. For example:

New jobs—The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, reporting for the year ended last July, announced 63 new industries and 28 expanded plants in Arkansas. Total jobs created, it said, were 8,527.

Manufacturing employment—The state total began dropping in September 1957, hit a low point in February of 1958, and has now climbed back almost to the last-year figure, the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce reported.

Little Rock — Manufacturing employment in Little Rock itself reached an all-time high, the chamber reported last June 30. "It is one of 12 cities in the nation to show an increase over 1957 in a report released by the U. S. Dept. of Labor," the chamber said.

The 12 cities, in order of percentage increases, were listed as Sacramento, Calif. 20.13, Albuquerque, N. M. 11.71, San Jose, Calif. 7.34, Little Rock 7.32, Tampa, Fla. 6.62, Boise, Idaho, 5.55, Westchester County, N. Y. 5.09, Fargo, N. D. 5, Miami, Fla. 4.61, Salt Lake City 2.69, Seattle 1.90, Topeka, Kan. 1.67.

Bank debits—Little Rock was the only one of the "six largest centers" in the Eighth Federal Reserve District to show an increase in July, this year, compared with July 1957. It was up three per cent. Three of the six showed increases for July over the previous month. The Little Rock figure was seven per cent.

Dept. store sales—The Federal Reserve figures for Little Rock showed the same level for Sept. 27 as for Jan. 1, 1958. During the same period, the Federal Reserve said, St. Louis dropped two percentage points, Louisville three, and Memphis, three.

The figures on new jobs and new or expanded industries announced by the AIDC, showed an 18 per cent drop from the previous year's total.

Was that because of the trouble over the school?

"There's no way in the world to estimate it," said William P. Rock, executive director of the AIDC. "If anybody can tell us what the effect of the recent recession was on the industrial program, then we could estimate the effect of the racial troubles."

There is another aspect.

A number of firms were in various stages of negotiation with the development commission, possibly leading to the establishment of new plants in Arkansas.

"Some decided to go to some other state," said an AIDC executive. "There are any number of reasons—other than the racial situation here—that may have impelled them to decide against an Arkansas site. All you know is that they didn't come here. You seldom can find out why."

This reporter queried some firms around the country which according to Arkansas sources, had been considering locating plants in the state. Only one indicated that the race problem in Arkansas may have influenced the decision against going there.

"Possibly the greatest reason," a Detroit executive said, "was the reluctance of key personnel to move. I don't know to what extent the racial controversy figured in this reluctance."

Others gave varying reasons for deciding on other states—but the battle over the schools was not among them.

Everett Tucker, manager of the Industrial Development Division of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, said:

"Of course, the trouble over the schools has hurt us. I have some written comments and reports on it from businessmen who might have brought plants to Arkansas."

Tucker said, however, that the reports were given to him on the understanding they would not be made public.

"People just don't expand during recession," said Winthrop Rockefeller, chairman of the AIDC. "I can't tell what influence integration trouble have had on industry."

Gov. Faubus has accused the federal government of using various methods to penalize him, personally, and the people of the state, generally, for the refusal to integrate Little Rock schools.

Among them, he said recently, was an effort to cripple the state's industrial development plan. "I am happy to say it failed," Faubus said.

"There were contacts by certain people in Washington who had connections with the national administration. They wanted letters to be written to businessmen here saying Arkansas would lose prospective industries unless the integration fight stops.

"We have some of those letters."

Arkansas' Rockefeller: Business Is Wary

A New York millionaire, Winthrop Rockefeller, is chairman of the Arkansas Industrial Development Committee. He says he can't tell what effect the state's segregation troubles have had on his group's efforts to attract industry.

Rockefeller, who moved to Arkansas several years ago and became a gentleman farmer, was named industrial development chairman by Governor Faubus.

He has been spending less and less time with Arkansas politicians and more and more with his prize bulls since the Little Rock crisis, but he has continued to receive Faubus' support despite his public criticism of the governor's handling of the segregation crisis.

When other governors asked Faubus at a meeting how to go about getting a Rockefeller for industrial promotion, Faubus replied: "I don't know but keep your cotton-picking fingers off mine."

'Rocks now but dynamite next,' she is warned

By EDWARD PEEKS

38a Ark

WASHINGTON

"The other night they threw a big rock through the window and said, 'Rocks this time, but dynamite next.' "

The speaker was Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, describing the stepped-up attacks by mobsters against her home.

Afro-American

"Friends, if you never had to sit up with a gun in your hand, I hope to God you never will," she told more than 800 persons Friday night at Metropolitan Baptist Church.

P. 1

She said Little Rock mobsters kept her and her husband, L. C. Bates, up practically all night Thursday.

Baltimore, Md.

"I HAVE a stack of rocks and bricks that they threw into the windows and against the door," Mrs. Bates said.

She stated that she could have shot one of the terrorists during the attack.

"I saw this person with hate and bitterness on his face and a picture of Governor Faubus flashed through my mind. I recalled that he had said blood would flow.

Sat 10-18-58

"I told myself," she continued, "I will have to live with myself and I will not let them make a murderer of me."

* * *

THE AUDIENCE gasped at the words of the speaker, who was sponsored by the District Council of Baptist Men, an auxiliary of the Baptist Convention of the District of Columbia and vicinity.

She quoted a Little Rock police official as saying, "Mrs. Bates, we'll do what we can, but we can't put a man out there to watch you all the time."

In recent weeks, she and her husband haven't had the money to keep a private guard round the clock at their home, Mrs. Bates said.

The audience applauded when she said all but one parent of the "Little Rock Nine" declared "This is our fight. We are going to remain here."

* * *

MRS. BATES said all Americans must realize that the time has come to put Christianity into action.

"I don't want you here in Washington to feel too secure and smug," she said. "You still have Eastland and they are trying to send a lot more up here like him."

She called upon colored Americans to register and vote, support the NAACP and stand together.

"We have been a patient people to the point of gulibility," Mrs. Bates said. "The time has come, friends, for unity and purpose of action, not only for colored people, but for all who believe in civil liberties."

* * *

THE SPEAKER was presented by Bishop Smallwood Williams, who described her as one who "has achieved greatness."

The Rev. E. C. Smith, Metropolitan pastor, brought laughter and applause when he told the audience:

"If we have to go to war over this school situation, I'm going to tell the brethren here that I got to go. I'm going to put a gun on my shoulder and go."

Special soloist was Mrs. Arnetha Jones who was accompanied by Miss Naomi Martin.

OTHER participants were Dr. Frederick E. Ressig, Council of Churches National Capital Area; the Rev. Andrew Fowler, Baptist Convention of the District.

William A. Ryles, Baptist Men; David E. Penn, the Rev. Jerry Moore, and Fred A. Ball, who presided.

Little Rock Board: 3 Segregationists, 3 Moderates; Can You Tell Which?

38a Ark

Journal-Guide Norfolk, Va.

A study in faces. These six men, three of them "moderates" and the other three "dedicated segregationists," have been elected to the Little Rock School Board at Little Rock, Ark.

Sat. 12-20-58

The "moderates," left to right top, are: Ted L. Lamb, Everett Tucker Jr., and R. H. Matson Jr.

P. 20

The "segregationists," left to right bottom, are Judge R. W. "Bob" Laster, Ben D. Rowland and Ed I. McKinley.

38a 1958

ARKANSAS

HARRY S, TRUMAN
Forme r- PRESIDENT USA

✓

Truman Has No Sympathy With Gov. Faubus

Call
Kansas City, Missouri

CHICAGO — (UPI) — Former President Truman said here Wednesday he was "not in sympathy" with Governor Orville Faubus and said he hoped the renomination of the Arkansas governor would not set back the Democratic party.

Aug 8-15-58

38a

"I think the action of the people of Arkansas at the polls was the result of a wave of sentiment and this nation ought not to be governed by hysteria," Truman said.

At a news conference preceeding a speech before the 60th Grand Aerie convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Truman called for a "common sense" approach toward the desegregation problem and said the situation "has to work itself out because the Constitution demands it."

"The segregation issue is very important because 60 to 70 per cent of the people in the world are people of color and very much interested in the segregation problem," the former President said.

38a 1958

ARKANSAS

REV. M.D. WILLETT
INDEPENDENT RELIGIOUS LEADER

Negro Preacher Blames NAACP For Race Crisis

Commercial Appeal

Special to The Commercial Appeal

FERRIDAY, La., Oct. 2.—The Little Rock integration crisis was brought about by "a few Negroes who wanted to make trouble," the chairman of the Dark Samaritans of America, a Negro group, said here this week.

P. 17

Rev. M. D. Willett, a Little Rock minister, said "the colored people have been misled" by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and this "has been causing trouble such as they've had at Little Rock."

Memphis

In talks to members of his race at nearby St. Joseph and Newellton Tuesday, the visiting evangelist said most Negroes agree with him that integration in the schools would be harmful.

Thurs. 10-3-57

He said he believes Negroes receive much better treatment in the South than they do in the North.

"In Michigan, from where I have just returned after a three months stay in which I made talks against forced integration of the schools, I find that my people are not treated nearly so well as they are in the segregated South," he explained.

Denouncing the "rabble-rousing of certain elements in Little Rock," he said, "Some Negroes have taken the Supreme Court decision on integration of schools and public transportation and made a money racket of it."

He said he had found it impossible to obtain radio time in Arkansas to present the "true message" to his people.

The minister, who was born at Woodville, Miss., also blamed Arkansas newspapers and radio stations for misrepresenting the "true picture" of the Little Rock crisis.

Negro Applauds Delay in Mixing

Times Picayune

DALLAS (AP)—A Negro visitor from Little Rock has praised the federal court decision postponing integration in schools of the Arkansas capital.

P. 45

M. D. Willett, an independent Negro religious leader holding a revival here, said many Little Rock Negroes look on the delay as being helpful in solving the integration problem.

6-22-58

"I am for equal opportunities for Negroes, but I am not for integration by force," Willett said.

38a 1958 ARKANSAS GOVERNOR FAUBUS ✓

Faubus Sees Blow to Party In Racial Bid

DALLAS, Jan. 11 (AP).—Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus declared today that efforts to woo racial minority votes may cost one party or the other the 1960 election.

Star. P. A-15

"There have been leanings in each major party to minority groups," he told interviewers. "It is possible—even probable—they may lean so far they'll lose the majority."

Jan 1-12-58

He did not say which party he thought might be the loser.

Gov. Faubus stopped here for lunch on a flight from Little Rock to Phoenix, Ariz., where he plans to spend a week, "mostly on vacation."

Washington D.C.

Gov. Faubus again called, as he did at home last night, a Little Rock address by Publisher E. Palmer Hoyt of the Denver Post "the judgment of another self-styled expert from afar about a situation with which he cannot be familiar."

Mr. Hoyt addressed the Arkansas Press Association and Gov. Faubus said 39 persons of the 550 present walked out during the dinner speech in which Mr. Hoyt deplored repercussions abroad from the Little Rock school situation.

38a

"If I hadn't been there they all would have walked out," Gov. Faubus told reporters here.

As for the outlook in the 1960 election, Gov. Faubus said he expected use of Federal troops at Little Rock's Central High School to be "a very important issue."

Ark-

"Most top political leaders are scared to face this issue," he added.

Whether it causes any rift in the Democratic Party between liberal elements in the North and the Southern faction, he said, "depends on the national leadership of the Democratic Party."

"Many Southerners are not going to be dictated to by a few self-styled leaders whom I term pseudo liberals," Gov. Fabus said.

38a 1958 ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS ✓

Law Schools Vote Censure Of Segregation

Proposal To Expel Members Is Voted Down

38a

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Assn. of American Law Schools voted 80-14 today to censure its members who refuse to admit qualified Negro students.

News & Courier

The action came at the final session of the organization's three-day convention.

A-3A

The association—with support from the Pacific Coast and most of the South—turned down a proposal to expel members who refuse entrance on purely racial grounds.

Dec 31-58

That proposition was rejected by amending the resolution to read "censure" instead of "expel." Dean Milton D. Green, Washington University, St. Louis, offered the amendment as "a compromise with which we can live."

Charleston, S.C.

He was supported by Dean Elvin R. Latty, Duke University, Durham, N. C., who observed "discrimination is unsound, unjust and un-Christian."

The session concluded with the installation of Erwin N. Griswold, Harvard, as president. Dean William L. Prosser, University of California, was named president-elect.

Named to the executive committee were Frank J. Trelease, Wyoming University, and Thomas W. Christopher, Emory University, Emory, Ga.

Law Group Votes To Censure Units Banning Negroes

38a Calif

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Sentinel p 1a

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Sat 1-4-58

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Parker urged to make L. A. tough to stay in

Tribune Los Angeles Calif

p. 2 Fri 1-24-58

Chief of Police William H. Parker was invited to make Los Angeles so hot for newcomers to Los Angeles that they won't stay here, yesterday in a session of the City Council Economy committee.

The invitation, which obviously implied Negroes, was extended by Bradford Trenham, a citizen member of the committee, a member of the California Taxpayers Association, long identified with various 'economy movements' in Los Angeles.

38a

Trenham told Parker, who was testifying before the committee on the need for more policemen, that the Chief of Police should take steps to discourage the migration of "people with handkerchiefs around their heads from down South."

Although Trenham did not identify the people he referred to by race, it was the consensus of opinion in the committee room that he referred to Negroes.

Chief Parker had been testifying on the growth of crime in the Pacoima district of San Fernando Valley.

The chief observed that 80 percent of the persons being arrested from criminal offenses in the Valley are Negroes.

It was at this point that Trenham made his remark about "people with handkerchiefs around their heads."

This statement was challenged by Councilman James C. Corman, who is not a member of the committee, but was attending the hearing.

Corman, who championed Fair Employment Practices legislation during the Council hearing earlier this month, told Trenham, "You can't build barriers in this country."

To this, Trenham added the injunction, obviously directed to Chief Parker, "You can build psychological walls."

Chief Parker made no comment on Trenham's suggestion.

Later in the day, Parker was caught in a newspaper and political crossfire when the daily papers fastened on his remarks before the committee about the "Mafia" operating in Los Angeles.

Councilman Corman objected to the implication that the "Mafia" is operating in the Valley, which is in his district, and said the problem there is caused more by juvenile delinquents than anything else.

The Council's Economy committee is chaired by Councilman Everett Burkhalter and 8th district Councilman Gordon R. Hahn is a member, as is Councilman Earl D. Baker. Hahn was not in the room at the time Trenham made his remark.

Tribune

p. 9

The Tribune made an effort late in the day to contact Trenham but was unable to.

Among Parker's other remarks, he warned the city officials the police is understaffed and there is no reserve force to deal with "unusual emergencies."

F 1-24-58

"I can see a lot of trends I don't like," he added.

"If things go on the way they are going we can become a second class city, another Chicago."

Parker said Pacoima is a "crime hot spot", and "there is a bad vice problem in the Valley."

38a Calif

The police chief said there is a danger "the Mafia will be putting men in the city council in 10 years."

He also warned, "The Costello mob is going to move in here."

:heads o1(-:-_if'3

Civil rights law successfully invoked

Afro American

P. 15

38a

SAN DIEGO, Calif (ANP)—Five San Diego area trailer parks have settled with a Marine Corps sergeant who brought suit against them because they had refused accommodations to his wife and himself.

Four of the trailer parks filed agreements with the California Superior Court that they would pay the plaintiff and his wife damages totaling $1,100, plus court costs.

Baltimore, Md.

A fifth defendant made an out-of-court settlement with the Marine sergeant and his wife.

* * *

SGT. JESSE TEVERBAUGH, a winner of a Silver Star and an instructor in the electronics school of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, had been transferred to San Diego from San Francisco.

Sat. 5-3-58

Sgt. Teverbaugh and his wife had sought accommodations for their trailer in 6 different trailer parks in the area. They were denied such accommodations because of their race.

After being turned down by each of the six different trailer parks, he finally obtained accommodations in another park through the cooperation of a white friend, who paid a month's rent in his behalf.

After suit was brought, one of the defendants settled out of court and 4 others settled in court by stipulation in which they agreed to pay the plaintiffs a total of $1,100 plus court costs. A complaint against a sixth trailer park is awaiting trial.

Donegan Denies Use Of Racial Epithets

38a

p. 23

CHICAGO—Swinging jazz p anist Dorothy Donegan has denied that she ever called a Lo Angeles lawyer a Klan membe and other uncomplimentary epithets.

Courier

The statement that she engaged in a name-called setto with the lawyer appears in the August issue of a monthly magazine published in Texas, Mis Donegan declared that "dealing in racial references is beneath me no matter how angry I may be. That statement is not true."

Sat

7-26-58

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frenetic Dorothy, long regarded as queen of the ivories, closed an SRO only engagement at the Sutherland Hotel and left immediately for a new engagement in Toronto, Canada.

38a 1958

CIVIL WAR CONFERENCE

At Gettysburg Conference

A 'Civil War' Waged With Verbs, Nouns

By **LEWIS J. ULEN**

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—The Civil War raged again at Gettysburg last week, but this time it was a war of men and words instead of men and bullets.

38a

The skirmishes of phrases took place in Christ Chapel on the Gettysburg College campus and was brought on by the second annual Civil War Conference.

The theme of the conference, which brought close to 100 historians, authors, lecturers and professors to the site was, "Why Did the North Win the Civil War?"

Courier

P. 13

IT WAS a three-day "battle" that took the guests and participants on a tour of the battlefields of Gettysburg and Antietam. The only casualties were the temporary ruffled feelings after T. Harry Williams-Boyd, professor of history at Louisiana State University, called Gen. Robert E. Lee a "great" general but short on "statecraft."

Pittsburgh Pa.

Williams was lecturing on the military leadership of the North and South.

Sat. 11-29-58

Clifford Dowdey, noted author, disagreed. He claimed that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was unable to defeat Lee in the campaign of 1864 despite great casualties.

He blamed poor politics as the cause of the South losing the war. He blamed the fall of Atlanta on the South's President Jefferson Davis, whom he called "the best friend the North ever had."

■

RICHARD N. CURRENT, head of the history and political science department at Women's College, University of North Carolina, thought the prime reason for the South's defeat was economic.

Dr. John Hope Franklin, chairman of the Brooklyn College's history department and the only Negro among the famous participants, said:

"The South was inferior in wealth, capacity to produce banking facilities, railroad mileage and countless other important economic considerations, terribly obvious in the years immediately preceding the Civil War. And some Southerners did not look these facts squarely in the face.

"Another important thing to remember is that the vast majority of Southerners were insisting that they occupied a position that was directly contrary to the facts. They were contending that they, the Southerners, could lick the North with one hand tied behind them, the Southerners!

"They lived in a dream world," Franklin said, "and if they needed him, God would come to their rescue. Since they never were in the running from an economic point of view, it can be argued that they were operating, for a spell, on sheer nerve, or will or spirit or steam, of which they had more than their share at the beginning of the war.

"The thing that pricked the Southern bubble of hope was the grim reality of their economic plight, that they did not see at first, but which gradually dawned upon them. I will only say that if there is such a thing as a major secondary cause, it was the loss of morale in the South . . . It was only after their spirit collapsed that the Southerners had the eyes to see that they never possessed the economic strength to defeat the North."

A note of fear was struck by many in that they were somewhat alarmed that history might repeat itself in the form of another civil war instigated by the current integration problems in the South.

Oh, daughters; oh, daughter!!

Afro American p.3.

Baltimore Md,

MARLBORO, Mass. — The Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), Wednesday, March 12 barred a German girl from its citizenship award.

The DAR ruled that 18-year-old Ilse Naujoks, who came to America six years ago from Germany, was ineligible for its Good Citizenship Award because she was not a U.S. citizen.

Miss Naujoks, a top pupil at Marlboro High School here, was nominated for the award by the school faculty and her classmates.

Sat 3-22-58

ROUNDLY DENOUNCED in past years for the racial discrimination the DAR refused the use of Constitution Hall, to Marion Anderson in April, 1939.

In 1945, the DAR barred pianist Hazel Scott from conducting a concert in the hall. The group allowed the Tuskegee Institute choir to sing in the hall in 1946, but permitted the concert to be given without [illegible]

"This action was taken to avoid setting a precedent."

* * *

THE DAR HAS BEEN vehemently criticized for its action by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and former President Harry S. Truman.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Pinchot resigned from the national DAR after the group barred Miss Anderson.

Thinking Out Loud

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

By RALPH MATTHEWS

Sat. 5-3-58

WASHINGTON

THE DAR AND THE RACE QUESTION

p 28

38a

Just what the requirements for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution are I do not know, but judging from the actions of the convention in Washington last week I would assume that one prerequisite is a complete ignorance of what the American Revolution was all about.

Almost by unanimous consent, the Daughters steamrolled resolutions condemning interracial marriages, blasting integration and demanding that the U.S. withdraw from the United Nations. There were other lesser resolutions all reflecting this same trend toward intolerance which is, of course, historic with this organization.

They will long be remembered for their barring of Marian Anderson from Constitution Hall which still has repercussions around the darker world. Many also will recall the furor caused in New Mexico when they withdrew their support from a school loyalty program because a little boy of Mexican extraction was permitted to carry the flag in a parade.

The present crop of resolutions are just a continuation of the standard practices of the body.

But let us assume that membership in the organization is based on the ability of the applicant to trace her lineage back to 1776. This too would hardly be a test of patriotism because the records show that there probably were as many fighting against freedom for the colonies as there were fighting for it. So much so that the outcome was greatly in doubt. If we scratched most of the present membership, we would probably find Tory blood flowing from their veins.

* * *

MANY OF us make much ado over the fact that the first blood shed in the Revolutionary War was that of a colored gentleman, Crispus Attucks who was shot down by the Red Coats on Boston Common, but I personally have never put much stock in this rather nebulous distinction for two reasons. First, if he got himself shot down before the war got under day it is doubtful that he could have made a lasting contribution toward the final outcome, and secondly it has never been clarified to my satisfaction whether Attucks was out there engaged in hors de combat or whether he was just out there rubbernecking, trying to see what was going on.

However, a more substantial basis for pride and feeling of participation can be found in the researches of David Aptheker whose treatise "The Negro in the American Revolution" goes a little deeper into the subject. Aptheker writes in part:

"Colored men, free and slave, where and when permitted to do so, played a conspicuous part in the armed forces of the Revolution.

"Much red tape had to be out before men of color, particularly the slaves, were allowed to contribute their services to the Revolutionary army, but the navy, such as it was, did not, apparently, pursue a Jim - Crow policy, and there are several references to colored members of the crews of the nation's infant sea fighters.

"It is certain that one of the seamen aboard the Connecticut brig having the ponderous name, 'Defence Colony Service' as early as the spring of 1776 was a colored man named George. At least three others, Peter, Brittain, and Daniel Peterson were in the crew of the galley 'Trumbull' during the summer of 1776.

"On the famous Captain David Porter's privateer "Aurora' were three black seamen all known by the then common name of Cato. Another called Cato Blackney served on the Massachusetts brigs 'Hazard Deane,' and 'Prospect' during 1778 and 1779. Another, named Caesar, also served aboard the 'Hazard."

* * *

JO BLACKLEY and his young son Samuel were in 1780, aboard the Massachusetts sloop "Morning Star." Another colored youngster who served as a powder boy in this baby navy, one James Forten, was later to acquire fame and fortune as the inventor of an improved mechanism for handling sails, and an outstanding leader in the Abolitionist movement.

"Other seamen like John Moore, Caesar Cambridge, Joshua Tiffany, Joseph Freeman, Thomas Sambo, and one listed simply as Ben's Freeman. served aboard the 'Alliance,' 'Roebuck,' 'Confederacy,' 'Racehorce,' and 'Adventure.'

"There are further scattered evidences of services rendered by colored men to the naval forces of the Revolution. Many members of the crews who manned the defensive coastal galleys of Georgia, for example, were colored.

A letter written by George Washington on July 26, 1779, to Major Henry Lee, also indicates the employment of colored, for Washington there states, "I have granted a Warrant of 1000 dollars promised the colored pilots." Finally, two acts of the Virginia legislature prove similar activities. That body on October 30, 1789, freed two, Jack Knight and William Boush, for having "faithfully served on board the armed vessels" of Virginia.

And on November 13, 1789, it purchased the freedom of Caesar, slave of Mary Tarrant of Elizabeth City, because he had "entered very early into the service of his country, and continued to pilot the armed vessels of this state during the late war."

"We, have all seen pictures depicting the Spirit of '76 with the gallant drummer and fifer swinging along, and other pictures of the poorly clad and under -, provisioned army of Washington bleeding and shivering at Valley Forge.

* * *

"BUT NEVER are we told that among the Americans who stirred their comrades' spirits with drum and fife were colored youth and that the snow of Valley Forge was reddened by black men's blood, as well as that of whites.

"Yet such are the facts. Concretely, for example, we know that the drummer for Captain Benjamin Egbert's company in New York City in March, 1776, was a slave known simply as Tom. And the fifer (sometimes taking a hand at the drum, too) for Captain John Ford's company of the 27th Massachusetts regiment was Barzillai Lew, native of Groton where he was born in 1743, and where his six - foot frame working at the trade of a cooper was a well known sight.

"Barzillai Lew drummed and fifed and fought his way through the Revolutionary War from almost the moment fighting began (he enlisted May 6, 1775), down to the day, some seven years later, when the arms were stacked.

"Black men suffered and shivered at Valley Forge. and at least one, Phillip Field, native of Dutchess County, New York, and soldier in Captain Pelton's company of the Second New York regiment, died there in that terrible year of 1778."

Aptheker's book which can be obtained from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York contains voluminous references to others who served and I would suggest that those bearing the names mentioned therein might trace their family trees and make application for membership in the DAR on the ground that it is easier to fight for reforms from the inside than out.

38a 1958

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

✓

DAR Barred From School In Award Tiff

Post + Times Herald
Washington DC
P. B10

MARLBORO, Mass., April (UP)—The annual Daughters of the American Revolution Good Citizenship Award no longer has a place in Marlboro schools because of a dispute concerning a 17-year-old German girl.

Thurs 4-10-58

The School Committee last night also voted to exclude the local DAR chapter from any official acts of the school department.

38a

Ilse Najuoks, a senior, won the balloting among students and faculty last month as the most deserving student for the DAR Good Citizenship Award. However, the award was revoked by the national organization after it was learned Ilse was not an American citizen.

Later the girl received a special award from the state, presented by Lt. Gov. Robert F. Murphy, and the DAR subsequently voted to give her special recognition.

The vote to exclude the local DAR chapter from official school activities was taken with the condition that the ban would hold "unless and until the situation is rectified."

Mayor Francis H. Kelleher, one of the seven school board members, proposed a motion, later adopted, that the local DAR group, the Gen. John Badger Chapter, be "absolved of any bad faith" in the incident because the national organization set up eligibility requirements for the citizenship awards.

Kelleher praised the local group's contribution throughout the years to civic activities, including assistance to underprivileged children.

28 downtown eating inns open to all in Delaware

Afro-American Sat. 1-18-58

Baltimore, Md.

WILMINGTON, Del. — While a resolution urging downtown hotels and restaurants to serve all Amercians, remains in the City Council of Baltimore, Wilmington lists 28 downtown places which have ended racial discrimination. They are:

Bus Center, Second and French Sts.; College Inn, Newark, Del.; Eckerd's Surburban Stores, DuPont Hgwy., Wilmington Manor; 2003 Concord Pike, Fairfax, Merchandise Mart;

Expresso Coffee Shop, 1003 Tatnall St.; Gamiel Bros. Delicatessen and Restaurant, 13 E. 7th St.;

H. L. Green Co., Inc., 5 and 10, 610 Market St.; Greenhill Restaurants, 2nd and Greenhill Ave., 4001 Market St., Newport Gap Pike. 3 E. 4th St; Hearn's Restaurant, 2008 Market St.; Hotel DuPont, 11th and Market Sts.; Hotel Rodney, 12th and Market Sts.;

Afro-American

HOWARD JOHNSON'S Restaurants, DuPont Hgwy and Hare's Corner, 4919 Governor Printz Hgwy., Concord Pike and Murphy Rd.; Hunter's Restaurant, Delaware Trust Building; Kennard's (Basement lunch counter) 617 Market St.; S. S. Kresge Stores, 611 Market St.; 8th and Market Sts.

Sat. 1-18-58

M. and M. Diner, DuPont Hgwy.; Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Front and French Sts.; Post Houses, 43rd and Market Sts., 105 N. Union St., Newark, Dela.; Reynolds Candy Co., 703 Market St.; Strawbridge and Clothier, Governor Printz Blvd. and Edgemoor Rd.;

Sun Ray Drug Stores, 208 W. 10th St., Merchandise Mart; Tourinns, Inc., DuPont Hgwy; United Cigar Store, 927 Market St.; Wanamaker's, 18th and Augustine Cut-off; Wilmington Dry Goods, 4th and Market Sts.

F. W. Woolworth Stores, 504 Market St., 9th and Market Sts., Merchandise Mart; YMCA Dining Room, 11th and Washington Sts., YWCA Coffee Shop, 10th and King Sts.

* * *

AT A MEETING last week the Hotel and Restaurant Division of the Delaware, Chamber of Commerce suggested that all eating places seriously consider ending jim-crow practices. The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce has taken no such action.

The body adopted the resolution at its annual meeting after the Committee for Fair Practices appealed to the group.

In its appeal, the committee noted the places that had already dropped color bars and opened their doors to all customers — pointing out that the new policy had worked well.

* * *

FOLLOWING THE appeal, the division adopted the resolution declaring it to be the sense of the meeting that non-discrimination in public eating places is desirable, suggestion that all such places drop racial bias.

The committee is composed of representatives of the Anti Defamation League of B'nai B'rth, Council of Churches, Catholic Interracial Council, NAACP, Wilmington Council of United Church Women and Delaware State Industrial Unions, AFL-CIO and United Auto Workers.

38a 1958 D.C.

V

Exclusion of Negroes Criticized by Bar Unit

Washington Post

By Morrey Dunie
Staff Reporter

Washington D.C.

A District Bar Association committee has strongly criticized the association's policy of excluding Negro lawyers and has urged the organization to admit qualified non-white attorneys.

38a

Sun. 8-3-58

In a report given last May but made public yesterday in the August issue of the Association's Journal, the Committee on Civil Rights declared:

D.C.

"The advantages of enhanced professional status, association and educational advancement w[illegible]ise from Bar Association mem[illegible] should be available to all qua[illegible]yers without discrimination because of race. But even more important than the loss inflicted on those excluded, and on their clients indirectly, is the injury to our Association and its members resulting from such exclusionary practices.

"Our claim of leadership in maintaining law, order and justice based on reason is nullified when we fail to apply these principles in our own membership policies. And so, when we exclude qualified lawyers on the basis of race, we lower the respect of all thinking people for lawyers and the law."

P.A 19

Since 1950 there have been six votes taken by the Association on whether the by-laws should be amended by striking the word "white" from membership requirements. One of these, an oral vote adopting the proposal in May, 1956, subsequently was declared void on procedural grounds. All of the other proposals failed to muster the necessary two-thirds majority.

Another vote on a similar proposal is scheduled for the Association's meeting Oct. 14.

Girl cadets charge snobbery at ball

P.1 Afro American

38a D.C.

WASHINGTON

Who is responsible for the policy which resulted in only white girls being invited this year to the annual ball for foreign cadets staged by the Civil Air Patrol at Bolling Air Base Tuesday night?

Balt.

This is the question being booted about on one side and ducked by officials on the other when it was disclosed that alman, was accused of beating a though there are 143 girls in the National Capital Wing, divided about 50-50 between the races not one of the colored members received an invitation to attend contrary to previous years.

The dance is sponsored annually by the CAP in this country as entertainment for the foreign cadets who come to this country under the International Air Cadet exchange program. Some 100 girls were selected as guests for the visitors.

They are from Europe, Canada, South America, Hawaii and Alaska.

Sat. 8-6-58

CAP denied that the absence of colored representation at the dance was in any way racial discrimination.

The lone colored attendant was Miss Patricia Fletcher, 17-year-old graduate of Immaculata, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fletcher, of 3601 10th St., NW.

Miss Fletcher said her invitation came from Cesar Cayo, a Peruvian cadet, with whom she had been corresponding and CAP took pains to let her know it was not inviting her.

"Mrs. mary Moore called to inform me of this," Patricia said.

Lt. Col. Moore, coordinator of women for the local wing, told the AFRO from her Bethesda, Md. home there was no distinction made in the selection of girls.

"From CAP headquarters I got a request to supply 100 dinner dates," she said, "and the girls were invited according to their request on a first come-first served basis."

We had girls at the dance from several states as well as the District which has always been the practice and I was delighted to have Pat participate, Mrs. Moore said.

* * *

MISS FLETCHER said she enjoyed herself at the dance and added, there were some 20 foreign cadets there without dates.

Afro

Civil Air Patrol's national office is housed at Bolling.

P.2

Project officer in charge of the dance was Air Force Maj. John McGill who reportedly asked for 100 white girls.

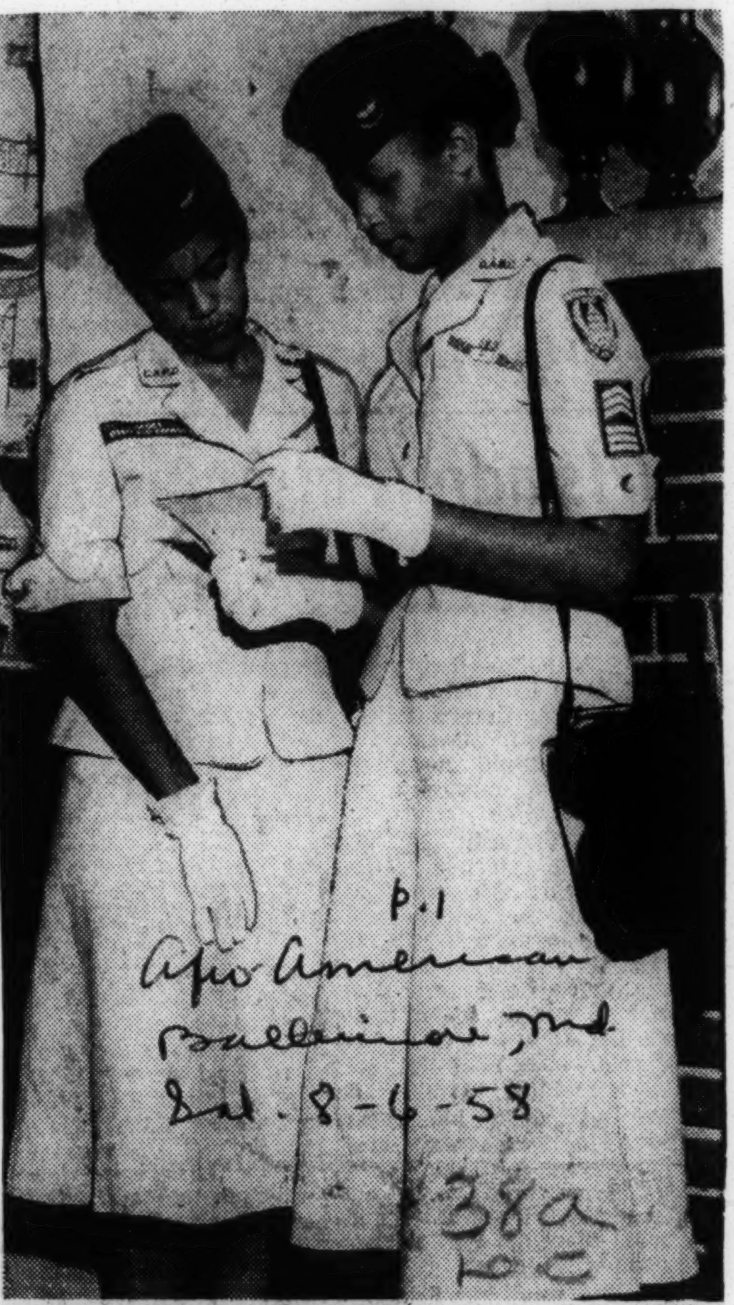
Sat 8-6-58

He was not available for comment nor was Maj. Gen. Walter Agee, national commander of CAP.

Joseph Donohue, commander of the local wing of CAP, said the dance was handled by national headquarters; we (the local wing) are completely integrated.

Some parents have expressed strong dissatisfaction over the manner in which CAP handled the situation.

Last year five-colored girl cadets went to the dance.



P.1
Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-6-58
38a
DC

WERE THEY SNUBBED?—Beryl Walden (left), 4913 Just St., NE. and Sue Houchins, 5708 14th St., NW, Washington, look over the invitations sent out for the Civil Air Patrol dance given in honor of international cadets at Bolling Field, Tuesday night. By some "unexplained" hapstance the invitation went to 100 white members of the CAP but not one was received by the colored members.

WILLIAM S. WHITE

Southerners Risked Senate Seats

Gore and Yarbrough Lauded for Valor In Breaking With Racial Tradition

Star
P. A 11
Washington
D.C.
Mon. 8-11-58

A high sense of national responsibility and tolerance—so high, indeed, as to set an example of quiet decency to more self-righteous and finger-pointing politicians from elsewhere—clearly is at work in the Upper South.

This is one of several great points emerging from the renomination in Tennessee of Senator Albert Gore on the heels of the renomination in Texas of Senator Ralph Yarbrough.

Both are by Southern standards dangerously liberal on the racial question. Both had been marked by the Southern Old Guard for liquidation. Both have won through without abandoning unpopular convictions—and they have won through with the overwhelming indorsements of their own people.

Both will now return to Washington for six more years of Senate service—since Democratic nomination in both Texas and Tennessee is as good as election—in seats not merely safe, but honorably safe.

A year ago four Southern Senators—Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Ralph Yarbrough of Texas, Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and Albert Gore of Tennessee—broke—right out in public—with an 80-year-old Southern tradition. They did more than consent to the first civil rights legislation for Negroes since Reconstruction days. They simply made this legislation possible—Johnson most of all as the powerful and astute Democratic leader of the Senate.

True, it was a bill far from satisfactory to the advanced liberals. But the point was that it was a bill, where eight decades had produced none at all.

This was an act of courage and statesmanship. It was nothing less in spite of the fact that each of the four has presumed or suspected presidential ambitions. For to each the presidency was at best a wholly improbable bird in a very distant bush, whereas what was being risked was a very real bird in hand—a Senate seat consciously placed in jeopardy.

38

Not many men in public life have shown more valor in our time. And these four had to face something more than the wrath of the Southern traditionalists at their rear. Constantly, too, they were sniped at from the flanks by some Northern liberals in both parties. These Northern liberals, complaining that the bill did not go [illegible] enough, cruelly harried the four who run all the danger for not running yet more danger.

And, as sometimes happens in any kind of battle action, those who most criticized these forward troops were taking no risk at all. It is not unbearably difficult to be for a "tough" civil rights bill in New York or Illinois. It is not intolerably hard for the supply officers back at the base to demand yet more counter-attacks of the combat officers who already are reeling in the heat and flame of the line.

Now, two of these valiant four have gone before their States and have won. It is two up and two to go. (Johnson and Kefauver stand again for re-election in 1960.)

What Texas and Tennessee have done far more nearly expresses the Upper South than what Arkansas has done in re-electing Governor Faubus—he who has fished in, rather than tried to calm the ugly waters of racial strife.

But even the outcome in Arkansas does not necessarily mean that the people there are absolutely unwilling for all time to accommodate the segregation issue. More nearly—though of course not completely — it means that they have reacted in anger to the shame and bitterness of seeing Federal troops patrol their capital city.

To understand this feeling is not to condone it. For the memory of other Federal bayonets—those of the occupation in the Reconstruction—still burns and scars below the Potomac. Whether it should or should not, still it does.

The results in Texas and Tennessee mean that moderate and responsible politicians can still live in the South, given half a chance. These results suggest that the advanced liberals in the North who really intend to assist the cause of racial equity will do well not to demand of these moderates acts of sacrifice amounting to instant and absolute suicide.

They suggest it is still possible to draw this country together, to bring the Old South back into the United States of America upon the backs of these moderates. But the moderates, the responsibles, in order to do the job must first of all be allowed to live in office. They have shown they can survive Southern extremism, even in the wake of Faubus in Little Rock.

They cannot, however, survive Southern and Northern extremism running at full pitch and all at once. And this is the lesson for the future for all who really wish to reach solutions, rather than strike attitudes, in the racial issue.

U. S. Employe Key Man—

D. C. Bar Assn. Admits Negroes On 19% Vote

38a 195

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

Birmingham
News
Birmingham, Ala.
Fri. 10-17-58
P. 11

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—A government employe today was credited as the man who successfully spearheaded a move Wednesday to admit Negroes to the District (of Columbia) Bar Assn.

The employe, Phineas Indritz, is the same man who took one and a half days off in January to listen to a Supreme Court case involving Alabama versus the NAACP.

Indritz won his battle last night with less than 19 per cent of the District Bar membership voting with him.

Of the 3100 active members, there were 807 present, with 583 of those voting to admit the Negroes.

Attempts by opponents to have the vote conducted by secret ballot failed. Indritz said today he doubted if a secret ballot would have changed the outcome.

However, in five past secret ballots, the motion to admit Negroes was defeated, the last one being made in June.

Wesley McDonald, a spokesman for the opponents, said today that a large percentage of the members present last night were government employes.

He said they were well organized and voted "enmasse" in favor of admission.

There are about 8500 lawyers in the district. An estimated 4500 of them work for the government. Indritz is a lawyer for the House Government Operations Committee.

McDonald said there have been discussions today as to whether oppoents will take the vote to court or whether there will be wholesale withdrawals from membership.

He would not predict if either of these events will materialize.

McDonald said he belives that his side lost because members knew the vote would be taken publicly.

They did not want to be embarrassed, he said, so did not attend the meeting.

Indritz, who led the successful fight, has been identified as a member of the National Council of American Veterans Committee, considered left-wing. He was an "official" guest at a May, 1956 banquet of the Americans for Democratic Action, another liberal group.

In January, when Indritz listened to the Alabama case in the Supreme Court, he dodged a Post-Herald reporter trying to learn his interest in the case.

Find Figure In Courthouse Square

38a

CAMDEN, Ark. — (UPI) — Arkansas sheriff's officers discosed they confiscated a burned effigy of a "black woman" which they found hanging on a civil war monument at Camden's courthouse square about midnight Friday.

Deputy Sheriff Charles Gillespie said a sign strung across the chest of the charred effigy read "Old Daisy Bates — Ike's best friend," and indicated it was the second such effigy found in Ouachita county during the past two days.

The sign was an obvious reference to Mrs. L. C. Bates, president of the Arkansas chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The effigy was viewed by hundreds of people returning from a rally for Gov. Orval E. Faubus. About 3,000 persons attended the rally, held at the city's fairgrounds.

Police, who refused to discuss the incident, said no investigation was planned.

Defender
P. 1
Chicago
Sat. 7-19-58

38a 1958

D.C.

District Bar Orders Vote On Negroes

38a D.C.

David G. Bress, president of the District Bar Association, announced yesterday the Association will take another vote this spring on whether Negroes should be admitted to membership.

Post 8-B-1

This will be the sixth vote on the subject since 1950. The decision to take it was made at a special meeting of the Association's Board of Directors. Bress said the Board had received a request for another vote.

Wed. 1-29-58

The Board will schedule a mail referendum for late May and early June. Voting blanks will be circulated to members with ballots for the annual election. It is expected the result will be announced at the Association's meeting on June

Washington

The precise issue in past balloting was whether the word "white" should be stricken from membership requirements.

D.C.

Between 1950 and 1956 there were three mail referendums in which a two-thirds majority needed to amend the bylaws was ont obtained. In May, 1956, a voice vote was taken and the then president, Charles S. Rhyne, ruled the amendment had been adopted.

38a

But the vote was set aside in District Court on the ground it did not conform to procedural requirements. The case was taken to court by half a dozen members.

D.C.

Last summer another mail referendum failed by 150 votes to change the bylaws.

Alexandria Cafe Named In Race Suit

Evening Star

Washington D.C.

Sat. 4-26-58

A suit aimed at cracking Virginia laws and customs of racial segregation in public eating places has been filed by a Washington Negro in Federal District Court in Alexandria.

p. A-24-A

The suit, filed Thursday by Charles E. Williams of 1329 Shepherd street N.W. against the Howard Johnson's Restaurant on Washington street, Alexandria, charges the restaurant refused to serve him because of his race.

38a

Mr. Williams alleges he went into the restaurant on April 20, was refused service by a waitress and that the manager told him in effect that "he was embarrassed to be required to exclude the plaintiff, but that he was helpless to do otherwise."

D.C.

The suit asks $500 damages each from the restaurant, the manager and a waitress.

The complaint also asks for a judgment that a restaurant near an interstate highway is a facility in interstate commerce and that for the restaurant to deny accommodations because of race or color is a violation of the United States Constitution

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Stormy Bar Session Again Rejects Negroes

Star p. A-21

Wed. 6-11-58

By PHIL THOMAS
Star Staff Writer

38a D.C.

In a stormy session punctuated by shouts, the District Bar Association last night rejected Negro members for the fifth time since 1950.

Washington

The association meeting at the Mayflower Hotel, also:

1. Elected Justin L. Edgerton as new president.

2. Refused to enact a measure calling for possible expulsion of members who plead the Fifth Amendment when asked about Communist Party affiliations.

3. Announced the setting up of a special committee to study insanity as a criminal defense, thus rejecting—for the present—a proposal to take a stand against the 1954 Durham decision of the United States Court of Appeals here.

Mr. Edgerton, whose election was announced after counting of mailed ballots, is a director of the Washington Board of Trade. He defeated Edmund D. Campbell.

Association members made Mr. Edgerton's election (by a vote of 1,145 to 852) unanimous by a voice vote. Nicholas J. Chase was elected first vice president.

Mail Ballots

The question of whether to continue restricting membership to "white" attorneys was settled through mailed ballots.

It failed to get the two-thirds majority required for changes of the association by-laws. The count showed 1,140 for and 810 against the measure. Four previous referendums have brought the same negative result.

At a meeting in May, 1956, admittance of Negro members was approved by a voice vote, but this was overturned by a District Court judge's decision of last year that proper parliamentary procedure was not followed when the vote was taken.

However, the matter will come up again in October.

Long Debate Threatened

A measure that threatened to bog down the meeting in endless debate was that calling for possible expulsion of members who may plead possible self-incrimination before Government bodies when asked about Communist Party membership.

This had been proposed as a bylaws amendment by the association's Un-American Activities Committee.

The measure seemed doomed from the beginning when David C. Bastian, association secretary, announced the organization's board of directors had just rejected the proposal.

Debate was then limited to 30 minutes after a motion to table was defeated, 139 to 133.

David Bress, outgoing president, announced the recommendation for a committee to study the defense of insanity in criminal trials here.

He said the board of directors had taken this action in rejecting a proposal by the Mental Health Committee that the organization take a stand that the Durham rule "does not provide adequate criteria upon which a jury can determine criminal responsibility where insanity is raised as an issue."

Other Officers

The rule requires a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity where a jury feels that a crime was committed by a defendant because he was suffering from a mental disease or defect.

Other officers elected last night are James C. McKay, second vice president; Mr. Bastian, secretary; Charles E. Smoot, treasurer.

Elected as delegates to the American Bar Association meetings are Mr. Bress, W. Cameron Burton, Richard W. Galiher and Thomas M. Raysor. New board of directors members are Myron G. Ehrlich, Jo V. Morgan, jr., Dudley G. Skinker, J. Harry Welch and James A. Wiley.

Thomas S. Jackson, John L. Laskey and A. Murray Preston were elected trustees of the association's research foundation.

JUSTIN L. EDGERTON
Elected

Negro Sues To End Curb By Bar Group

Washington Post

Washington D.C.

Fri. 6-13-58

A Negro member of the Bar of the District Court asked the Court yesterday to rule that the District Bar Association may not deny membership to lawyers on the basis of race alone.

p. 12 B

Charles E. Williams argued in his suit that the Association is a quasi-public organization. He said its activities are so intermingled with the administrative duties of the Court that it is not free to follow the policy of segregation which a private organization might choose.

38a D.C.

The Association, Williams argued, stands in the same relation to the Court as the political parties stood in relation to the State of Texas when the "white primary" was outlawed there in 1944.

In that case, the Supreme Court held that the primaries conducted by political parties are a part of the process of election. Therefore, it ruled, Negroes could not be denied the right to participate in primaries because of their race.

Williams said the Bar Association here helps the Court in the examination of new members of the Bar, in the prosecution of unethical conduct charges and in other administrative tasks. The Washington Bar Association, an organization of Negro lawyers, has never been received on an equal footing. The continued denial of membership to Negroes, Williams said, "reflects upon the dignity and integrity of this Court, and impairs the public confidence in the fair and impartial administration of justice . . ."

The Bar Association has rejected proposals to admit Negro members six times since 1950. The last vote was concluded earlier this week.

Williams, who lives at 1329 Shepherd st. nw., is an attorney for the Internal Revenue Service. He holds law degrees from Howard University and the Georgetown University Law Center.

Bar Group Seen Easing On Negroes

Former President Predicts End of Admission Ban

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

David G. Bress, who stepped down as president of the District Bar Association last week, predicted yesterday that the Association would vote to admit Negroes in the near future.

38a

The Association has voted on the admission of Negroes six times since 1950. It has rejected the admission in five

D.C.

mail referendums. The negative result of the most recent mail vote was announced last week.

Post and Times Herald

In May, 1956, a voice vote was taken at a meeting and the then president Charles S. Rhyne ruled the amendment had been adopted. But the vote was set aside in District Court on the ground it did not conform to procedural requirements. The case was taken to court by a half-dozen members.

P. B 1

Bress pointed out that another vote on the question is scheduled for Oct. 14. He predicted that if the vote is conducted at an open meeting, the proposal will carry by more than the two-thirds majority required. Bress favored Negroes admission and said he would work for it.

[illegible] 58

Bress, who was interviewed on the WTOP-TV program City Side, said he did not think a court could have any jurisdiction over who should be admitted to the Association. A Negro attorney asked District Court last week to rule that the Association may not deny membership to lawyers on the basis of race.

Bar Association Rejects Negroes

P. 10 A

Herald

WASHINGTON — (P) — For the sixth time since 1950, members of the District of Columbia Bar association have voted against admitting Negro attorneys.

Miami Fla.

A mail referendum produced 1,140 members in favor of deleting the word "white" from the bylaws and 810 against the change. A two-thirds vote was needed to make the change.

Lawyer Scores Racial Stand Of Bar Group

Post and Times Herald

N. Y. Congressman Withdraws Application to Practice Here

P. B 1

Mon. 6-23-58

A Democratic Congressman from New York fired a blast yesterday at Washington's segregated bar association and withdrew his application to practice before the group which excludes persons because of race, creed or color.

Washington, D.C.

District Bar. 38a

Rep. Herbert Zelenko, representing New York's 21st District under Liberal banners, also said he would introduce a bill today to deny use of Federal property to segregated groups.

Zelenko

In a letter to Bolitha J. Laws, chief Judge of the District Court for the District of Columbia, Zelenko asked that his application be admitted to practice before the District Bar be held in abeyance because:

- He has "just learned" that the District Bar's committee on Admissions and Grievances, is comprised solely of members of the District Bar Association.
- The District Bar Association, as a matter of record, excludes all but members of the "white race" from its membership.

Hits Race Discrimination

Zelenko wrote to Laws that "as a member of our great profession . . . I found it abhorrent to have my qualifications passed on by a Committee which emanates from a group which advocates race discrimination."

He charged that "certain facilities" of the District Court building available for private use by the District Bar Association, may be used by Negro lawyers only on payment of a fee.

The Congressman "vigorously protested" the use of any Government facility by any

In an interview, Judge Laws said Zelenko was only technically correct in his criticism of the Admissions and Grievane Committee. Its nine members, Laws said, are chosen because they are qualified lawyers. It is only incidental that they are also members of the segregated District Bar Association.

Fee Required at Library

Laws said judges, who appoint members of the committee, will continue to consider qualified Negro lawyers for committee membership.

The jurist said that he knew only of the District Court library as a facility used free by the District Bar Association and for which Negro lawyers must pay a fee.

The library volumes, valued at $150,000, he said, are owned by the Bar Association. All non-members must pay a small fee to use the volumes, Laws added, and Negro lawyers, since they are not members, must pay the fee.

This applied to women lawyers, too, he said, until they were made eligible to join the Association.

Ouster Linked To Racial Visit

Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

38a

CARMEL CHURCH, Va., July 3 (AP)—A white minister said today the fact he preached a sermon at a Negro church had something to do with his ouster as pastor of Carmel Baptist Church here.

But Robert E. Young, the chairman of the Carmel Church deacons, replied that the sermon at the Negro church "had no influence whatsoever" in the decision.

Fri. 7-4-58

P. 2 B

The minister, the Rev. C. D Ashby, was voted out of the pulpit of the Caroline County church by an 87 to 37 roll call of the congregation last Sunday. No reason was given in the ouster motion, submitted by the board of deacons.

The 185-year-old church has a membership of approximately 370.

State Sen. Thomas H. Blanton, Virginia Democratic chairman, is a member of the board. He told a reporter he sat in on most of the congregational meeting which considered the matter and said the question was "whether the people just wanted someone else."

Mr. Ashby said he was never told the reason for his removal but that apparently the deacons had been discussing it.

When asked by a reporter what he thought the reason was, the 44-year-old minister at first said, "I don't know, except that some were unhappy."

The reporter asked if any racial question was behind the action.

"I wish you hadn't said that. That does have something to do with it," Ashby replied. He then told of accepting an invitation to speak at an anniversary service of the Oxford Mount Zion Church, a Negro church near here, about six weeks ago.

"It was noised aboard, but they (the deacons) never said anything to me about it," Mr. Ashby said.

Foreigners Embarrassed When Refused Restaurant Service

38a D.C.

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) — Ten foreigners weekending in Washington had their trip dampened when two of them were refused seating in an Alexandria, Va., restaurant because they were colored.

Colored

P. 5

The incident occurred at the Dixie Pig Barbecue in Alexandria, at about 1:15 p.m. Friday as the group of civil servants training at the United Nations was returning from a visit to George Washington's home at Mount Vernon.

Afro

David E. Code of Ottawa, Canada, a member of the group, identified one as Yilma Hailu of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and the other as Yestroab Quartey, a resident of Ghana.

Thurs. 6-5-58

Code said the group left, "partly from shock and partly from not wanting to create an incident."

EMBARRASSING PICTURE

"We were very embarrassed," he added, "particularly because one of our party was a Ukrainian, an openminded fellow who up to then had been appreciating what he'd seen in this country. They say one picture is worth a thousand words and this is the one picture."

The visitors eventually ate in Washington where racial segregation in eating places has been declared unlawful.

Ann Griffin, who with her husband operates the restaurant, said inside service was refused "because of the state law." The Virginia Code requires of public assembly and that includes restaurants, according to William J. Hassan, Commonwealth's Attorney of Arlington County.

Mrs. Griffin said members of the party were told they could buy food to eat outside. Code denied this.

38a 1958

Court Bars Suing Cafes For Race Bias Here

Star P.A-16 Washington D.C. Eve. 8-23-58

Night club, hotel or restaurant owners cannot be sued for violating District ordinances which ban discrimination, the Municipal Court of Appeals ruled yesterday.

The decision denied an appeal by Mrs. Richard H. Tynes of 710 Fifteenth street N.E., who had sued Mrs. Pandora P. Gogos, operator of the Moulin Rouge, 407 Eleventh street N.W., for $25,000. Mrs. Tynes, who is white, had charged that an employe of the restaurant and dance hall prevented her and her Negro husband from dancing.

The appellate court upheld a verdict last fall by Chief Judge Leonard P. Walsh that the city's ordinances of 1869 and 1873, which prohibit discrimination in public places, are limited to police regulation. They are "penal in character and . . . do not give rist to a civil action for damages," the appellate opinion by Chief Judge Leo A. Rover held.

Mrs. Tynes' suit had charged she suffered humiliation and embarrassment on November 22, 1956, when she and her husband were told "mixed dancing" was not allowed. Mrs. Gogos' attorney said a waitress had stopped the couple because Mr. Tynes was dancing with his hat and coat on.

Attorney Oliver E. Stone, who represented Mrs. Tynes, argued that three States have statutes similar to the District's ordinances which permit civil actions if violated.

Judge Rover held that a 1954 Supreme Court decision made clear the District's anti-discrimination laws were only police regulations.

The judge noted that the District ordinances provide for fines if violated and that "none suggests or envisions a civil remedy." The laws cited by Mr. Stone in other jurisdictions, Judge Rover noted, involve Civil Rights Acts or congressional legislation.

The appellate ruling also denied the right to sue under the old common law which provided that innkeepers must not discriminate. Restaurant owners cannot be classified as inn keepers, the opinion said.

NEGROES IN CAPITAL BAR

Washington Lawyers Vote To Remove Ban

Commercial Appeal 38a p.55 Memphis, Tenn. 10-16-58

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—(AP)—The District of Columbia Bar Association voted Tuesday night to admit Negro lawyers into membership for the first time.

The vote in favor of admission of the Negro lawyers was 583 out of 807, or 46 more than the necessary two-thirds majority.

Passage of the amendment to the association's by-laws, which simply eliminates the word "white" from the organization's requirements for membership, came after two hours of debate behind closed doors.

The same proposal was made six times over the past 10 years. Five times it was defeated on a mail referendum. It passed once on a voice vote, but a district court ruling threw out the result for violation of the association's voting rules.

D.C.

Break in Capital's Segregation Told

38a D.C.

By Jean White

Staff Reporter

Post Times Herald P.A17 D.C. 4-19-58 Washington

The Nation's Capital was cited yesterday as an example of what has been done in the United States to break through segregation barriers.

Harry J. Walker, professor of sociology at Howard University, talked to 13 adult leaders from foreign lands about civil liberties and race relations as part of a week-long program to give them a picture of life in the United States.

"Here in Washington," Walker noted, "we have gotten rid of segregation in every area of public life. However, that is not the story in every part of the country . . . We have had difficulties in Little Rock and Virginia."

He spoke at the Washington International Center at 1720 Rhode Island avenue. The Center is privately administered by the American Council of Education under contract with the State Department and International Cooperation Administration.

There visitors under Government exchange programs hear university professors, Government officials, and others talk informally about everything from how Americans shop to politics.

Yesterday, Walker, who was an expert witness in the Arlington school segregation case, talked frankly about race problems here. In his audience were two doctors from Thailand, a Dutch Reformed minister from South Africa, an educator from India and a social worker from the Netherlands among others.

In tracing the background of the racial problem in the United States, Walker emphasized "remarkable" changes in the last decade have been made. But he also noted that that is still an area of embarrassment in our foreign relations.

A few years ago, Walker told the foreign visitor, he could not have gone into a downtown restaurant or theater in Washington.

The real difficulty in removing racial barriers, the Howard professor added, lies not in the masses of the people but in getting enlightened leadership.

Bar to Vote On Negro Admission

38a D.C.

By Morrey Dunie

Staff Reporter

Post Washington D.C. Sun. 10-12-58 P.B4

For the seventh time in less than a decade, the District Bar Association is preparing to vote on admitting Negro attorneys to membership.

The question comes up at the Association's meeting at 8 p. m. Tuesday in the Main Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel.

Specifically, the issue is whether the Association's by-laws should be amended by striking the word "white" from membership requirements. A two-thirds majority is necessary to effect the change.

Tuesday's action will be the second face-to-face vote between proponents and opponents of the amendment. Five of the six previous votes were conducted by mail, and each time the bylaw change failed to muster a two-thirds majority.

Voice Vote Upset

The first time the controversial issue reached the floor was in May, 1956, when the then president, Charles S. Rhyne, accepted a voice vote and ruled that the amendment carried with a two-thirds majority.

However, Rhyne's action was taken to District Court by several members and a Federal judge ruled that Rhyne had erred in accepting a voice vote on a bylaw amendment.

The exact procedure for Tuesday's balloting will be decided by the members at the meeting. Among the methods which could be used are a standing count or a secret written ballot.

Justin L. Edgerton, Association president, said there will not be a voice vote.

Preliminary plans call for limiting the Main Ballroom floor to members qualified to vote. Visitors, honorary and associate members will be asked to view the proceedings from a balcony.

Although there has been some minor telephone lobbying by a few members, spokesmen for both sides said they do not know of any high-pressure, organized vote-getting campaign.

Of the five mail referenda on the proposal since 1950, all failed to pass. The closest the bylaw amendment came to adoption was in January, 1955, when it failed by 18 votes.

The Association's Committee on Civil Rights, in a report prepared last May, recommended the bylaw change. The Committee said that the exclusion of qualified lawyers from membership on racial grounds impaired the organization's activities and led to its recommendations being disregarded.

Furthermore, the Committee said, the Association "remains virtually the only professional organization in the District of Columbia which still excludes professionally qualified persons solely because of their race."

'Integrated Bar' Instead

Some members who are opposed to admitting Negroes have taken the position in the past that they would go along with the "integrated bar" concept. Here "integrated" is a technical word meaning "complete," and the concept is that every lawyer permitted to practice in a given jurisdiction must be a member of the "integrated bar."

This type of organization usually is authorized by statute and has an official place in the judicial structure of the jurisdiction. It is responsible for the admission, policing, administration and other activities of the lawyers.

An integrated bar setup does not rule out primarily social organizations of lawyers. This is the situation in some southern states which have integrated bars and segregated organizations of lawyers as well.

Several years ago, a committee of the Judicial Conference of the District recommended an integrated bar for Washington. The recommendation was approved in principle by the Judicial Conferences of the United States and of the District, but nothing ever came of it.

Bar Votes to Admit Negroes to D. C. Unit

Court Battle Held Possible Despite Margin in Meeting

By PHIL THOMAS

Star Staff Writer

Admission of Negro members was approved last night by the District Bar Association as the organization voted on the issue for the seventh time.

A record number of 807 association members showed up for the business meeting, and 583 voted to abolish restricing membership to white attorneys.

This represented an ample margin above the two-thirds majority of 538 required to approve the change in the organization's bylaws.

Justin L. Edgerton, association president, called the Mayflower Hotel meeting "an hour of importance" and urged all members to "accept this in good faith, close ranks and move forward as Americans and lawyers."

No Debate on Change

Although by unanimous consent there was no debate on the by-laws change, those present at the meeting spent almost two hours debating how the vote should be taken.

It finally was agreed the results should be determined by a standing vote, with those approving the admission of Negro members filing past tellers to present coupons from which the results were tallied.

Mr. Edgerton's announcement of the approval of the by-laws change was met by cheers. It was then decided by unanimous consent to dispense with taking any negative vote or recording any abstentions.

Opposition Praised

Howard Westwood, a spokesman for those seeking the change, praised the opposition for its co-operation in "carrying out an orderly meeting."

Those who attended last night's meeting represented only 26 per cent of the association's 3,100 total membership. But the organization bylaws require only a two thirds majority vote "of those present" at such a meeting to carry out approval of a bylaws change.

However, this does not necessarily mean the issue is settled finally.

Before start of debate on how the vote should be conducted, Washington attorney John J. Wilson raised a point of order that might lead the issue into the courts.

Mr. Wilson pointed out that the association bylaws give precendence to a mail referendum over any other method of changing the bylaws when 50 members ask for such a referendum.

Petition Presented

Such a petition was presented by 91 members, Mr. Wilson said, but Mr. Edgerton already had announced that the association board of directors—in a meeting before the membership gathering—had rejected this petition.

Mr. Edgerton then ruled in the membership meeting that Mr. Wilson's point of order was "not timely taken."

This ruling was appealed from the floor, but an overwhelming show of hands upheld the association president's decision.

Then Wesley E. McDonald, a member of the group opposing the change, asked for a secret ballot on the issue as the "only fair, democratic way" to settle the question.

However, the members by a majority vote of 449 decided to set aside this request, and the standing vote method was approved.

The issue of Negro admission has come up six times previously. In five mail referendums (the latest was last spring) the association has failed to approve admission of Negro members.

At a May, 1956, meeting admission of Negroes was approved by a voice vote, but this result was overturned when the opposition took the matter to District Court.

The decision of the court was that the vote was not valid since improper parliamentary procedure had been used at the 1956 meeting.

Mr. McDonald said the opposition group discussed the possibility of another law suit after last night's meeting, but no decision was made on taking the case to court.

He had only the "highest praise" for Mr. Edgerton's "fair" handling of the meeting as presiding officer, and conceded the opposition "wouldn't have won, even if we'd had a secret ballot."

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
4-15-58
38a
DC

Evening Star
4-15-58

DC

✓

Miss L. Rousseve To Attend Encampment For Citizenship

New York--Miss Lorraine M. Rousseve, a junior at Xavier University and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rene Rousseve of 2036 Humanity Street, New Orleans, has been chosen as one of the 200 young adults from this country and abroad to attend the 1958 Encampment for Citizenship, it was announced by William G. Shannon, executive director, 2 West 64th Street, New York City.

Weekly 5

28d

Miss Rousseve will attend the East Coast Encampment on the 14-acre campus of the Fieldston School in New York City. There will also be a West Coast Encampment at International House, Berkeley, California.

Encampment students are selected nationally for qualities of leadership and for demonstrated community or civic interest. A summer leadership-training institute for young adults from high school graduates up to 23 years old, the Encampment's aim is "to develop effective citizens informed on the major issues which face our democracy and equipped for community action."

Sat 5-24-58

The 200 students accepted - 125 for the new York Encampment, 75 for the Berkeley Encampment - represent a cross-section drawn from varied economic, racial, regional and religious groups. College students, farmers, industrial workers, teachers, junior executives, social workers, ranchers and foreign service personnel are included. Many are sponsored by the Encampment's cooperating organizations.

New Orleans, La.

✓

AULKNER CHIDES U.S. ON EDUCATION

Times p. 19

ovelist, at Princeton, Says 'Baby-Sitting' Seems to Be Purpose of Schools

ALSE VALUES CHARGED

S

n Integration, Author Holds That Whites Must Foster 'Habit' of Harmony

New York N.Y.

By HOWARD THOMPSON

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7 —William Faulkner said today at parents and educators are dangering American education with false values. Both the orth and the South, he said, re not facing up to important alities.

38a

Sat 3-8-58

The winner of the Nobel Prize literature in 1947, a native Mississippi, is conducting a o-week session of private minars with Princeton University students under the sponrship of the English Department.

Sat 3-8-58

"I see it," the novelist id, "schools are becoming re and more just baby-sitting ganizations to keep the kids of their parents' hair. Chilen today are being bribed to end college with such inducements as the professional footll teams and striptease cheer aders."

He said that the "successful acher" rarely received "the e acclaim as the professnal athlete."

Noting the shortage of qualied teachers, Mr. Faulkner said e situation had caused "tenns, diverting what this couny believes in."

oints to South's Tradition

"So many parents just aren't terested in their children, ecially in the home itself," said. "This may apply more here than down home. Southern tradition at least gives the kids a home to come to. On the other hand, in the South we're not so overcrowded in our schools. No sooner does the North get rid of one lot of students than there's another lot to be taken care of. A basic educational problem may be that children can't simply be selected, like horses and cattle."

"Aside from that," the writer continued, "after school hours the kids today simply have nothing to do with themselves."

Mr. Faulkner was asked to comment on the dissension over school intergration in Little Rock, Ark.

"It's always been my belief that the white folks and the colored folks simply don't like one another," he said after a thoughtful pause. "It seems to me that simple. In making the integration decision, the Supreme Court ignored this. But it's the responsibility of the whites. The white man must change the Negro from acting and thinking like a Negro. How? The answer is just one word—education."

Must Become a Habit

"The integration solution," Mr. Faulkner observed, "would be for white parents to send their kids back and back again to school with the othe race. Until it becomes a habit. Otherwise our two cultures will never meet, except in trivial, everyday matters involving such things as a car or a washing machine."

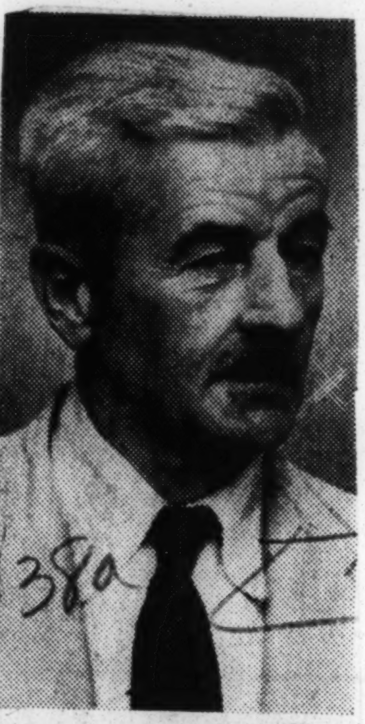
"Actually, I'm convinced that nobody can really teach anybody else anything," Mr. Faulkner declared with a trace of a smile. He said he had accepted an invitation from Princeton to hold "informal conversations" with students.

"We may talk literature for a while, then the real questions begin," he related. "One boy asked me if he should quit college and get married. I told him he'd be a damn fool."

The author mentiond his years at the University of Mississippi.

"I studied all right," he noted, adding that he was not a graduate.

"I had my good time, too," Mr. Faulkner said. "Used to take my gun and go off in the wood shooting me some deer. Worked a little, too, whenever I needed money for a little tobacco. And I learned."



38a

Associated Press

CAUSTIC CRITIC: William Faulkner, who asserted parents and educators are endangering U. S. education with false values.

Links Sale Upheld By Court

Miami, Fla. Herald

From Our Capital Bureau

TALLAHASSEE—The Florida Supreme Court held Wednesday that the City of Fort Lauderdale could sell its golf course to a private organization to prevent racial integration.

Thurs. 6-19-58

The court said it found nothing illegal in the sale by the city to the Fort Lauderdale Men's Golf Association even though the real motive was to maintain segregation.

P. 2A

The court said the sale was properly advertised and the highest bid was accepted.

E. B. Griffis Jr. had filed suit in Broward Circuit Court charging the sale was intended to circumvent a Federal Court decree integrating the golf course.

Griffis also complained that the sale of the course to a private group violated his constitutional rights and that the selling price was inadequate.

The court said the sale price of $562,400 was adequate.

"The obvious force and effect of the federal decree was that any golf course owned and operated by the city must be open to all the citizens of the community; but certainly," the court said, "it did not affect the right of the city to dispose of this or any other recreational facility when in its judgment such facility is no longer needed for the use of its citizens."

Further, the court asserted, "this is a local administrative question. The reasons for selling the golf course were set forth in the resolution of the City Commission. These reasons had nothing to do with integration and were ample justification for its sale from an administrative viewpoint."

The court said, "The fact that some members of the commission may possibly have entertained a private individual thought that the sale of the golf course would avoid the problem of integrating it — either with or without a federal decree — is immaterial."

The City of Miami recently voted to comply with a Federal Court ruling that its Miami Springs Golf Course be opened to Negroes. However, the city leased the clubhouse to a private operator who continued to operate it on a segregated basis.

A suit was filed in May challenging the action as a subterfuge.

Fiery Cross Burns After Integration Of City SPA Beach

The Call

Kansas City Missouri

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (UPI) — Police said a man-size cross was burned late Friday night across from the city-owned SPA Beach, ordered closed Thursday to prevent integration.

Fri. 6-13-58

Officers Nevin Haffner and James E. Krupp spotted the flaming five-foot cross from their prowl car about 10:15 p.m. (EST). They said it was located at the tip of a point running parallel to the beach.

Earlier Friday, the NAACP accused the city of violating constitutional rights and opening the way for "another Little Rock" when it closed the beach after eight Negro college students swam there.

The students, four boys and four girls, used the bathhouse and beach for almost an hour without incident. It was the first time that Negroes had taken advantage of a federal court decision last year which officially desegregated the beach.

The Call

Immediately afterwards, City Manager Boss Windom closed the beach in accordance with a prearranged plan.

Kansas City Missouri

In their official report, Officers Haffner and Krupp said the cross, made from pine and wrapped in burlap, was still smouldering when they reached it. They said a witness, who declined to give his name, reported seeing "a bunch of kids" in a car there shortly before the fire started.

Fri. 6-13-58 P. 4

The case was turned over to the detectives' bureau for further investigation.

Windom said he could not say how long the recreation ground would remain closed. He said he thought it would be up to the city council to take further action. It meets again June 24.

Beach Manager John Gough said he admitted the Negro youths according to law. They changed into swim suits in the bathhouse and spent some 40 minutes swimming and bathing.

Gough summoned Police Capt. Sid Hilliard to head off any possible trouble. But Hilliard found it necessary only to warn a group of white teen-agers not to cause a ruckus. He dispersed them when they began to assemble.

Two white persons left the area when the Negroes entered, apparently in a silent protest.

A group of local Negroes won a federal court suit more than a year ago which won them admittance to the beach. The city appealed the case but was turned down by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and the U. S. Supreme court refused to review the decision.

The beach is situated about two blocks from the downtown area and faces Tampa Bay. The facility also contains a swimming pool, which was closed for repair.

Negro Usage Closes Pool In Pinellas

Times Union

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8 (AP)—A 19-year-old Negro went for a swim today in the city's Spa pool. The pool, open only to white bathers, was closed immediately afterwards to all comers, like the adjoining Spa beach.

P. 13

David Isom Jr. spent about 20 minutes in the indoor pool, where about 50 white persons were swimming, without any disorder occurring. Three policemen were present.

Jacksonville, Fla

Isom said "I just feel that it's not a privilege to use the pool, but a right."

When informed the pool had been closed by order of the city manager, Isom said:

"Blame the city manager for closing it, not me."

Mon. 6-9-58

Isom said he was not a member of any organization seeking integration of segregated facilities.

City Manager Ross E. Windom, who said earlier that he thought a Negro group which bathed at Spa beach "was ill advised," could not be reached for comment on today's incident.

Mayor John T. Burroughs said he was calling the City Council into session tomorrow to discuss today's development.

Windom said earlier that "it's a matter of City Council policy whether it wants to operate an integrated beach. I am acting under the current policy in closing the beach."

The U.S. Supreme Court refused April 1, 1957, to review a federal court decision granting Negroes the right to use the municipal pool and beach.

The beach remained closed today. About 1,000 of St. Petersburg's 22,000 Negroes used a Negro beach about five blocks distant.

White bathers used a segregated beach owned by the city on Holiday Isles in the Gulf of Mexico. No race-mixing incidents were reported there.

Race Issue

Now Pool Is Closed At St. Pete

Miami Herald

Miami Fla

Mon. 6-9-58

P. 12-C

ST. PETERSBURG — (AP) — A 19-year-old Negro went for a swim Sunday in the city's Spa Pool. The pool, open only to white bathers, was closed immediately afterward to all comers, like the adjoining Spa Beach.

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Fla

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St. Pete Beach To Stay Closed

Birmingham Herald

Birmingham, Alas

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., June 9 (UPI)—The St. Petersburg city council voted today to keep a city-owned beach and swimming pool closed to prevent racially mixed swimming.

Tues. 6-10-58

The council decided to hold off action at least until a meeting June 17. Today's session was called by Mayor John Burroughs.

P. 9

Spa Beach and the Spa pool were closed last week on orders of City Manager Ross Windom. Eight Negroes had gone swimming at the beach, and one at the pool.

Integration of the recreation facilities was ordered last year by the Federal courts, but no previous attempt to swim had been made by Negroes.

City Reopens Pools, But Dares Negroes

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga

Tues. 7-1-58

BOYNTON BEACH, Fla. (UPI)—Barricades were pulled away from this city's municipal beach Monday after it was closed for the second straight weekend because of an integration scare.

P. 1

The City Council voted unanimously to reopen the 1,000 - foot sandy strip to white bathers, but warned it would be closed again if Negroes made any attempt to use it.

The council met in special session after Mayor L. S. Chadwell ordered the barricades up Sunday for the second time in eigth days. Chadwell said he took the action as a "precautionary measure" after hearing reports from "reliable sources" that groups of Negroes planned to defy the segregation edict

The previous Sunday, 31 Negroes bathed at one end of the beach but did not attempt to mingle with White bathers. They said they were demonstrating in an effort to get city officials to hear their plea for a beach of their own.

St. Pete Closes Its Indoor Pool

Birmingham Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., June 8 (AP)—A 19-year old Negro went for a swim today in the city's spa pool. The pool, open only to white bathers, was closed immediately afterward to all comers, like the adjoining spa beach.

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Mon. 6-9-58

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P. 1

"Blame the city manager for closing it not me."

Florida Negroes May Push Court Action On Pool Ban

News & Courier

P. 8B

Charleston, S.C.

Tues. 6-10-58

38a

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—A Negro civic leader said Monday further court action may be taken to force St. Petersburg to reopen the municipal Spa beach and pool.

They were closed after Negroes used them.

A new injunction suit seeking to open the facilities again is "very likely if the city closed the pool and beach simply because Negroes went there and is attempting to evade the ruling of the Supreme Court," Dr. Fred W. Alsup said.

Alsup was one of the original plaintiffs whose suit to establish the right of Negroes to use the facilities was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court a year ago.

Not until last week did Negroes make any attempt to use the beach or pool. When they did they were admitted but as soon as they left City Manager Ross Windom ordered the facilities closed.

The city council upheld Windom.

Florida Beach Return Vowed By Negro Leader

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 6-25-58

BOYNTON BEACH, Fla. (AP)—This city's Atlantic Ocean beach was reopened Monday by officials in the face of a Negro leader's statement that "we'll be back within the week." P. 18A

Mayor L. S. Chadwell closed the beach Sunday after more than 30 Negroes used the 900-foot strip where 250 white persons were bathing. 38a

The city commission said Monday "the emergency has been alleviated. No further trouble is anticipated." Fla.

William H. Miller, spokesman for the Negroes, said "we will return to the beach as soon as we can get some cars and some people to drive them."

Prentice Pruitt-Dil Clarke Senate Race Will Highlight Segregation

Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Political Writer

Tue. 7-1-58

The dean of the Florida Senate, S. D. (Dill) Clarke of Monticello drew opposition in his re-election bid Monday when segregation leader Prentice Pruitt qualified. P. 11A

This, along with the qualification of a suspended Duval County sheriff for the Senate, highlighted the official filings for state offices. 38a

Al Cahill, of Jacksonville, suspended several months ago by Gov. LeRoy Collins for neglect of duty and incompetence, is the fourth candidate to file for the Senate seat held by Fletcher Morgan, a Jacksonville businessman. Fla.

Already in the race was County Solicitor Lacy Mahon Jr., a former member of the House; Morgan and M. Larry Lewis, all of Jacksonville.

Vernon D. Bond, 54-year-old Miami trucking firm owner, also made it official when he qualified to oppose incumbent Wilbur King for the Florida Railroad and Public Utilities Commission.

The Clarke - Pruitt race will be one of the top interest contests in the state. It will pit youth against age and extreme segregation against a more conservative segregation viewpoint.

Clarke is 77, almost twice Pruitt's age.

Pruitt a former House member, led the fight in the Legislature as a lobbyist for the "last resort" school bill and the interposition resolution to challenge the U.S. Supreme Court on integration.

GAUTIER

CLARKE

Clarke, while a firm segregationist, has never demonstrated the fiery opposition to integration Pruitt has offered. Rather, he has quietly voted a straight segregation vote without fanfare.

Three other state senators qualified Monday. They are E. William Gautier of New Smyrna Beach, Paul R. Kickliter of Tampa and Turner Davis of Madison.

Congressman W. R. (Billy) Matthews of Gainesville qualified for renomination and Circuit Judge James M. Moody of Plant City, sitting this week in Miami, filed to succeed himself.

House members qualifying Monday included Rep. John B. Orr Jr., of Miami, John E. Mathews Jr., Jacksonville: Mrs. George W. Johnson of Orlando; John S. Shipp Jr., of Marianna and Elbert L. Stewart. dean of the house from Clewiston.

Republican Congressman William C. Cramer of St. Petersburg announced he will make his political plans this weekend. He said he might run against U.S. Sen. Spessard L. Holland.

Political observers, however, expect him to seek reelection to the lower house.

Judge A. J. Hayward Jr., of Pasco County, said he will seek the Democratic nomination to oppose Cramer for Congress. Hayward, 37, was born without arms.

He said a major plank in his campaign would be to have the federal government take over payment of the Tampa Bay Sunshine Skyway bridge by removing the $1.75 toll from it.

Mayor Gets Negro Golf Suit Notice

Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

Wed. 7-9-58

Mayor Haydon Burns and members of the City Commission yesterday were served with notices of a federal court suit which seeks to open the municipal golf courses to Negroes. P. 19

The city now permits Negro play two days each week, on Mondays at Brentwood golf course and on Fridays at Hyde Park course. 38a

The suit asks the U.S. District Court to find that any limitation of Negro play on the courses violates the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the Civil Rights Act. Also it asks that the court issue an injunction restraining the city from continuing the two-day per week custom. Fla.

Filing the suit were four Negroes—Frank Hampton, a city policeman; Edward Joseph Norman; Davoye Austin Brown, and Charles M. Brown.

The city will have 20 days from the date of service to file its answer to the suit.

Negro Cop In Golf Suit Quits Force

Times Union

Frank Hampton, Negro policeman who figures in a federal court suit designed to give Negroes free access to Jacksonville's city-owned golf courses, has resigned from the police department. P. 23 38a

Notice of Hampton's resignation as a patrolman, effective Aug. 15, was given to City Commission yesterday by Police Chief Luther A. Reynolds. On Reynolds' recommendation, the commissioners promptly approved the resignation. Fla.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Hampton is one of four local Negroes who filed an injunction suit in U. S. District Court here on July 3, asking that the city be restrained from denying members of their race free access to the municipal links. Action on the suit is pending in the court.

Negroes currently are limited to playing at the Brentwood course on Mondays and at Hyde Park on Fridays.

Fri. 7-25-58

Hampton, of [illegible] Spires St., had this to say in his July 22 letter of resignation to Chief Reynolds:

"Due to my business having grown to the extent that it takes most of my time, my endeavor to operate the business and fulfill the duties of a patrolman is impairing my health."

Chief Reynolds said Hampton operates a service station.

Beach Closed By Integration To Be Reopened

38a

Courier Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Thurs. 9-4-58

P. 3

St. Petersburg, Fla., Sept. 3 (AP)—A popular beach and swimming pool closed three months ago by city officials after Negroes went bathing there were ordered reopened today.

City Manager Ross E. Windom instructed the recreation director to put municipally-owned Spa Beach and Pool on a 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. schedule for public use.

Windom and other officials declined comment on the action. City councilmen said in private, however, that the bathing areas would close again if Negroes attempted to use them.

The Rev. Enoch D. Davis, chairman of the Negro Citizens Co-operative Committee, hailed the announcement as "tantamount to a consent by the city to integrate the Spa . . ."

City To Demolish Integrated Beach

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 8-6-58

38a

P. 2A

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., (AP) — The City Council decided Tuesday to convert the Spa beach and recreation area into a site for a municipal auditorium.

The councilmen did not touch on the integration issue which closed the Spa last month. They authorized the city to demolish the Spa beach, pool, solarium and other facilities to make room for the auditorium. However, the council did not designate the type of auditorium to be built.

The Spa was closed last month when four Negroes used its facilities. The Supreme Court ruled last year Negroes had a right to use the Spa.

After the closing, the council decided to open another segregated beach, north of the Spa, which would not be affected by the court ruling.

NegroesSwim; Florida Beach Area Closed

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. —(AP)— Eight Negroes swam at the all-white municipal beach yesterday and minutes after they left, the swimming area was ordered closed.

Daily Home

City Manager Ross Windom said the beach would remain closed until City Council decides what it wants to do about the properties.

P. 1

Signs were posted and guards stationed in the beach area which adjoins the city's long municipal pier jutting into Tampa Bay. Also a part of the swimming area is the spa pool.

Fri 6-6-58

The Negroes walked to the pool, demanded entrance and were granted admittance. They dressed in the locker room used for pool bathers but did not use the pool itself. Instead, they walked onto the beach.

Talladega Ala.

"There was nothing else I could do," said John Gough, manager of the spa.

There was no disorder. A police captain stood by while the Negroes were on the beach.

The U. S. Supreme Court ordered the city's swimming facilities integrated in a decision stemming from a case originating in this city.

Since that time there has been talk the pool and beach area either would be sold or leased to private operators.

Negro Visit Closes Beach In St. Pete

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Fri 6-6-58

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP) —This city's municipal beach was closed Thursday until further notice after eight Negroes swam there.

P. 4-D

City Manager Ross E. Windom ordered the beach closing shortly after four Negro couples had wandered onto the all-white beach, which is located on Tampa Bay.

Guards were posted about the beach and previously prepared signs placed about the area. City Recreation Director Jack Puryear said if Negroes tried to swim in the pool it also would be closed.

Earlier, Windom termed the action of the Negroes "ill-advised." He said this was because the city had provided separate and equal facilities for swimming in the Negro area here.

Police Capt. Sidney Hilliard stood by while the Negroes swam in the bay. There was no disorder. Puryear said the Negroes were courteous and caused no trouble.

The Negroes said they represented only themselves and had no connection with any organization.

Florida beach closed after Negroes swim

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., June 6 — (AP) — Eight Negroes swam at the all-white municipal beach yesterday and minutes after they left, the swimming area was ordered closed.

News
P. 1

City Manager Ross Windom said the beach would remain closed until City Council decides what it wants to do.

Birmingham Ala.

SIGNS WERE POSTED and guards stationed in the beach area which adjoins the city's long municipal pier jutting into Tampa Bay. Also a part of the swimming area is the spa pool.

The Negroes walked to the pool, demanded entrance and were granted admittance. They dressed in the locker room used for pool bathers but did not use the pool itself. Instead, they walked onto the beach.

Fri 6-6-58

"There was nothing else I could do," said John Gough, manager of the spa.

THERE WAS NO DISORDER. A police captain stood by while the Negroes were on the beach. Jack Puryear, city recreation director, said if Negroes tried to swim in the spa pool it would be closed too.

The U. S. Supreme Court ordered the city's swimming facilities integrated in a decision stemming from a case originating in this city.

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8 Negroes Create Stir At St. Pete

Miami Herald
Miami, Flas
Fri. 6-6-58

Invade All-White Swiming Area

P. 2-A

ST. PETERSBURG — (AP) — This city's municipal beach was closed Thursday afternoon until further notice after eight Negroes swam there.

City Manager Ross E. Windom gave the word to close the beach shortly after four Negro couples had used the dressing room facilities of the municipal spa and wandered onto the all-white beach.

Guards were posted about the beach and previously prepared signs placed about the area. City Recreation Director Jack Puryear said if Negroes tried to swim in the pool it also would be closed.

Earlier Windom termed the action of the Negroes "ill advised." He said this was because the city had provided equal and separate facilities for swimming in the Negro area here.

The eight Negroes went to the spa pool area, demanded admittance and were admitted. They dressed in the pool locker room but did not swim in the pool.

John Gough, spa manager, said "there was nothing else I could do."

Police Capt. Sidney Hilliard stood by while the Negroes swam. There was no disorder. Puryear said the Negroes were courteous and caused no trouble.

This is the first time Negroes have used the spa facilities since the U. S. Supreme Court ruled they could use them equally with whites.

The Negroes said they represented only themselves in the action and had no connection with any organization.

The eight were Morgan E. Richards, 22, a registered pharmacist; Johnathan Holmes, 19, a waiter; Otto K. Woodbury, 24, and Bettye Fluker, 22, both students at Florida A. and M. University.

Victoria Monroe, 22, former student, Florida A. and M.; Allen Williams, 23, graduate student Morehouse College, Atlanta; Betty Harden, 18, student at Talladega College, Ala., and Bertha Dancil, 18, Gibbs Junior College, St. Petersburg.

Pool Closing Order Upheld

Advertiser

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP) — The City Council Monday upheld City Manager Ross Windom in closing Municipal Spa Beach and Pool after Negroes used them.

P. 10 B

The council deferred any decision on what eventually will be done with the facilities.

The councilmen met at the suggestion of Mayor John D. Burroughs to discuss the situation caused by the first visits of Negroes to the traditionally white beach since the U.S. Supreme Court ordered a year ago that the facilities be opened to Negroes.

Montgomery Ala.

After brief discussion Brantley proposed that the beach and pool remain closed for the time being. The vote in favor was unanimous.

Tue 6-10-58

Windom said earlier the city might try to lease the property for private operation. Others have felt that if a better public beach were provided for Negroes than the one now operated by the city they would not press for use of the SPA beach.

Eight Negroes used the beach last Thursday and one swam in the pool Sunday. There was no trouble on either occasion.

'RUMBLINGS OF LITTLE ROCK'

NAACP Scores Beach Closing in Pinellas City

Times Union P. 19

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6 (UPI)—The NAACP charged today that the closing of a city-owned beach here to prevent court-ordered integration is unconstitutional and could start "the rumblings of another Little Rock incident."

Jacksonville Fla.

F. A. Dunn, president of the local NAACP branch, made the charges in a joint statement with the Florida State NAACP Conference. It was a strong protest against the closing of Spa Beach yesterday after eight Negroes swam there.

The Negro party, four couples and all college students but one, asked for and received admission to Spa Beach yesterday afternoon. It was the first time members of their race had asked to use the previous all-white facility since the federal courts ruled more than a year ago enforced segregation at the publicly owned property was illegal.

City Manager Ross Windom, acting under a pre-arranged plan worked out by the City Council, ordered the beach closed immediately upon hearing of the Negroes' visit.

Sat 6-7-58

"We view with disappointment the hasty action taken by city officials," the NAACP statement said, "especially since they are sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States and the decisions of the courts in regard to the rights of citizens."

The NAACP also charged that "the act of city officials to close the beach (was) arbitrary and unwarranted since there was no indication of any violence or misconduct on the part of those who sought to use the facilities. We consider it as being an attack upon the personal integrity of all citizens of St. Petersburg and a denial of their constitutional rights."

Windom said last night he could not give any indications of how long the beach would remain closed. He said he guessed that was up to the City Council.

"Unconstitutional"

Protest Closing Of Pool

World

P. 1

Atlanta

6-7-58

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — (UPI) — The NAACP charged Friday that the closing of a city-owned beach here to prevent court-ordered integration is unconstitutional and could start "the rumblings of another Little Rock incident."

F. A. Dunn, president of the local NAACP branch, made the charges in a joint statement with the Florida NAACP conference. It was a strong protest against the closing of Spa Beach Thursday when eight Negroes, acting under court rulings, mingled with whites for almost an hour.

After conferring with state officials, the NAACP statement said, it "considers the action taken by the city of St. Petersburg . . . as a denial of the constitutional rights of all citizens of this city."

It warned:

"Such action may be looked upon as an intent to raise public sentiment against the implementation of court decisions and perhaps start the rumblings of another "public officials have an obligation to follow higher standards than a so-called [illegible] club." Refusal to attend the meeting, the telegrams continued, "will affirm the basic policy that public officials should no freost [illegible] not foster or appear to approve discriminatory practices."

Negro's Visit Closes Pool In St. Petersburg

Advertiser

P 4 B

Mon 6-9-58

Montgomery Ala

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—A 19-year-old Negro went for a swim Sunday in the city's SPA Pool. The pool, open only to white bathers, was closed immediately afterward to all comers, like the adjoining SPA beach.

David Isom Jr. spent about 20 minutes in the indoor pool, where about 50 white persons were swimming, without any disorder occurring. Three policemen were present.

Isom told the St. Petersburgh Times "I just feel that it's not a privilege to use the pool, but a right."

BLAMED MANAGER

When informed the pool had been closed by order of the city manager, Isom said:

"Blame the city manager for closing it, not me."

Isom said he was not a member of any organization seeking integration of segregated facilities.

City Manager Ross E. Windom, said earlier that he thought a Negro group which bathed at SPA beach "was ill advised," could not be reached for comment on Sunday's incident.

MONDAY SESSION

Mayor John T. Burroughs said he was calling the city council into session Monday to discuss Sunday's development.

Windom said earlier that "it's a matter of city council policy whether it wants to operate an integrated beach. I am acting under the current policy in closing the beach."

The United States Supreme Court refused April 1, 1957, to review a federal court decision granting Negroes the right to use the municipal pool and beach.

The beach remained closed Sunday. About 1,000 of St. Petersburg's 22,000 Negroes used a Negro beach about five blocks distant.

White bathers used a segregated beach owned by the city on Holiday Isles in the Gulf of Mexico. No race-mixing incidents were reported there.

Beach Area Closed As Negroes Mingle

Jackson News

Federal Courts Told Florida City To Banish Segregation

P. 1

Friday 6-6-58

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (UPI)—Padlocks closed Spa Beach today to keep Negroes from mixing with whites on the public property ordered integrated by the federal courts.

38a

A party of Negroes used the city-owned facility for the first time Thursday under a year-old court ruling which declared that enforced segregation of the races there was illegal.

Jackson Miss.

Eight Negro college students used the bathhouse and beach for almost an hour Thursday afternoon without incident, but City Manager Ross Windom immediately set in action a pre-arranged plan and closed the doors and roped off the area.

Windom said he could not say how long the recreation ground would remain closed. He said he supposed it was up to the city council to take further action. It meets again June 24.

Beach manager John Gough said he admitted the Negro youths according to law. They changed into swim suits in the bathhouse and spent some 40 minutes swimming and sun bathing.

Gough, however, summoned Police Capt. Sid Hilliard to head off any possible trouble. But Hilliard found it necessary only to warn a group of white teen-agers not to cause a ruckus. He dispersed them when they began to assemble.

Two white persons left the area when the Negroes entered, apparently in a silent protest.

A group of local Negroes won a federal court suit more than a year ago which won them admittance to the beach. The city appealed the case but was turned down by the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the decision.

However, Thursday was the first time Negroes had sought to take advantage of their new privileges.

$300,000 Issue for Pools Set

38a

Jacksonville Beach plans to sell a new $300,000 revenue bond issue next month to finance construction of separate swimming pools for whites and Negroes. The white pool also will include a youth center and children's wading pool.

Times Union

The proposed loan and erection of the new recreation facilities were announced by the City Council's recreation committee, headed by Councilman Tom Ellis.

P 1

An ordinance authorizing the bond issue is due to come up for action by the council at a meeting at 7:30 p.m. today.

Preliminary Plans

Ellis said preliminary plans for the pools and white youth center have been completed by consulting engineers Smith & Gillespie of Jacksonville. A bond issue is being prepared by Wainwright & Ramsey Inc., the resort's financial consultants in New York City.

Jacksonville Fla.

The white pool and youth center will cost approximately $225,000 and the Negro pool about $75,000. Ellis said. Both are due to be opened by next spring, he added.

Mon 9-15-58

No referendum by the voters will be required, Ellis said, because the city will pledge revenue from the new telephone service tax. This will not obligate property owners to pay for the facilities.

20-Year Issue

The plan calls for the 20-year bond issue to be paid off out of revenue from the pools and from the telephone tax, if the latter is needed.

The white pool and youth center are to be the initial units of a proposed recreation complex and will be located in the vicinity of the Municipa Stadium and Little League Park on South Penman road.

The plans call for the ultimate construction of a small boating basin, an 18-hole municipal golf course and a children's playground.

Revenue Units First

City officials are hopeful that by building the revenue-producing facilities first the non-revenue producing units can be added later out of income.

Officials still are considering the idea of selling lots surrounding the golf course site to the public and using the money to build the links.

38a

The Negro pool will be located at the Carver Negro Recreation Center on South Fourth avenue.

Olympic Type Pool

Times Union

Ellis said the regulation Olympic-type white swimming pool will have a capacity of 475 persons and the Negro pool will be able to accommodate 150.

Mon 9-15-58

Only the two pool buildings will be constructed with the revenue tax certificate issue, it was reported. The rest of the project is still in the planning stage.

Ellis said the city hopes to be able to sell the bonds and start construction on the two facilities by Nov. 1.

Golf Suit Judgment Is Asked

38a

A motion for a summary judgment which would declare the municipal golf courses open to unrestricted play by Negroes was filed in U.S. District Court yesterday.

Times Union

The motion follows the City of Jacksonville's filing of its answer to a suit which contends the civil rights of Negroes are being violated here by a City Commission order which permits Negroes to play on the city courses only two days each week.

P 19

Sat 10-11-58

The city's answer alleged the limited play directive was not issued on a basis of race or color, but as a move to prevent a falling off of revenues from the golf courses. White players, the answer declares, would not use the courses if Negroes were permitted to play at the same time. Most of the revenue of the golf courses is derived from white patrons, the answer stresses.

Jacksonville Fla

City Motion Denied

Initial arguments in the suit were heard by U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson on Sept. 17. Then, he denied the city's motion to dismiss the suit and directed that the bill of complaint be answered.

The suit was brought by four Negroes, Frank Hampton, Edward Joseph Norman, Davoye Austin Brown and Charles M. Brown. Hampton was a member of the Jacksonville police department when the suit was filed, but he since has resigned.

Ernest D. Jackson, Negro attorney, represents the plaintiffs in the case. The city's defense of the suit is being directed by William M. Madison, city attorney.

The litigation was launched after a delegation of Negro golfers petitioned the City Commission to rescind its two-day rule, and permit Negroes unrestricted play on the courses. The commission refused to do so.

Permanent Injunction

Yesterday's motion asks Judge Simpson to grant the plea of the original bill of complaint, for a permanent injunction which would prohibit the city from any regulation of play based upon race or color.

No notice of a date for a hearing on the motion for a summary judgment was filed yesterday. The hearing on such a motion normally would conclude such a case.

It is expected that a hearing will not be called until some time next month. The District Court's calendar for next week is crowded and the court will be in Ocala for the last two weeks of this month.

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Race Incidents Red-Instigated, Ex-Prober Says

News & Observer
p. 1
Tues 2-11-58
Raleigh N.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—A former McCarthy committee aide testified today that Communists and Communist influence have been involved directly in every major race incident that has occurred since the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed school segregation four years ago.

J. B. Matthews of New York, who served as executive director of the McCarthy committee, told a Florida legislative committee that infiltration of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had been a prime target of American Communists for the last 30 years.

"The record will show conclusively that the Communist apparatus has registered a degree of success in penetrating the NAACP which is not paralleled in the case of any other non-Communist organization of comparable size," Matthews testified.

The Florida legislative committee is concerned primarily with learning what role Communists may have played in efforts to break down segregation barriers in the state.

In a report to the 1957 Legislature, the committee said the NAACP actively was stirring up lawsuits designed to force integration of the races in the public schools.

Editorial Of The Week

Globe p. 4
Nashville Tenn.
Fri 3-21-58

The following editorial was published in The Tampa (Fla.) Morning Tribune of Feb. 13, 1958.

An interim legislative committee now investigating communism generally and its racial intrigues in particular has recessed after two days of hearings at Tallahassee. So far the sessions have been largely devoted to old charges and intense study of the obvious.

The committee, under Chairman, (Senator) Charles E. Jones of Stark, trotted out first an old Red hunter named J. B. Matthews whose most recent claim to fame is his erstwhile employment by the late Senator Joe McCarthy in Washington. This is a dubious distinction at best, especially when we recall that he departed the Senator's employment after charging Protestant ministers wilth giving more support to Communists than anybody else. The burden of his testimony at Tallahassee was that the Communists have tried to infiltrate the NAACP and to stir up racial agitation in the South. This is unquestionably true, but it is very stale news. It seems a pity to waste time and money on such information.

The committee also produced an affidavit taken earlier at Stark from Sylvia Crouch, the widow of a widely publicized ex-Communist, Paul Crouch, whose confession stirred widespread attention something less than a decade ago. The affidavit told of Communist methods of infiltrating respectable organizations, which is hardly starting, and listed twelve Miamians her husband had told her were Communists about seven years ago.

Then the investigators branched off on another line and brought in under subpoena a Tallahassee furniture dealer who belongs to the Interracial Council of Human Relations. They took from him the records of the Tallahassee chapter and then refused to let him make a statement from the witness chair. This denial is repugnant to the American conception of fair play.

The investigation now moves on for a session later this month in Miami. Let's hope the legislators have evidence there which is current and which is related to communism. Otherwise the taxpayer will begin to suspect that all he is getting for his money is a re-reading of history.

Court Action Filed

Miami Racial Quiz Facing Challenges

Herald Miami Fla.

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Sun. 2-23-58, P. B1

Some of the 35 witnesses subpenaed by a legislative committee investigating agencies which "tend to create racial unrest" are expected to challenge the committee's authority to compel them to testify.

The hearings open Wednesday in the Dade County courthouse.

Rev. Graham

One witness the Rev. Edward T. Graham, Miami Negro minister, already has asked Circuit Court to quash the subpena served on him by committee is without power to require his attendance and that its subpenas violate both the state and federal constitutions.

A decision will be made Monday by Circuit Judge Fritz Gordon and attorneys for Graham will take an immediate appeal to the Florida Supreme Court if his plea is denied.

If the subpena is not cancelled, Graham is expected to cite the First Amendment of the U. S. Constitution as grounds for refusal to testify. Others probably will follow suit.

This amendment guarantees freedom of religion, speech, the press and the right of peaceful assembly.

Most reluctant witnesses cite the Fifth Amendment on the grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Witnesses called in the Miami phase of the investigation fall into two groups. One includes officials of the Dade County Council on Community Relations, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The second includes persons who have been questioned previously about alleged affiliation with Red-inspired organizations.

The Council on Community Relations, which is dedicated to better understanding between groups, has pledged cooperation with the committee.

NAACP spokesmen also offered cooperation but officials are expected to balk at turning over membership lists and other records to the committee.

In other states where this point has come up, NAACP spokesmen said they feared reprisals and economic pressure on their members.

The Greater Miami chapter of ACLU has denounced the committee and labeled its chairman, Sen. Charley A. Johns of Starke, "politically irresponsible."

"The ACLU," the statement said, "calls on all citizens of this community regardless of racial, religious or political differences, to recognize the hearings for the cynical political opportunism that they are."

Miami Links Facing New Racial Fight

Times Union
Jacksonville Fla.
Mon 5-5-58

MIAMI, May 1 (AP)—Negroes, who recently won the right to play golf with the whites on the municipal course, now seek to break down a barrier at the course clubhouse.

The Rev. Theodore Gibson, representing the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said today he will appear before the City Commission Wednesday to take up the clubhouse matter.

When the city, as a result of court action opened the course to Negroes last month, it leased the clubhouse to a private operator, L. P. Martin.

Martin's bartenders refuse to serve Negroes.

Gibson said when he goes before the commission he will be armed with court decisions showing it is illegal to lease out parts of a public tax-supported facility to maintain segregation.

He has received some support from Mayor Robert High.

High, an attorney, said "It seems to me to revolve around this question—can the city take a public facility and lease part of it, thus barring a segment of the public? In the light of recent Supreme Court decisions, I question it."

Former Official Declares Race-Mixing Is Red Goal

Daily News P.1

GAINESVILLE, Fla. (AP)—"Integration — complete race mixing in the United States — is a phase of the communist conspiracy to weaken this nation from within through fear, tension, strife and violence, a former U.S. minister to Albania and Thailand said last night.

3-4-58

Hugh G. Grant spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Florida Federation of Constitutional Government and the Assn. of Citizens Councils of Florida.

He said a series of U.S. Supreme Court decisions since May 17, 1954, "have served to jolt out of their complacency many eminent legal authorities, state governors and attorneys general, bar associations and many forums of free opinion.

"At last the Supreme Court is under serious scrutiny. Congress has reacted. A number of bills have been introduced designed to curb the court."

Jackson Miss

He said the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People has been spearheading the movement for racial mixing since it organized in 1909 and that the Communist platform for race mixing in the United States was announced in 1928.

Miami Golf Integrated, Club Leased

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — City commissioners Wednesday announced racial desegregation of the Municipal Golf Course at Miami Springs, abandoning further court appeals. At the same time, they leased the clubhouse to a concessionaire.

Fri 4-18-58

The lessee, Irving P. Martin, said "I'm going to make a private club of the clubhouse."

Asked if the clubhouse would be segregated under the proposed arrangement, Martin said "that's right."

P. 3A

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) said it would go to court if necessary to prevent segregation in the clubhouse.

The Rev. Theodore F. Gibson, NAACP president in Miami, said "I think the City Commission did just what they should have in following the dictates of the court.

"However, we are unalterably opposed to the operation of the clubhouse on a segregated basis and we will go to court to stop it."

Until Wednesday, the golf course was operated on the basis of sole use by whites except for Monday, when it was reserved exclusively for Negroes.

Last month the U.S. Circut Court of Appeals affirmed a ruling by U.S. District Judge Emmet Choate of Miami that the course be desegregated.

Negro Disputes Collins' Outlook On Integration

Herald P. 13A

38a

Miami Fla.

Fla

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Staff Writer

An NAACP official said Monday Gov. LeRoy Collins is "whistling in the cemetery" when he says racial integration will be achieved in Florida only when it can be done "without dissension and hostility."

G. E. Graves Jr., attorney for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People in Miami, said the time will never come when racial barriers can be lowered in Florida without some resentment or hostility.

Tues 5-27-58

His comments followed a nationwide television interview in which Collins said segregation would end eventually — "but not until there has been time for a climate of racial tolerance to develop."

Graves said the NAACP wants compliance with the law — with the U. S. Supreme Court edicts which prohibit segregation in public schools.

The school issue will come to a head here next month in Federal Court. A NAACP-sponsored suit is attempting to break the segregation barrier.

A recent ruling of the U. S. District Court of Appeals at New Orleans, in effect, instructed the Federal Court in Miami to hear the case. It will come up June 17 before Judge Joseph Lieb.

Graves said he agrees with Collins that the state has improved conditions in Negro schools.

He described the improvement as "tremendous." But as for improved race relations, Graves differs with the governor.

He said the interposition resolution passed by the Florida Legislature in 1957 taking issue with the U. S. Supreme Court amounted to "open defiance."

"That is the intent and will of the government of Florida expressed through the Legislature and it is not consistent with the order of the Supreme Court," Graves said.

Collins has been hailed nationally for his "moderate" views on integration. His TV interview was the topic of the day Monday in the Negro sections of Miami.

The NAACP takes a dim view of Collins', stand because the organization leaders feel that Florida is still one of the most solidly segregated states in the South.

Floridian Plans Bill To Bar Troops In Civil Rights Cases

38a Fla

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Robert Sikes (D-Fla) will ask Congress next week to forbid spending of military appropriations to finance the use of troops to enforce civil rights decrees of courts.

Advertiser

He told a reporter he plans to offer an amendment to the military appropriations bill in the House Tuesday for this purpose. Sikes is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

P. 2D

Under the amendment he will propose, money appropriated in the bill could not be used for occupational assignments to enforce court orders dealing with civil rights unless troops specifically are requested by the governor of the state affected.

Montgomery Ala

Last fall President Eisenhower sent troops to Little Rock, Ark., to enforce a federal court order directing that nine Negro students be permitted to attend Central High School.

Occupation forces remained at Central High until the end of the school year last Wednesday.

The occupation, Sikes said, cost about $5 million.

Sun 6-1-58

"A dozen deputy marshals could have accomplished just as much in maintaining law and order," Sikes said, adding that he considered the sending of troops an illegal action, needlessly costing the taxpayers $5 million.

He said he planned to offer the amendment in the hope of making it impossible in the future to make such use of troops.

Hunt New Site

Miami Herald

Negroes' Play Area Refused

Miami Fla

38a

A lease on a proposed playground for George Washington Carver School was canceled Wednesday by the Dade County School Board.

Fla

Thurs. 9-4-58

However, the board voted to "proceed immediately" toward selection of another playground site for the Negro school.

Vote on the cancellation was 4-2 with Mrs. Anna Brenner Meyers and Robert S. Butler dissenting. One member, C. T. McCrimmon, was absent.

P. 1D

The four-acre tract adjoining the school had been leased from the City Water Board for three years. White neighbors objected because the playground would have extended toward their property.

"There are several alternate possibilities," said Chairman C. Raymond Van Dusen. "We have to think in terms of 30, not three years."

Council Votes To Build Auditorium At Closed Beach

Daily World

38a

ST. PETERBURG, Fla. (UPI)—The City Council had ended a hot controversy Wednesday by voting to build a new city auditorium at Spa Beach, recently padlocked when Negroes insisted on mixing with whites under a federal court order.

Atlanta Ga

The council voted 5-2 to erect the $1,200,000 auditorium at the beach, rather than at municipally owned Alfred Whitted Airport. Mayor John Burroughs said he hopes the auditorium can be built and in operation by next spring.

Sat 11-21-58

Spa Beach was closed last September by the council after Negroes had used the traditionally all-white facility several times. Negroes won the right to use the public-owned property through a federal court suit.

P. 1

But the city, rather than submit to integration, ordered the Spa closed for good.

There had been a strong movement here to build the audtiorium at Alfred Whitted Airport along with a stadium and "civic center."

But the council ruled out the airport site Tuesday and instead named a committee to seek ways of promoting it as an airport and to find out if it would pay the city to increase runway and other facilities there for private aviation

HOLLAND HERE TODAY

Pepper Claims Fair Segregation View

By HERBERT BAYER
Times-Union Staff Writer

Claude Pepper told his Duval County campaign workers yesterday he wished to assure them he had a reasonable and fair attitude toward the Question of segregation.

Speaking to groups formally and informally during the day as he campaigned for the post held by U. S. Sen. Spessard L. Holland, the former senator emphasized that he was born and reared in a rural community in Alabama and has the traditional Southern outlook about racial problems.

He said he desires to cooperate with the Florida delegation in Congress and state and local authorities to work out the complex situation "in a spirit of good will in a lawful, Christian and acceptable manner."

Says Camouflage Used

He charged that some of his opponent's supporters are "trying to paint me as pro-Negro and Holland is telling the voters I am pro-Russian." He said Holland by charging him with gullibility regarding Russia was "using a camouflage to keep from calling me a Communist—a charge he dare not make openly."

He first brought up the racial problem at a breakfast meeting of his key Duval County chieftains and mentioned it several times later in meetings with groups in the city, some in industrial plants and others in shopping centers as he toured the city.

Pepper also reported on his tour of West Florida counties and charged that his opponent was "already putting out money to try to buy votes in that section where I have so many supporters."

Then he remarked to the accompaniment of laughter from his workers: "Those crackers know when to take it and how to vote."

He warned his leaders that opposition forces are gearing for a final "desperate" blast against him this last weekend before the first Democratic primary next Tuesday.

'Persistent Rumors'

He said he has already received reports that "big money" interests have started putting out cash in other parts of the state, as well as in Northwest Florida in a last-ditch attempt to "buy" the election. He also said he has heard "persistent rumors" that another strong attack against him is being prepared for release in the next two or three days.

He read from a news story quoting his opponent Wednesday as accusing his supporters in Miami of sending out letters in the name of Bill Hendrix asking Ku Klux Klan members to support Holland. If such a charge were true, Pepper declared, it probably meant that some of his supporters obtained the letter and may have had photostatic copies of it made.

But, later in the day, Pepper's state campaign headquarters in Miami said it had given permission for circulation of the document but had nothing to do with its distribution.

Meanwhile, Holland, campaigning on the lower East Coast, said he regarded the Ku Klux Klan endorsement as a desperate, last-minute attack on him and emphatically repudiated it.

"I would not want to be elected on the basis of an endorsement of that kind," he asserted.

The endorsement carries the signature of Bill Hendrix of Oldsmar, long active in KKK activities.

Hammers Alleged Softness

Holland, who will campaign in Jacksonville late today, arrived in Daytona Beach last night and hammered away again at Pepper's alleged softness on communism and said Pepper's judgment was "appalling."

He charged that Pepper wrote the preface to a book called "I. G. Farben" which he said "strictly followed the party line." This is the second alleged pro-Communist book to which Holland has accused Pepper of writing the foreword.

He said the author of the book, Richard Sasuly, took the protection of the Fifth amendment 27 times when asked about the book at a Congressional probe.

Holland said Pepper employed a man named Charles Kramer, a New York economist, to work for two years on a subcommitte staff of his Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Holland charged Kramer refused to answer questions before a congressional hearing dealing with whether he was a Communist and whether Communists helped him with his investigations.

"I am convinced," the senator said, "that anyone who reads the record is bound to agree that the most charitable thing that can be said of my opponent is that he was gullible in the extreme and his judgment was appalling."

Praises Announcement

Holland, trying for a third six-year term in the Senate, praised a recent announcement at a meeting of chief justices of State Supreme Courts which he said "strongly condemned federal invasion of states' rights."

"We have long boasted that in our free country we have a government of laws and not of men," Holland stated. "Let me state, along with the state chief justices, that a study of recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions will raise grave doubts as to the present truth of that boast."

Holland said it was not the duty of the U.S. Supreme Court justices to "quote right into our law their passing notions about sociology, economics and education."

"Nor do they have the right to nullify and destroy the powers of our sovereign states and of our local units of self government," he declared.

Then he strongly emphasized his stand for racial segregation.

"I am unalterably opposed to federal compulsion of racial integration of our school children," he asserted. "I consider it my responsibility and the responsibility of other Southern members of Congress to continue to take every step possible to change this law created by the Supreme Court."

Join Like-Minded Senators

Holland also reiterated his opposition to unscrupulous leadership in labor unions. He said upon his return to the Senate he would join with "other likeminded senators and Congressmen to prevent domination and exploitation of rank and file union members by irresponsible and greedy labor bosses, such as Jimmy Hoffa and Dave Beck."

Holland will attend ground breaking ceremonies at the new university of South Florida near Tampa today before flying into Jacksonville for a University of Florida alumni meeting. Holland is a past president of the Florida Alumni Assn. and was the first elected president of the student body at the university.

Pepper flew to Tampa late yesterday to address the Tampa Junior Chamber of Commerce last night, where he claimed he offered more for the young people of Florida through his program for industrial and waterways developments and higher wages. He said Holland offered no kind of a program.

Pepper returned to Jacksonville late last night and will resume a full day of campaigning today. He will make a statewide television speech originating here tonight.

38a

Times Union

Jacksonville Fla

Times Union

Florida Solon Urged to Save $1,000,000 Propaganda Fund

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City Oklahoma

Fri 12-5-58

p 1

38a

MIAMI, Fla.—A Florida legislator who proposed the raising of a million-dollar fund to spread pro-segregation propaganda in the North has been advised "to save the money."

The expert advice was given free to State Representative W. H. Reedy of Leesburgh by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, during the course of an address delivered at a mass meeting of the Miami NAACP branch here on Nov. 23.

Representative Reedy, the NAACP leader noted, had "proposed that $1,000,000 be raised in the South to hire a public relations firm to 'sell' the North on why the South needs segregation. I advise Representative Reedy to save the money. The North is pretty well informed as to what segregation means in the South.

"What would Representative Reedy 'sell' to the North?" Mr. Wilkins asked. "Would he sell the savage segregated justice represented by Sheriff Willis McCall, who shot a handcuffed Negro prisoner as he was transferring him from Raiford for a new trial ordered by the Supreme Court? Would he sell the bomb-murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore at Mims, Fla., on Christmas day, 1951, just because Harry Moore worked for the NAACP? Would he sell the slaughter of a Negro prisoner, already blinded by tear gas, at Homestead, Fla., last Tuesday?"

The Florida legislator, he asserted, "will have to come up with something else. He could find a public relations firm—you can find anything when you have a million dollars to spend. But the firm could not deliver the goods. Making garbage smell like Chanel No. 5 is a task bordering on the impossible. Besides, too many people are in on the truth."

Mr. Wilkins further urged Gov. Leroy Collins, who has been advocating a national conference on the desegregation issue, "to take steps within his own state to assemble counselors and to devise a plan" on how to proceed with desegregation of Florida's public schools. "Here is a proper place to exercise state sovereignty," he said. "Why wait for a federal commission, or a southern commission, or an act of Congress? We sincerely suggest to Governor Collins (because we assume he is sincere) that he call together the wisdom of the responsible white and colored citizens of Florida and proceed to a plan that will place this great state on the side of sanity and observance of law."

Negroes Try To Play City Golf Courses

Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Wed. 6-25-58

Four Negroes yesterday were refused permission to play golf on the two city-owned links when they attempted to purchase greens tickets. P. 21

City Commissioner Dallas L. Thomas said employes refused to sell the tickets since play by Negroes on municipal links is restricted to Monday at the Brentwood course and Friday at Hyde Park.

38a

City Commission in 1954 opened the courses to Negroes on the specified days. The courses are reserved to white players on all other days.

One of the Negroes seeking to purchase a greens ticket at the two courses yesterday morning was identified as Frank Hampton, a patrolman on the police force. The others were not identified.

Thomas said there were "all kinds of rumors" about the reasons for the Negroes asking to play yesterday — including a report they had not been able to finish qualifying on Monday for a national competition.

"But we don't know whether it's a movement to get a court order or in connection with the public links tourney," said Thomas.

Thomas said yesterday's attempt was the first here by Negroes to play on the municipal courses on a day other than Monday or Friday. He said the four went first to the Brentwood course and then to Hyde Park.

Support Pledged For Negro Pool

38a

Negro residents of **BUNCHE PARK** were assured by county officials Tuesday they will do everything possible to remove legal roadblocks in the way of a tax-supported swimming pool they seek to have built.

A petition signed by about 15 per cent of the registered voters in the Northwest Dade subdivision requested the county to levy a special tax in the area to pay for the pool.

Herald
P. 8A

County Attorney Darrey Davis said he has to find some way to get around a Supreme Court decision outlawing special taxing districts like the one proposed.

"Rest assured," he told Petitioner Lloyd Burnside, "this has not been pigeonholed and will not be pigeonholed."

Wed. 8-20-58

Pressed to say how soon he can find the answer, Davis replied:

Miami, Fla.

"I'm even hoping a stroke of wisdom will come to me in the middle of the night."

Negroes To Invade Bathing Area Again

Jackson News
Jackson, Mississippi

BOYNTON BEACH, Fla. (AP)—The municipal bathing beach is open again, after race-mixing precipitated a one-day shutdown.

Wed. 6-24-58

A spokesman for Negroes who bathed there Sunday said "we'll be back within the week.

38a

Mayor L. S. Chadwell, who closed the beach, said yesterday that "if the Negroes go in there again, we'll just repeat the dose. But I don't think those boys will be back again." P. 7

The city commission, reopening the beach, said "the emergency has been alleviated. No further trouble is anticipated."

William H. Miller, spokesman for the Negroes, said they want not integration but only a place to swim.

Miller said the Negroes would persist in seeking a bathing spot but under no circumstances would resort to violence.

A television cameraman for station WTVJ at Miami took four Negroes to the beach yesterday and Chadwell accused him of trying to restage the incident for his viewers.

Ralph Renick, WTVJ news director, said the cameraman, Gerald Flannery, took the Negroes to the beach only to point out where the incident occurred.

The pictures were not used on Renick's night show. He said they "didn't contribute anything measurably."

St. Pete Again Closes Beach After 4 Negroes Swim There

ST. PETERSBURG — (UPI) — Four young Negro men used municipally owned Spa Beach Thursday and the city closed the facility for the second time in four months to halt integration.

Herald
P. 4A
38a
Fri.
9-12-58

Jack Puryear, city recreation director, ordered the beach closed Thursday afternoon after the Negroes swam there for about 30 minutes.

The federal courts ordered the beach and adjacent Spa Pool, also city owned, to be integrated more than two years ago. But Negroes did not use their court-won privileges until last June when four Negro couples, all college students, used the beach.

It was immediately ordered closed and was not reopened until Sept. 3.

Miami, Fla.

A lone Negro girl used the beach Sept. 4 but the city took no action following that incident.

Puryear said Thursday afternoon that he had standing orders from City Manager Ross E. Windom to lock the gates if Negroes insisted on using the beach in any numbers.

There was no indication when — or if — the beach would be opened again.

City officials have maintained all along that, despite the court decision that it cannot enforce segregation at the publicly owned property, the city's policy is to maintain segregation at recreational areas.

The Rev. Enoch Davis, chairman of a local Negro citizens committee, said several weeks ago that Negroes might seek a federal court order to force the city to reopen the facility.

The beach was closed for the first time June 5. Three days later the Spa Pool was closed when a lone Negro youth used it. Both were reopened Sept. 3, but only the beach was closed for the second time Thursday.

Some 200-250 white bathers, mostly women, were present when the four Negroes appeared Thursday. Their presence caused little or no reaction among the whites, who seemed to resent the closing order.

The Negroes first went to the Spa Pool locker room, where they changed into swim suits, then walked out onto the beach. Police were present but took no part in closing the beach.

Two of the Negroes were among the group which appeared at the beach June 5.

Windom said last week that the fact that the city took no action when the beach was used by the lone Negro girl did not mean that it had changed its policy of maintaining segregation at city-owned recreational facilities.

A group of Negroes broke the segregation barrier at the Spa facilities in 1956 when a Federal District Court at Tampa ruled in their favor in a suit against the city. The city appealed, but the decision was upheld by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans. The Supreme Court refused to review the case.

Because of Negro Swimmers

Beach Closed 2nd Time in Tampa Bay

By CAL ADAMS

38a

Courier

p. 11

Fla

Petersburg

Sat. 9-20-58

ST. PETERSBURG — Spa Beach was closed here Thursday when four Negro bathers used the facility.

This marked the second time the facility has been closed because Negro citizens attempted to put into effect a U. S. Supreme Court ruling overriding segregated beaches and pools operated by the city.

With the beach closing action, City Manager Ross Windom said he will suggest to City Council that the North Shore, lying between Seventh and 13th Aves., northeast of North Shore Dr., be activated to replace Spa Beach as the city's bayfront winter playground.

SWIMMERS WHICH caused the second beach closing were Morgan Eugene Richards, 1511 22nd St., South, a registered pharmacist; Moses Holmes, 3020 13th Ave., So., a recent Kentucky State College graduate; David Isom, 2130 Seventh Ave., So., a Gibbs Junior College student, and Johnny Killen, a recently discharged Korean War veteran.

Richards was one of the eight whose Spa visit led to the closing of the beach June 5. Isom is the youth whose pool visit led to its closing June 8.

The four young men took lockers at the pool, went to the beach and swam for less than a half-hour. After they left, Windom ordered the City Recreation Department to close the beach. Some 200 white bathers were told to leave by city police.

■

Richards told the Courier:

"We went to the beach of our own accord. We were not advised nor have we sought the backing of any local or national organization. We felt we were exercising our rights as citizens in going there to swim."

Windom first ordered the beach closed June 5, after eight Negroes went swimming there. The pool was closed three days later when Isom swam there. Both facilities were reopened Sept. 3 in what Windom termed a "test." No action was taken when a Negro girl swam at the beach Sept. 4.

■

WHEN QUESTIONED by the Courier, Windom replied:

"I considered the girl's action a publicity stunt. But Thursday's incident was not a publicity stunt. I am now convinced the Negroes are trying to force an integrated beach. While the Federal courts have ordered that IF the city operates a beach and pool they cannot be segregated. However, there is nothing in the court order stating that the city must operate them."

The city manager said the future status of Spa Beach and Pool, which will be closed too, if Negroes attempt to use it, is up to City Council. But the city manager feels the facilities will be closed indefinitely."

■

WINDOM SAID the court order applies specifically to Spa facilities and none other. Therefore, he said, City Council could activate and segregate the North Shore Beach without violating the order.

"I will suggest that council supply minimum facilities at the North Shore Beach, such as bathhouses and lifeguards. We have no immediate funds to carry out the elaborate plan for its full development which we worked out many months ago."

The North Shore area, many times larger than the Spa, was dredged up a year ago in preparation for a massive development. The development never materialized principally because of fears that the North Shore Beach would have to be integrated.

City Councilmen, attending a Miami conference, were not available for comment on Windom's suggestions.

Sat. 9-20-58

Courier P. 11 Pittsburgh, Pa

Cooled Off—Leaving cool Tampa Bay waters are swimmers, from left, Morgan Eugene Richards, David Isom and Johnny Killen. In back is Moses Holmes.

Road Crews Begin Work On Negro Wayside Park

38a

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — (UPI) — State road department crews began work on a beach for Negroes Wednesday as Negro leaders considered court action to force the city to allow them the use of a traditionally all-white beach and pool.

Weekly

Atlanta Ga

Fla.

6-12-58

The state started work on the "Wayside Park" at the western end of Gandy Bridge, fronting on Tampa Bay, just hours after the project was approved by local authorities Tuesday.

The action was designed to ease racial tension which cropped up unexpectedly last week when Negroes insisted for the first time on using Spa Beach and pool, a city-owned facility ordered integrated by the federal courts more than a year ago.

Al Rogero, state Road Board member from Clearwater, said the job will be completed in two weeks, with the exception of erection of picnic tables and other facilities which are to be finished in from four to six weeks.

The beach had been in the planning stage for some time as part of a beautification project promoted by the tri-city committee, composed of community leaders from St. Petersburg, Clearwater and Tampa.

Meanwhile, local Negro leaders considered going back to the federal courts to force the city to reopen the Spa facility, which was ordered closed by the city when Negroes mixed with whites there for the first time.

The Negro leaders claimed the city was in contempt of court when it closed the facility.

The shutdown order was given by City Manager Ross Windom, who acted under prearranged plans set up by the city council. The council has discussed selling the facility to a private operator if Negroes insist on using it.

Negro leaders said Tuesday night the new beach at Gandy "is a fine thing, but won't solve the integration problem." They said their race will still insist on using the previously all-white pool and beach.

✓

Mixing Efforts Diversion Asked

Advertiser

Montgomery Al.

38a Fla.

Mon. 3-3-58

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., March 3 (AP)—Rep. Ray Mattox recommended today that attempts at integration be replaced by efforts to improve facilities for Negroes.

"If the racial agitators would divert their energy to improving Negro social conditiins, the lasting effect to the Negroes would accomplish a lot more than forcing the Negroes into white schools.

Integration is bringing nothing but chaos and harm to both Negroes and whites," Mattox added.

The Polk County legislator was asked by the Tampa Times for comment on a Florida State University project to study problems and methods met in desegregation at the University of North Carolina. Five students and a teacher have gone to visit that university.

Last week Mattox questioned Dr. Robert M. Strozier, president of Florida State, about views Dr. Strozier expressed in his inaugural speech. Mattox said he interpreted some of them as meaning the educator might favor integration.

Miami Golf Course Is Integrated

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

Fri. 4-18-58

MIAMI, Fla. (INS)—Negro linksmen toured the city of Miami's municipal golf course for the first time on an integrated basis Thursday, but the clubhouse remained "private."

P. 1

The linksmen took advantage of a decision made Wednesday by the city commission to desegregate the Miami Springs Golf Course.

38a

Irvin P. Martin, who had leased the clubhouse from the commission, said he planned to keep it "private"—or segregated. He refused other comment, however, "until I've talked with my attorney."

Fla.

Until the desegregation decision, Negroes had been able to use the facilities at Miami Springs only on Mondays.

The Rev. Theodore Gibson, local president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said his group intends to seek integration of the clubhouse.

". . . We are unalterably opposed to the operation of the clubhouse on a segregated basis and we will go to court to stop it," he declared.

Florida Adds Negro Links

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

38a

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., April 19 (UP)—Another city-owned golf course, the second this week in Florida, was opened to Negroes quietly and without fanfare here.

West Palm Beach city officials, in accordance with a ruling last fall by Federal Judge Emett C. Choate of Miami that continued segregation of the West Palm Beach Country Club was unconstitutional, permitted four Negroes to play for the first time.

Sun. 4-20-58

Club manager Clarence Phillips said the Negroes were accompanied by their attorney, but encountered no trouble. The Negroes, as well as city authorities, had little comment on the integration action, apparently because they were trying to avoid fanfare and racial trouble.

P. 14A

MIAMI ENDS LINKS BIAS

But Municipal Clubhouse Is to Be Shut to Negroes

MIAMI, Fla., April 17 (AP)—The municipal golf course here is now open to both whites and Negroes, but color lines are expected to be drawn at the clubhouse.

38a

Ark. Times P-12-C

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People won the court order integrating the links. It said it would go to court also if Negroes were barred from the clubhouse while being allowed to play the course.

The City Commission decided yesterday not to appeal further an order by United States District Judge Emmet Choate of Miami to desegregate the course. The links had been open to white players only except on Mondays, when only Negroes were allowed to play.

The commissioners leased the clubhouse to its concessionaire, Irving P. Martin, who said, "I'm going to make a private club of it." He said it would be segregated.

'Mixed' Golf To Be Fought, Pair Declares

38a Fla.

Mobile Commission Members To Do All Legally Possible

MOBILE, April 14 (AP)—Two Mobile city commissioners said today they will do everything legally possible to keep Negroes from playing on Mobile's new municipal golf course.

Three Negroes filed suit in U. S. District Court at Mobile Friday requesting that the city be forced to permit them to use the course.

Post Herald

"We intend to fight this suit to the fullest extent," said Commissioners Charles F. Hackmeyer and Henry R. Luscher. "We intend, if necessary, to take it all the way through the courts."

P. 14

Hackmeyer said the commission has ruled the new course "is a white man's golf course." He added:

Tue. 4-15-58

"We have been doing everything within our power and our financial limits to give the colored people fine recreational facilities. The new recreation center we are building for them at Harmon Park will be the finest in this area.

Birmingham

"We would like to give them just as fine a golf course as we have for the white people, but it's a question of money. But, above all else, we intend to do everything legally possible to maintain segregation."

Ala.

A Negro committee asked the commission last month to permit them to play on the course. The committee said it represented about 25 to 30 Negro golfers who were forced to play at Pensacola, Fla., 60 miles away.

38a

Negroes are permitted to play on the Pensacola Municipal Court. It has separate clubhouses for whites and Negroes.

Race-Baiting Cards Bring Arrest of 3

38a

Three Paxon High School students accused of tossing race-baiting cards in Negro sections of Jacksonville were taken into custody yesterday at the school.

After police questioning of the boys, County Solicitor Lacy Mahon filed a four-count information against two 17-year-olds in Criminal Court of Record charging them with violation of the anti-defamation statute.

Deputy Sheriff Marvin H. Hayes, who made the arrests, said he will file a complaint against a 16-year-old in Juvenile Court.

Times Union

Charged with printing and distributing the bombing calling-cards, which carried the inscription, "Regular Bombings, The Confederate Underground, Negros (sic) and Jews our Specialty" (sic), were Byron Aubrey McGhin of 4809 Dellwood Ave., and James Fred Rauch of Rt. 1, Box 725, Dinsmore.

P. 17

Mahon's Comments

Commenting on the charges against McGhin and Rauch, Mahon said:

Sat. 5-17-58

"We have filed this information because we feel that foolish acts of this type lead to hatred in the community and result in injury and harm to innocent persons and they must be treated seriously."

Criminal Court Judge A. Lloyd Layton refused to release McGhin and Rauch in the custody of their parents and set $250 bond for each.

Jacksonville

"I regard this act as a serious matter, particularly at this time when feelings are running high," Judge Layton said. "The press and people and so many organizations in the North are ready to indict the South on any little thing that would tend to show mistreatment or reflection on any minority group or any particular race."

Fla.

Judge Layton pointed out that the defamation statute makes it a misdemeanor to publish and distribute such material and calls for a maximum jail term of 90 days and-or a $500 fine.

The information filed by Mahon charges McGhin and Rauch with unlawfully printing and publishing the cards which "tend to expose any religious group to hatred, contempt or ridicule." Another count regarding persons of the Negro race contains similar wording. In addition to the printing and publishing charges, the two boys are charged with distributing the material.

38a Fla.

Mahon said Rauch admitted printing the cards, which bore red lettering, on a printing machine at the home of his mother at 1278 McArthur St.

According to Mahon, Rauch stated he and McGhin thought of the printing idea "as a practical joke" on May 5. The following Wednesday they printed the cards and on Friday of last week took them to the high school where they gave some to the 16-year-old boy.

Fla. Times Union

The boys had about 100 cards and on Monday and Wednesday of this week they drove through Negro sections of town tossing the cards from a car at groups of Negroes, Mahon said.

P. 34

Late Thursday afternoon, Hayes said he received a call from Welcome H. Shearer, principal of Paxon High School, which led to the apprehension of the boys.

Sat. 5-17-58

Hayes said that another boy had gotten the idea for printing similar cards after seeing Rauch's cards. He showed a sample of his to his teacher. Shearer was alerted and the boy was questioned by Hayes as were other students. This led to the identities of the trio accused of tossing the cards.

Jacksonville

Hayes went to the school yesterday morning and took the trio to the sheriff's office for questioning.

Fla.

The boys were held in the county jail in lieu of posting the $250 bonds.

Negroes Want To Get In Clubhouse And Bar

MIAMI, Fla., May 16 (AP)—The Miami Negroes who won unrestricted playing rights on the municipal golf links returned to U. S. District Court with a petition for admittance also to the clubhouse and bar.

Post Herald

P. 22

38a

Sat. 5-17-58

A petition filed by G. E. Graves, lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the city was trying to evade the integration order by leasing the clubhouse to a private operator.

Birmingham Ala.

The petition asked that the lease be voided and that the clubhouse and bar be opened to Negroes.

New Suit On Miami Golf Course Filed

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

Sat. 5-17-58

MIAMI, Fla. — (INS) — A new legal battle over Miami's recently integrated Municipal Golf Course took shape Friday with the filing of another suit, sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

P. 1

38a

The new action charges the city leased the clubhouse to a private operator "in an effort to circumvent" a federal court order which opened the course to Negroes.

A supplemental suit was filed asking the court to revise its integration order to "specifically include" the clubhouse along with "all other parts or portions" of the course.

The plaintiffs charged the city has leased the clubhouse to Irvin P. Martin, who is "making the clubhouse and its facilities available to white persons only."

Negroes Are Ordered From Florida Beach

Courier-Journal

Louisville Ky.

Boynton Beach, Fla., June 22 (AP)—A group of Negroes took a dip Sunday at a beach previously used only by white bathers. Mayor L. S. Chadwell ordered them away, and closed the beach indefinitely.

Mon. 6-23-58

No violence was reported. Chadwell said white bathers left the beach at police request, but "30 or 40" Negroes, bathing at one end of the strip, ignored the request.

P. 3

"I went there myself and gave them one minute to get out," Chadwell said. "They left."

Vow Florida Negroes Won't Accept Beach Segregation

Fri. 6-13-58

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—(UPI)—A Negro leader said Thursday his race will not accept the new Negro bathing beach under construction here if it is meant as a substitute for city-owned facilities ordered integrated by federal courts.

J. P. Moses, a member of the mayor's interracial committee, said the new beach at the west end of Gandy Bridge would not be accepted by Negroes unless they are allowed to use the Spa Beach and pool along with white persons.

The Spa was closed last week when Negroes used it for the first time under terms of a federal court decision which ordered the city-owned property integrated more than a year ago.

In a statement, Moses set forth the "aims" of St. Petersburg's Negro population. They included:

Removal of all segregation signs on beaches, buses and other public facilities.

Appointment of a Negro member to the city's urban renewal commission.

Hiring of at least eight Negro policemen. The city now has three.

Hiring of Negro bus drivers, firemen and meter readers.

Construction of better Negro housing, better streets and better street maintenance.

Improved parks, youth centers and recreational facilities for Negroes, including a northside playground.

Negroes File Demands on Beach Issue

Times Union

p. 28

Fri. 6-13-58

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12 (AP) Negro leaders renewed demands today for a non-segregated beach and promised court action if the city's Spa Beach and Pool are not reopened soon.

The city closed these facilities within the past week after Negroes used them for the first time. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled last year the city must allow Negroes to use them.

Work was begun yesterday on a new beach for Negroes, but it was doubtful that this would stem the tide of demands.

J. P. Moses, a Negro member of the mayor's interracial advisory committee, said an 11-point program has been drawn up in hopes of solving racial problems and that City Council will be asked to sit down with Negro leaders and discuss it.

The first point is a demand for adequate beach facilities with no signs designating them as Negro areas. Moses said it is a question whether the new beach would be acceptable, and aside from the problem of signs the Negroes are dissatisfied because they were not consulted about plans for this beach.

"If the Spa is not reopened very soon it most certainly will be the subject of court action," he said.

The program also asks removal of signs in city buses stating that Negroes should seat from the rear, and for equal opportunities for Negroes as city bus drivers.

Negro Wounded After Demands In Restaurant

Advertiser

P. 6 A

Montgomery, Ala.

38 a

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP) — A Negro who demanded service in a white restaurant was shot and critically wounded Friday night.

Police said the restaurant operator, Roy R. Guthrie, told them the Negro fired a shot through the restaurant window before he returned fire with a rifle.

The Negro, Herbert Torrence, 26, said he didn't have a gun. Police said he was unarmed when they searched him at the hospital but Detective Sgt. J. M. Barker said evidence indicated a bullet was fired through the restaurant window from outside.

Police said Guthrie told them the Negro came into the White Kitchen restaurant and asked if they served food. Guthrie said he replied "we'll serve you at the back door," but the Negro insisted "I want it here."

When the man left, Guthrie said he went home to pick up a rifle.

Negroes Swim, Area Is Closed

Times Picayune

New Orleans, La.

38 a

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP) —This city's municipal beach was closed until further notice after eight Negroes swam there.

City Manager Ross E. Windom ordered the beach closing shortly after four Negro couples had wandered onto the all-white beach, which is located on Tampa Bay.

Guards were posted about the beach and previously prepared signs placed about the area. City Recreation Director Jack Puryear said if Negroes tried to swim in the pool it also would be closed.

Earlier, Windom termed the action of the Negroes "ill-advised." He said this was because the city had provided separate and equal facilities for swimming in the Negro area here.

Sat. 6-7-58

Police Capt. Sidney Hilliard stood by while the Negroes swam in the bay. There was no disorder. Puryear said the Negroes were courteous and caused no trouble.

P. 21

The Negroes said they represented only themselves and had no connection with any organization.

Beach, Pool Suit Seen in Pinellas City

Times Union

P. 16

Jacksonville

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16 (AP) A Negro civic leader said today court action will follow if City Council fails to reopen municipally owned Spa Beach and the swimming pool.

Tue. 6-17-58

The bathing facilities have been closed and under police guard for more than a week. Use of the beach and pool by Negroes brought the action.

The Rev. Enoc Davis, chairman of the citizens cooperative committee, said, "Our leaders are agreed that the segregation question will be pushed to some definite conclusion."

Although stating he could not speak for any group, Davis said "the sentiment I get is that the city's segregation policy will be contested by court action."

Davis expressed his view following a secret meeting of the City Council. Mayor John Burroughs declined comment on the purpose of the special session.

City Manager Ross Windom said only, "I attended the council breakfast and they discussed the Spa and expressed themselves informally in favor of keeping the bathing facilities closed."

A regular meeting of the council is set for tomorrow. Davis said his group is awaiting outcome of the session before planning action.

Coming from the secret session was speculation the city may never reopen the bathing facilities. Attorneys take the position that no court can force the city to operate a recreational facility, particularly one which has been operated at a financial loss.

Plan Injunction On Jacksonville's Golfing Setup

Birmingham World

Birmingham, Ala.

Wed. 7-2-58

JACKSONVILLE (UPI)—Attorney Ernest D. Jackson Sr., said he would file for an injunction in federal court early this week seeking to restrain the city from "excluding Negroes" from daily playing privileges on municipal golf courses.

P. 1

38 a Fla.

Jackson, an attorney for the NAACP, said he was preparing the motion and would file it either Monday or Tuesday.

At the same time, Mayor Haydon Burns said if racial integration is ordered for the two city owned links, he would vote to sell or lease the clubs to "prevent disturbances and problems."

Race-Hit Spa Beach To Reopen

Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

38 a

ST. PETERSBURG — (AP) — Spa Beach and Pool, closed nearly three months ago when Negroes used the facilities, will reopen today.

City Manager Ross E. Windom said he ordered Recreation Director Jack Puryear to reopen the municipally owned bathing areas on a nine-hour daily schedule.

Wed. 9-3-58

Windom and other city officials declined official comment on the move. Several officials said, however, the bathing areas would be closed again if Negroes attempt to swim there.

P. 6 C

The Rev. Enoch D. Davis, chairman of the Negro Citizens Cooperative Committee, expressed approval of the announcement.

He said reopening of the beach and pool would be accepted by St. Petersburg's Negro population as "tantamount to a consent by the city to integrate the Spa, indicating growth on the part of the city officials."

However, a city official said St. Petersburg's traditional policy of segregated bathing facilities remains unchanged.

Eight Negro youths went to the beach June 5 for a swim. After they left, the beach was closed by the city. Three days later a Negro swam in the pool. It too was closed a short time later.

Police guards kept bathers out of the area for several weeks.

Several hotel operators have complained that closing of the beach and pool hurt their business. City Council members have said privately that they hoped to reopen the facilities before the start of the winter tourist season.

The U. S. Supreme Court ruled April 1, 1957, that Negroes had the right to use the facilities.

Florida Beach Reopened With Warning To Negroes

World

P. 1

BOYNTON BEACH, Fla. (UPI)—The City Commission has reopened the Boynton Beach Casino swimming area to white bathers but warned that it would be again closed promptly if Negroes attempt to use the facilities.

The beach was shut down Sunday a short time after some 38 Negro youths began swimming at one end of the sandy stretch. The Negroes did not try to mingle with white bathers.

The vote to reopen the beach was unanimous. But Mayor L. S. Chadwell was emphatic in his insistence that the facilities not be racially integrated in the near future.

He called William H. Miller, leader of the Negro swimmers, "a rabble-rouser of the first class," and said Miller "might have had his guts chunked out if he tried to get older Negroes to go with him" Sunday.

Wed. 6-25-58

He said the Negroes involved were all 14 to 18 years of age.

"Fortunately, things happened as they did," Chadwell said. "There was no serious trouble and fortunately it did not develop into conflict."

He warned that violence might result in any future integration attempt on the all-white beach. He pointed out that integration was unnecessary because Negro citizens already have their own swimming area.

38a 1958

FLORIDA

4 Negro Golfers Refused Tickets On Two Courses

38a

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — (UPI) — Four Negro golfers, who claimed they were qualifying for the national public links tournament, were turned away from this city's two municipal courses Tuesday.

Negroes were granted in 1954 the privilege of playing on municipal courses on Mondays and Fridays. When the four attempted to purchase greens tickets, two said they were unable to complete their 36-hole rounds Monday because of rain.

P 1

The spokesman for the group was identified as Frank Hampton, a city policeman.

Ralph Ghioto, U. S. Golf Assn. chairman for the public links tourney in the Jacksonville area, said it appeared the Negroes entered the competition in a scheme to play on one of the city-owned courses other than Monday or Friday.

LEFT THE COURSE

"After they started playing Monday," said Ghioto, "I left the course and returned about 5 o'clock—when they should have been finishing up. They were just standing around and they told me they thought the course was unplayable and they should play Tuesday like the white golfers."

Ghioto explained to the four that national rules stipulated "a match couldn't be stopped except in case of lightning or unless the course was unplayable." He said there was no lightning and "the course was playable in every respect."

REFUSED TICKET

He said the Negroes wanted it "firmly established that they had been refused tickets."

Employees at the Brentwood course said a Negro was "hanging around" the course Monday and identified himself as an NAACP representative from Washington. He did not give his name but did not play golf.

HOLLAND'S THUMPING VICTORY ALIGNS FLORIDA WITH SOUTH

By CHARLES HESSER

Staff Writer, The Miami News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 13—U.S. Sen. Spessard Holland's thumping victory over Claude Pepper, a "Dixie liberal," indicates Florida is still in the conservative column, retaining many of the traditions of her sister states of the Southland, including segregation and state's rights.

Charles Hesser

P5E

Holland trounced Pepper, former champion of the New Deal and Fair Deal eras, by more than 90,000 votes.

Segregation certainly was the number one issue of the campaign.

Holland rode the racial issue to such lengths that Pepper accused him of "race baiting."

During the campaign, Holland stressed the Senate filibuster as the South's best weapon for dealing with integration and compulsory civil rights. He also pledged he would seek to curb the powers of the U.S. Supreme Court.

FLORIDA

Sun, 9-14-58

Holland charged Pepper with deserting the thinking of the South by trying to abolish the cloture rule when he was in the Senate before.

The senator said he would do whatever he could to change the school integration law which he contended was created by the Supreme Court.

Pepper's position on the racial issue was vague. He said he wanted to work out the racial problem in a "Christian, lawful and acceptable manner."

But while Pepper was not the shouting liberal of his losing 1950 campaign against U.S. Sen. George Smathers, his backers knew where he stood because of his past record.

Although Holland, a Democrat, must still face Republican Leland Hyzer in the November general election, his reelection nomination in a senatorial race has been tantamount to election since Reconstruction Days.

The Week in Florida

An estimated **$307,000,000** in state and federal funds will be spent on the **superhighway system** in Florida by January, 1961. This will **complete** about **300 miles** of the proposed 1,100-mile network planned for the next 10 years. . . . **Gov. Collins** has **rejected a plea** by **Miami Beach business interests** for **legalized gambling** to boost the resort's economy. **Collins said he** didn't "believe any extension of legalized gambling will make our state stronger." . . . August **sales tax collections** in Florida showed a **6.47 per cent increase** over 1957. The limited three per cent levy produced **$10,845,000** last month. . . . Collins says **Congress** should set up **procedures** to carry out the U.S. Supreme Court's **desegregation ruling**, by-passing Federal District Courts. He said federal district **judges are not suitable** officials to handle the mechanics of desegreation in schools. . . . The **Florida Retail Liquor Dealers Association** is advocating anew that the state **fix minimum prices** at which liquor can be sold at retail. They complain **price wars** are **ruining the business.** A bill which would have fixed retail prices passed the 1957 Legislature but **was vetoed** by Collins. . . . Florida has **outlawed "sweat-boxes"** for troublemakers at its convict road camps. They will be **replaced** by regular **jail cells.** . . . Work in underway on the new **University of South Florida** at **Tampa.** The first class of freshmen will enroll in **September, 1960.**

No Snakes, but—

Three young tourists from Canada noticed an elderly man at the Pompano Beach service area of the Florida Turnpike fishing in a small lake when they stopped recently.

The trio asked the man if there were any snakes in the pond, and after being assured there weren't, they went for a swim.

Later one youth expressed surprise there were no snakes in the pond. Pointing to three alligators lolling on the pond bank, the man explained, "They ate them all."

Unimportant opinions

38a

AN EDITORIAL

The race problem will never be solved until America rids itself completely of people who think like Sheriff Willis McCall, a Florida law enforcement officer described by Coronet Magazine as one of the South's most outspoken racists.

Afro-American p. 5

The Lake County sheriff is quoted as declaring "The colored man is making progress. He has come a long way in a few hundred years from darkest Africa, but I don't think you'll ever make him the equal of the white man. The Supreme Court decision just won't work."

Baltimore, Md

Unfortunately the words of Willis McCall reflect the thinking of a large segment of Americans especially in the southland.

Sat. 11-29-58

They are incapable of thinking of people as individuals, but like to lump whole races together and base their arguments on invalid comparisons of great masses, pitting the most backward of a group against the most advanced of the other.

Does a backwoods country sheriff think he is the superior of men like Ralph Bunche, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Thurgood Marshall, George Washington Carver, Prime Minister Nkrumah and others, both past and present, who have and who are still shaping the course of history?

Millions of peoples throughout the world follow the teachings of Jesus Christ, Confucius, Mohammed and Buddha.

They were all of different ethnic groups, proving that no race has a monopoly on genius.

Strutting around in their little worlds, lauding it over ignorant sharecroppers and exploited turpentine workers, the McCalls are so busy looking down their noses that they fail to see the dark men of status who tower so far above them that they are not perceptable to the prejudiced eye.

What is really important is that thousands of colored youths following the example of the greats who have gone before, are so preoccupied with their march along the higher road that they have no time to bother about what men like Willis McCall either say or think.

Their opinions on racial equality are of no importance whatsoever.

City to Answer Negro Golf Suit

38a

By J. C. GREEN
Times-Union Staff Writer

The City of Jacksonville yesterday was ordered in federal court to answer a suit seeking unlimited playing privileges for Negroes on the city-owned Hyde Park and Brentwood golf courses.

After hearing brief arguments U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson denied a motion by City Atty. William M. Madison to dismiss the complaint, which was filed in the names of four Negro golfers "and for all other colored citizens of Jacksonville, Florida similarly situated."

Times Union

Simpson gave Madison 10 days to answer the complaint, which charges that the city's policy of restricting play by Negro golfers is a denial of equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The complaint also is based on the Civil Rights Act.

p. 23

Jacksonville Fla.

After the city's answer is filed, a further hearing will be held to determine whether the Negro golfers have a valid claim. The Negroes have asked Simpson to declare the city's policy runs counter to the 14th Amendment. The judge also was asked to issue a permanent injunction restraining the city from denying Negroes the right to use the golf courses on the same basis as white players.

Thurs 9-18-58

Complaint Outlined

As set forth in the complaint by Negro attorney Ernest D. Jackson Sr., Negroes were barred from playing the local city-owned courses before 1954. That year a new policy went into effect allowing play by Negroes on Monday only at Brentwood and on Friday only at Hyde Park.

The four Negroes who brought the suit are Frank Hampton, who recently resigned from the police force; Edward Joseph Norman, Devoye Austin Brown and Charles M. Brown. On Tuesday, June 24, they were denied the right to play at both Hyde Park and Brentwood. Later, City Commission denied their petition that they be allowed unrestricted use of the courses, setting the stage for the federal court suit which was filed on July 3.

Times Union

Madison yesterday argued that the complaint should be dismissed on the ground that Jackson had failed to show that the acts complained of were done "under color of law." Madison said there was no showing that the city commissioners were persons "authorized to act in an official capacity."

Thurs 9-18-58

Simpson, however, ruled that the complaint was clear enough in its meaning to state a claim on which relief could be granted.

Also appearing for the city was City Solicitor Inmon P. Crutchfield.

CITY SEEKS DISMISSAL

Arguments in Negroes' Golf Suit Set Sept. 17

Initial arguments in a suit brought to force the City of Jacksonville to open its municipal golf course to Negroes will be heard at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 17, by U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson.

The arguments will be based upon a motion filed by the city July 29 to dismiss the suit.

The suit was launched on July 3 by four Negroes "for themselves and for all other colored citizens of Jacksonville similarly situated."

Times Union

Fri

The plaintiffs are Frank Hampton, then a city policeman but who since has resigned from the force; Edward Joseph Norman, Davoye Austin Brown and Charles M. Brown.

9-5-58

Named as defendants are the "City of Jacksonville, the Board of Commissioners of the City of Jacksonville, their agents, employes and servants."

The suit seeks two measures of relief. It asks the court to declare unconstitutional the local custom of limiting Negroes to use of the golf courses on only two days each week; and it asks that a temporary and permanent injunction be issued restraining the city from denying Negroes free access to the golf courses.

Jacksonville Fla.

p. 21

The city's motion to dismiss the suit contends the City Commission in itself is not a legal entity and cannot be sued. Also, it is claimed the federal court does not have jurisdiction in the case.

City Attorney William M. Madison will argue the motion to dismiss for the city. Ernest D. Jackson filed the injunction suit for the Negroes.

NEW CLOSING DELAYED

Negro Girl Uses Beach Facilities in Pinellas

38a

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4 (AP)—An 18-year-old Negro girl swam sunned herself and dressed in the public bathhouse today at municipally owned Spa Beach, a facility reserved for whites.

City Manager Ross Windom termed the action as "motivated purely from desire to obtain publicity."

He declined to say whether a repetiton would bring closing of the beach.

Windom said in a statement, however, "The City of St. Petersburg does not want to take the responsibiltiy of trying to establish an integrated pool with the risk of possible violence between the races."

Times Union

p. 28

Spa Beach and swimming pool were closed nearly three months ago after Negroes went swimming at the facilities. Windom ordered the areas reopened yesterday.

Jacksonville Fla.

Several city officials said at the time that the beach and pool would be closed if Negroes tried to swim there again.

Fri 9-5-58

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled April 1, 1757, that Negroes had the right to use the facilities.

Windom said he was aware of the court ruling but added, "We cannot escape from the reality that a long established custom provides for separation of the races in recreational facilities."

Windom said he was sure the Negro "was not acting for the majority of our fair-minded Negro citizens but was motivated purely from a desire to obtain publicity. I sincerely hope that the Negroes will realize our position and will cooperate with us in an effort to continue our good relationships."

Windom released the statement after a conference with city attorneys.

The girl, daughter of a construction firm laborer, was one of eight young Negroes who used Spa Beach June 5. The beach was closed and a police guard thrown up shortly after the Negroes left.

'Ike's' Inactivity On Racial Issue Annoys Senator

6-26-58

WASHINGTON, June 25. — (UPI)—Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) accused President Eisenhower Wednesday of shirking his responsibility to enforce integration of Negro and white students in public schools.

Senator Douglas also said Congress was guilty of an "equal failure" to uphold its constitutional responsibility and support desegregation.

He said Mr. Eisenhower "has allowed his lieutenants to play the role of neutrals in the struggle for law and order."

Senator Douglas spoke up at the opening of hearings on civil rights bills by a House judiciary subcommittee that drafted the 1957 civil rights law.

He said the President has called no conferences of public or private leaders "clearly directed towards desegregation."

Representative Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), senior Republican on the subcommittee, urged Mr. Eisenhower to consider such a meetting of white and Negro leaders "representing the whole spectrum of thought" on civil rights.

Representative Keating also called for Justice Department intervention in the appeal of an order suspending public school integration at Little Rock for two and one-half years.

The AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee echoed the demand. It said the President "should promptly direct his attorney general to enter the proceedings, as a friend of the court," in the appeal of Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley's suspension order.

Senator Douglas said the President had "refused to endorse" the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision and has not "taken a single step" to promote integration other than sending troops to Little Rock."

Race Issue Places President On 'The Spot'

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

Home

9-15-58

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower is on the spot, put there by the Supreme Court and Southern states.

For years he tried to soft-talk the problem of school integration. It didn't work. Now he has to act.

The court, in ruling on Little Rock last Friday, did more than say mob violence and community opposition can't block its ban on public school segregation.

The nine justices by their unflinching stand, said in effect to the Eisenhower administration: the next step—enforcing our order — is up to you.

Enforcement—or the lack of it —was a central theme in the court's hearings on the Little Rock school board's request for a 2½-year delay in integrating Central High.

Richard C. Butler, attorney for the board, criticized the Eisenhower administration for not prosecuting mob leaders in Little Rock. He also criticized the city and state authorites for not preserving order.

Eisenhower, in the four years since the court's original ruling that segregation by race was unconstitutional, had given no indication his Justice Department had plans for coping with local or statewide defiance of the court.

Instead, he kpet calling for patience, although in those four years hardly any integration had occurred in the South. It was as if he had set himself the policy of not irritating Southerners.

But while he talked patience and understanding, the Southern states were bitterly erecting massive brariers of defiance to the court with new laws of their own for blocking integration.

There had to be a showdown sometime. Now it's come in Arkansas and Virginia.

In both states the governors, acting under their new laws, have closed schools ordered integrated by federal judges.

What the administration intends to do is not yet known.

But at least Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers seems better prepared to meet the days ahead than his predecessor in the Justice Department, former Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell.

Since Rogers has arranged for a number of extra U. S. marshals to work in Little Rock, he may be planning legal steps like court injunctions, to force compliance with the court order. Marshals could arrest violators.

This indicates more foresight than was shown by Brownell when he headed the Justice Department last September at the time the opposition of Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus and mob violence suddenly blocked integration of Central High.

The Eisenhower-Brownell answer then was to send in troops—a move Eisenhower had previously indicated he never wanted to make—to back up the court.

That was an extreme step. It's one the administration may have to use again, but probably not before it has taken intermediate steps it didn't try before.

The administration's plans for Virginia are also still up in the air.

Gallup Poll—

Whites In North And South Agree On Some Race Issues

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
10-17-58
P. 1

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Poll evidence shows that Northern whites do not think a great deal differently from white Southerners on some questions dealing with racial problems.

A survey just completed finds the typical white Northerner, like his Southern cousin, is opposed to marriages between white and colored people.

On one count, Northern whites are less prejudiced. The typical Northerner says he would not move if a colored family came to live next door. The typical Southern white, on the other hand would consider moving if this happened.

But if colored people came to live in great numbers in his neighborhood, the typical white Northerner says he would move, just as does the typical white Southerner.

The questions used in this poll were first asked in England following a series of race riots in London and other cities.

A comparison of results to identical questions asked in the United States and England shows there is less prejudice in British white persons toward the Negro than there is in the United States.

The questions asked of white persons only:

"Do you approve or disapprove of marriages between white and colored people?"

	North	South
Approve	5%	1%
Disapprove	92	99
Can't say	3	*

* Less than one per cent.

"If colored people came to live next door, would you move?"

	North	South
Yes, definitely ..	18%	34%
Yes, might	22	28
	—	—
Total Yes	40	62
No	60	38

"Would you move if colored people came to live in great numbers in your neighborhood?"

	North	South
Yes, definitely ..	45%	67%
Yes, might	32	21
	—	—
Total Yes	**77**	**88**
No	**23**	**12**

Robinson has his say

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
8-2-58
P. 14

WASHINGTON

Before testifying at congressional hearings Friday that would grant exemption to professional team sports from anti-trust laws, former Major Leaguer Jackie Robinson chatted freely on many topics.

1. What do you think of Superior Court Judge Arnold Praeger's decision which thwarts Los Angeles' acquisition of the Chavez Ravine area?

"I think Brooklyn (Los Angeles) is in real trouble if the decision stands, but I don't think it matters to the players particularly."

2. Do you think your old ball club will emerge from the cellar?

"Yes, I do. They should wind up about fourth or fifth."

3. What do you think of the NAACP breaking the precedent of awarding the Spingarn Medal to an individual and giving the honor to Mrs. Daisy Bates and the Little Rock Nine?

"Under the circumstances, the choice was a good one. It would have been difficult to give it to an individual here unless it had been Mrs. Bates."

4. Are the decisions of Elgin (Rabbit) Baylor and Wilt (The Stilt) Chamberlain to accept lucrative pro offers with a year of college left wise in your opinion?

Ed. note: Both Baylor and Chamberlain, basketball All-Americans, have expressed desire to continue work at a later date toward their degrees.

"No one can condemn a man for signing for the sum ($65,000) Wilt got.

"But whenever possible, fellows should get an education. This is the answer to many of our problems.

"Of course, there are many things to consider about turning pro in favor of continuing in school"

The 39-year-old former Brooklyn Dodger star went back to New York shortly after appearing before the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

Since his retirement last year, Jackie has been an executive with the Chock Full O'Nuts Restaurant.—LEN LEWIS

NON-VIOLENCE HELD AID TO INTEGRATIO

Times P. 15C
New York

Non-violent resistance is th only successful weapon agains race prejudice, a disciple of th late Monhandas K. Gandhi sai yesterday after a visit to th south. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar explained that other methods b which the Negro could gai equal status would leave ranco and bitterness.

Mr. Kalelkar, an appointe member of the upper house o the Indian Parliament, was interviewed at the Consulate General of India, 3 East Sixty-fourth Street. The 73-year-old educator, who headed his Government's commission on backward classes, had spent two weeks in the South on his first visit to this country.

"I saw that the Negro is feeling his strength, losing his sense of frustration and making good progress," he said. The bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala. proved, he said, the power of organized civil resistance, and won others over to the Negro's cause.

Sat 8-16-58

"With or without organization, non-violence is a moral force that works in mysterious ways," said Mr. Kalelkar, "and people throughout America are coming to understand this power."

Surrounded By Lincoln

Advertiser
4A
Mon. 9-15-58

Southerners who shy from buying and licking Lincoln postage stamps may finally have to abandon the mails entirely. Lincoln has the South surrounded.

Many, to avoid using the Lincoln 4¢ stamp, have bought combinations of 3¢ and 1¢ stamps. So guess what the Post Office Department has done?

On Feb. 12 next year, a 1¢ stamp bearing the likeness of the famous "beardless Lincoln" portrait will go on sale. A few days later another 3¢ Lincoln stamp will be issued. And on May 30 next year, another 4¢ Lincoln stamp will go on sale.

38a
general

How many Lincoln stamps that will make, we've no idea. Perhaps a couple of hundred. They'll be swarming all over the place as part of the Lincoln sesquicentennial commemorative series.

It is said that Lincoln intended to treat the South with compassion. He certainly would never have plastered his portrait on every Southerner's envelope. Let's have a little Lincolnian mercy from Summerfield.

(And What Nobody Talks About)

What Race Issue Really Means

By EDWIN A. LAHEY

Chief of Our Washington Bureau

Herald

WASHINGTON — The U. S. Supreme Court came to grips with the school segregation issue again Thursday, but the complexity of the legal issues submerged one of the grim and simple facts about the whole business.

LAHEY

This is a sex case.

This fact is rarely discussed in polite society. But it explains the depth of emotion in which legal technicalities have been steeped.

38a

Behind all the $4 legal words there is the haunting fear that after generations of physical commerce between white males and Negro females, the integration of schools might cruelly reverse the direction of sex aggression.

A woman in Urbana, Ill., expressed one side of this matter in a letter to me a year ago. During the crisis that has become seasonal since 1954, she wrote:

P. 3 A

"Somebody, sometime, somewhere wanted integration. Else why am I so white?"

Miami
Fla.

Jimmy Byrnes, who was governor of South Carolina when the Supreme Court issued its anti-segregation order in May, 1954, showed the other side of the coin to me the day after the Supreme Court decision, during a visit in the state house at Columbia, S. C.

Fri 8-29-58

Byrnes on that day was a brooding old man, a proud South Carolinian who had had a distinguished career in the U. S. government, and who chose to close his public career as governor to help his state meet the impending crisis of school integration.

As Byrnes talked that day of the determination of South Carolina never to comply with the order of the court upon which he himself had served with distinction, one figure of speech dominated his conversation.

That was the picture of a Negro boy jostling a white girl in the cafeteria line at an integrated high school.

The hateful picture of interracial propinquity stood out starkly to Byrnes that day. It could not have been more real if we were cornered in that state house by a Negro mob.

As if by some quietly arranged social compact, this deep fear of the dominant race in U. S. life has been kept out of a raging debate on state's rights, local traditions, the 14th Amendment, and so forth.

And there was no word of this touchy subject mentioned in the historic arguments before the Supreme Court Thursday.

Harriman In Harlem:

Anti-Mixing Stand Is Blamed On Ike

38a

NEW YORK (AP) — Gov. Averell Harriman Friday blamed President Eisenhower for some of the South's reluctance to move toward racial integration in schools.

News & Courier

"The present situation at Little Rock and in Virginia is intolerable," Harriman told a Harlem audience. "For the consequences of this disregard of the law as declared by the Supreme Court, the President of the United States must bear a heavy responsibility.'

P. 7 A

The governor said President Eisenhower has urged Negro leaders to have "patience and forbearance." He continued:

Charleston
S. C.

"He has consistently refused to state that the Supreme Court decision should be obeyed, not merely because it is the law, but because it is morally right. His recent statements cast doubt as to whether he even agrees with the decision."

Sat 9-20-58

Harriman said the President should have "given the responsible groups in the South willing to move ahead the support which only the prestige and the power of his office can provide."

"The President's failure to exercise leadership has created a vacuum into which bigots and demagogues have moved," he declared.

Harriman spoke from the same platform with his Republican opponent in the gubernatorial race, Nelson A. Rockefeller. They appeared at an outdoor street rally sponsored by a newly formed organization called Youth March on Integrated Schools. It is headed by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Rockefeller turned from its prepared text to defend Eisenhower's role in the school segregation controversy.

"Who got the troops to Little Rock?" he asked. "that takes courage in this country."

REEL 171

Says Industry Creating New Negro In South

Frazier Tells Views In Lecture

BRUNSWICK, Maine — Industrialization and urbanization are bringing a new Negro into existence in the South — a Negro who has "a new conception of himself and of his rights as an American citizen," Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology at Howard university, told a Bowdoin college audience.

Dr. Frazier was among several professors who participated in the 1958 Bowdoin Institute Lecture series.

Jet 4-24-58

"The status of the Negro in the South has undergone important changes during the past 20 years," Dr. Frazier stated. "The extent and nature of these changes have been determined by the impact of industrialization and urbanization in the different areas of the South.

"Nearly two-thirds of the Negro farmers in the South are tenants and the majority of the tenants are still share croppers who represent one of the lowest income groups in the United States. However, as the result of urbanization a new Negro middle class about one-half as large relatively as the Negro middle class in the North has emerged in the South.

"The movement to cities has emancipated Negroes from their former semi-feudal status and from the traditional social controls which have maintained their subordination. In the mobility and anonymity of the urban environment Negroes are developing a different relationship with whites.

"As the result of their greater freedom," Professor Frazier concluded, "Negroes are developing a new sense of personal worth in their struggle for full citizenship in the urban industrial society which is coming into existence in the South.

"The results of the struggle of the Negro to achieve a new status in the South congenial with the new type of social organization which is coming into existence are seen in changes in traveling. At the present time Negroes may secure Pullman accommodations with little difficulty and they may eat in diners without sitting behind a curtain.

"As the result of their improved economic position in the city and the breaking down of their mental and social isolation, Negroes in southern cities are acquiring new ideas concerning their rights, and they are able to struggle in an organized manner for their rights as citizens."

Catholics, Methodists Back Integration

United Press International.

The Catholic bishops of the United States and the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church made it unmistakably clear yesterday that in the view of their churches, racial integration was not only legally necessary but morally right.

World Telegram & Sun

The pronouncement of the Catholic bishops from Washington was intended to serve as an official guide for American Catholics. The bishops cited writings by Pope Pius XII in support of the principle of integration.

The Methodist position was stated by their bishops as unanimous reaffirmation of their previous stand in support of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. The Methodist statement was issued in Cincinnati.

11-24-58

Division Cited.

Another effect of the integration crisis on religion was cited today by Jesse M. Johnson, newly elected president of the Virginia Baptist General Assn.

"The Baptists of our state now are very much divided on integration and segregation," Mr. Johnson said.

His statement followed the close of the Virginia Baptists' annual meeting at Virginia Beach at which 1200 ministers and laymen pledged their support to Rep. Brooks Hays (D., Ark.), president of the Southern Baptist Convention. Rep Hays was defeated for re-election by a write-in segregationist candidate.

Mr. Hays, considered a moderate on the issue of integration, was asked Wednesday by a group of Missisippi Baptists to resign his church post.

Step-by-Step Plan.

Another lawmaker, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), said today he was particularly interested in the possibility of "step-by-step" integration of the public schools, beginning at the bottom in the elementary grades.

"The biggest problem we face (in the coming session of Congress) is to find a better means than we have been able to find so far in implementing the school decision," Sen. Jackson said. He indicated a "step-by-step" plan might be the answer.

In other integration-civil rights developments:

- President Eisenhower was asked by Robert F. Williams, the Monroe (N. C.) leader of the National Assn. for the Advancement of colored People, to investigate instances of "disparity in justice displayed in a dual system based upon race" in "this social jungle called Dixie." Mr. Williams cited the case of two Negro boys, ages 8 and 10, who he said were "imprisoned" in Monroe because one of them requested and was given a kiss by a 7-year-old white girl.
- In Birmingham, Ala., Police Commissioner Eugene Connor defended the arrest of three Negro ministers last month. United States Attorney General William R. Rogers yesterday ordered a federal grand jury investigation of the arrest to determine whether the ministers' civil rights were violated.
- The chairman of the Macon County (Ala.) board of registrars said he would not surrender county voting records to the federal Civil Rights Commission unless ordered to do so by Gov.-elect John Patterson. The commission indicated in Washington it would subpoena the voting records and about 20 witnesses for a hearing Dec. 8 into charges Negro voting rights have been violated in the county.

World's Top Scientists Hit Discrimination

By WILLIAM HINES
Star Staff Writer

Star
P A 8
Sat 10-25-58
Washington D.C.

The leading scientists of the world served notice yesterday that they would refuse to meet in any country that discriminates against scientists for "race, religion or political philosophy."

The sharply worded resolution was adopted by the International Council of Scientific Unions, a world-wide organization currently holding its eighth general assembly at the National Academy of Sciences here. The resolution was presented Thursday by Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner of New York, head of Associated Universities and present chairman of the assembly.

The union also reaffirmed its policy of neither recognizing nor withholding recognition from the effective government of any territory, as far as scientific activities are concerned.

No Nations Named

No nations were mentioned specifically in the paper, which was entitled "Policy of Political Non-discrimination." It was understood, however, to be directed particularly against the general policies of the United States regarding Communist Chinese and East Germans; of the Soviet Union against Nationalist Chinese, and of the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) against Israeli scientists.

It was likely, also, that the policy would be applicable against the Union of South Africa, which has an official policy of discrimination against non-Caucasians.

The American stand against Red Chinese already has been bent—if not broken—in connection with an International Astronomical Union meeting scheduled here in 1961. Astronomers from mainland China are reported to have been assured entry for the purpose of attending the meeting.

2-Part Policy

ICSU, in its resolution, broke its new policy into two parts, the first concerning eligibility of national academies for membership in ICSU, and the second regarding suitability of nations for use as meeting places of ICSU organizations.

The pertinent paragraphs of the resolution read:

"To insure the uniform observance of its basic policy of political non-discrimination, the ICSU affirms the right of the scientists of any country or territory to adhere to or to associate with international scientific activity without regard to race, religion or political philosophy.

"Such adherence or association has no implications with respect to recognition of the government of the country or territory concerned.

"Subject only to payment of subscriptions and submission of required reports, the ICSU is prepared to recognize the academy, research council, national committee, or other bona fide scientific group representing scientific activity of any country or territory acting under a government, de facto or de jure, that controls it.

"Meetings or assemblies of ICSU or of its dependent organisms such as its special committees and its joint commissions should be held in countries which permit participation of the representatives of every national member of the ICSU or of the dependent organisms of ICSU concerned, and allow free and prompt dissemination of information related to such meetings."

38a

Undersea Research

In another freedom-of-science step, the ICSU general assembly urged all governments to permit undersea research on ocean bottoms adjoining their territories.

The scientific group proposed that nations ratifying "the law of the sea" should "signify that at the same time they grant general permission to any scientific research vessel to conduct investigations of the bottom and subsoil of the continental shelf."

The resolution provided, however, that such research projects be approved in advance by ICSU, that ICSU certify in advance "that the investigations are leading to results which will be published openly for the benefit of science" and that "the coastal state . . . may . . . designate a representative to take part in the work."

A third major resolution adopted by the ICSU assembly extended certain activities of the International Geophysical Year.

A Special Committee for Inter-Union Co-operation in Geophysics was authorized to take over unfinished business when the Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year ends its work next July 1.

Belief In Equal Human Protection To Guide Americans, Tiffany Says

B'ham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat 11-1-58

DARIEN, Conn.—What Americans must do to fulfill the promise of the Constitution will be done not because of fear of world opinion but because in our minds and hearts we believe that every human being is entitled to the equal protection of the laws," an official of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights said Sunday.

Gordon M. Tiffany, Staff Director, said that today "the crux of this problem of equal protection is the status of the 18 million Americans who are colored, and the cutting edge now is the issue of desegregation of the public schools in a number of Southern states."

RIGHTS DIVISION

His remarks were in a speech prepared for delivery at the first of four Fall meetings at the Darien Congregational Church devoted to discussion of civil and human rights. Other speakers are scheduled to address subsequent meetings.

P. 3

Mr. Tiffany, commenting on the world attention which this domestic problem has attracted said that "our example of peaceful progress, through persuasion and the free legal process, will encourage the forces of law and of peaceful change everywhere."

38A
General

Referring to the migration of Negroes from the South, Mr. Tiffany said there is an "irony" in the greater economic and educational opportunities and the freedom from voting restrictions which the Negro finds in the North and West.

"Racial discrimination in housing," Mr. Tiffany explained, "prevents him from fully enjoying these opportunities."

"The black belts of Negro housing areas now spreading in Northern and Western cities" he added, "spell schools that are segregated in fact although not by laws."

Residential segregation of Negroes also "spells slums and all the social demoralization that goes with them," the speaker declared.

He also said that the Urban Renewal program is leaving in the wake of its vast progress "many critical questions of discrimination."

"We need to see whether everything is being done that can and should be done through these programs to bring about an end to discrimination in housing," Mr. Tiffany stated.

He told the audience that Connecticut had "done a great deal" in the field of housing discrimination — "more than many other states." He referred to studies conducted by the State Commission on Civil Rights into racial integration in public housing projects and in private residential neighborhoods in Connecticut.

"We need to go forward with

MITCHELL SCORES INTEGRATION FOES

'Willful' Defiance of Courts Treasonous to U.S. Spirit, He Tells Catholic Group

38a

General

Sun. 9-7-58

P. 8

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 6 (UPI) — Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said tonight that forcible attempts to thwart final court orders for racial integration were "treasonous to the spirit of this nation."

"Willful frustration of our law on the basis of racial prejudice has loosed upon society a flock of hatreds and sensations that shame us before the world," he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the national Catholic Social Action Conference at Notre Dame University.

In his only specific reference to communities now embattled over school integration, Mr. Mitchell said that in Little Rock, Ark., "the urgency of the need for morality is spelled out in as large a lettering as possible."

Referring to the Supreme Court's 1955 ruling that racial integration of public schools should proceed with "all deliberate speed," Mr. Mitchell said:

"So long as an effort is being made to comply with the spirit of the law, sufficient time should be granted to achieve the letter of the law. However, if there is indication that the purpose of delay is only to develop devices for thwarting the law, then the request for such a delay is an insult to the integrity of our legal system and should not be sustained."

Regrets Lack of Labor Bill

On the matter of reform within labor unions, Mr. Miachell voiced regret that the Democratic-controlled Congress had passed no labor reform legislation this year. But, he said, the real responsibility for curbing corruption and violence lies with local officials and citizens.

State and local laws already prohibit assault, murder, arson, intimidation, thef and destruction of property, he said, "notorious evils revealed by groups like the McClellan Committee."

He was referring to the Senate Select Committe on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. This group, headed by Senator John L. McClellan, Arkansas Democrat, has been investigating wrongdoing in the labor-management field.

"A Federal law is desperately needed," Mr. Mitchell continued, but it would be a "waste of time unless local officials enforce their laws against the hoodlums now." He emphasized the word "now."

He praised organized labor for its efforts "to rid itself of

---

the demonstration the CORE members had decided to go to jail, if necessary, for their convictions.

Mondawmin police on several occasions demanded that the picketers stop. This the CORE members refused to do, until they were ready to quit.

* * *

DR. KALELKAR, speaking in flawless, but sometimes difficult to understand English, was dressed in a Jawahar cut jacket (named in honor of Jawharlal Nehru), a kurta and chust pajamas, a three-piece tight fitting white garment. He wore slippers, but no socks.

Dr. Kalelkar spent two days in Baltimore, after a tour of the South arranged by the American Friends Service Committee. The high point of his Southern tour was a meeting with Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala. Dr. Kalelkar called Rev. King, "the great leader of the South."

The Indian leader said of America's Rev. King: "There is no rancor in his heart; I found no hatred against the Southern white; I found that he is one of the best friends of the white people in the South because he loves the colored people and the whites equally.

"He champions the cause of the colored people because they are victimized, but suppose the white people were victimized, he would champion their cause."

* * *

DR. KALELKAR said that to fight evil with evil and force with force is not right. He pointed out that "in a non-violent fight we must have full faith in our cause. We must have faith in our opponent and be willing to compromise."

Himself, a high-caste Brahmin, as was Gandhi, Dr. Kalelkar said that the fight for civil rights should not be a fight between white and colored people but that white people should take the lead because they are the ones who have denied civil rights to colored people.

Gesturing with his hands to emphasize points, the bespectacled, white-whiskered scholar asserted: "The colored man has come into his own; he no longer can be suppressed."

He told the overflowing audience, many standing, or seated on the floor, that: "The American conscience is wholly on the side of the colored man." A question and answer period followed the talk.

Dr. Regina Goff, of Morgan, was chairman. Sponsors of the program were: Mrs. Mildred Atkinson, Dr. G. James Fleming, Dr. Regina Goff, Father Cedric E. Mills, Miss Frances Morton, Howard Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Niles, Paul Wagner and Mrs. Beryl Williams.

—G. N.

Clay-footed Brass

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

38a

Sat. 8-30-58 General

P. 12

American Negroes would do well not to become disheartened and pessimistic by delays and frustrations in achieving their goal of equal rights and elimination of discrimination in the United States.

We point, for instance, at the failure of the Department of Defense to really merge the armed forces after 11 years of effort, and the continuing destructive rivalry between the various branches of the service which even the President has been unable to end.

Then, there is the sad case of Rear Admiral Hyman Rickover, a Jew, and the father of the atomic submarine which will revolutionize naval warfare, or has already done so.

To be sure, Congress has voted him a medal for his nuclear achievements and forced the Navy brass to agree to his promotion to Vice Admiral; but it is patent that the Navy brass dislikes him and would get rid of him, regardless of his services to the nation.

Some say that this antagonism of the Navy brass to Admiral Rickover is due to his unorthodox and un-Navy-like methods, while others say it is because the Navy brass is prejudiced against Jews; but the fact remains that the whole force of Congress and the White House was necessary in order to get for him the credit he deserves.

Men sworn to uphold the interests of the United States, have for a decade squandered its resources in order to obtain preferment for their respective services at the expense of the overall defense of the nation, and neither Presidents Truman nor Eisenhower has been able to put an end to it.

In our opinion, this makes it the more remarkable that the various services have during this period been able to racially integrate the armed forces.

North Is Charged With Ruining South

38a General

Efforts Made To Prevent Growth, Hanna Says

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Wed. 11-5-58

P. 27

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 4.—(AP)—Maj. Gen. Walter J. Hanna charged Tuesday that Northern politicians, newspapers and some union and church leaders are seeking subjugation of both white and Negro races in the South.

General Hanna is president of a newly formed corporation which has been set up to operate private white schools if racial integration is ordered in the public schools of Alabama.

The former Alabama National Guard commander made the charges in a speech before a Birmingham Kiwanis Club. He said he was speaking as a private individual.

"They are working for the time when racial antagonism leads to chaos, the breakdown of governmental authority and general lawlessness in the South," Governor Hanna said.

The purpose, he declared, is to blunt the economic challenge of the South, which is attracting Northern industry at the rate of more than two million dollars a day.

"Outside agitators did not seek to stir up trouble when the South was down, but started it when the South began to become the great economic and industrial area of the future," Governor Hanna asserted.

Governor Hanna said the Southeren boom has brought more prosperity to the Negro than he has ever known in the history of the world. White people have supported Negro education almost 100 per cent in the past and only recently has the Negro begun to contribute to his own education, the speaker declared.

Negroes Find Segregation Outside Dixie

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 11-24-58

38a

P. 1

General

DARIEN, Conn. (AP) — Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany of the Civil Rights Commission said Sunday night it is ironic that Negroes leaving the South may encounter elsewhere schools segregated in practice although not by law.

Tiffany said the Negro has been migrating in large numbers to the North and West in search of greater economic and educational opportunities and freedom from voting restrictions. Then he added: "Racial discrimination in housing prevents him from fully enjoying these opportunities.

"The black belts of Negro housing areas now spreading in Northern and Western cities spell schools that are segregated in fact although not by law."

In a talk prepared for a meeting at the Darien Congregational church, Tiffany said racial discrimination in housing "spells slums and all the social demoralization that goes with them."

He attributed vast progress to the urban renewal program, but said there remain "many critical questions of discrimination."

"We need to go forward with the courage of our convictions to create truly open and democratic communities. Any community that does this will become healthier, happier and more genuinely beautiful in the process." Tiffany said.

In Fifty Years, Negro Equality May Be Greater In South Than In North

New Trend Appearing In South As Churchwomen And Ministers Line Up On Side Of Integration

Globe
P. 1
Nashville
Tenn
Tue
8-29-58

NEW YORK—

Under the leadership of churchwomen, church leaders, and southern newspapermen, the South may within the next fifty years move further than the North toward integrating the Negro into society, the current issue of McCall's magazine (out August 28) stated today.

"With the backlog of guilt for its past treatment of the Negro, the South . . may build up a momentum which carries it far past the North," the magazine said, adding that you can rarely find a more aggressive believer in any cause than a recent convert.

In a comprehensive report on the desegregation issue, McCall's stated that throughout the South, southerners -- and particularly white newspapermen, churchwomen and their ministers -- are lining up on the side of integration.

Few [illegible] that pro-segregationist organizations like the White Citizens Council "'are surprisingly small groups that . . lack even the passive support of the majority of southerners," and that they "know they are fighting a losing battle." They have been effective so far because they know how to make the headlines of the nation's press through the use of mobs.

Working as individuals through their churches and other organizations, great numbers of white southerners are aligning themselves with the young southern Negro leadership that is rapidly remaking the South, the magazine noted.

McCall's survey is entitled "The Story Nobody Tells You", and was written by reporter William Peters who traveled 9.000 miles through the South to obtain background and data for his story.

Despite the headlines and mobs, he reported, segregationist groups are slowly losing ground because of the effective resistance of "thousands upon thousands of white southern women, organized in local churches or in national religious groups."

Organizations such as the United Church Women" are having a profound, if quiet, influence on the South in gerenal and on ministers and churches in particular," said Peters.

These are the same women, he noted, who in a concerted campaign against lynchings in the thirties, drastically reduced the amount of mob violence against Negroes.

McCall's also noted that the recent activity of southern clergymen is "impressive." Men like Bishop Randolph Claiborne, Jr., of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Atlanta and Reverend Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, have assumed strong and effective leadership in the strunggle to defend Negro rights, stated Peters.

"Obviously, the southern attitude toward race relations is changing," the magazine said. "But even if this were not true, even without the brave voices of the church, the press, the educators and the younger generation, there is one hard, practical fact which cannot be ignored - - the financial cost of maintaining segregation."

Globe
Tue
8-29-58

Race hate is 'madness,' says Indian leader in Balto. talk

Afroamerican P. 20 ~~Baltimore~~, Md
~~Sat.~~ 8-23-58

CORE conducts non-violent demonstration at same time

384

BALTIMORE

"The colored person is clean enough to cook the food and serve the food, but if he sits next to you, something happens . . .I submit this is a method of madness."

Dr. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, former chairman of the Government of India Backward Classes Commission, a member of the Indian Parliament, a close companion of Mahatma Gandhi and a distinguished writer and world traveler, was speaking Monday night on "Non-violence and Tensions," before an audience of 150 in the meeting room of the Mondawmin Shopping Center.

While Dr. Kalelkar discussed non - violence, CORE (Committee on Racial Equality) was conducting a practical non-violent picket demonstration at the White Coffee Pot Restaurant at Mondawmin. CORE carried into the fifth month its protest against racial discrimination at the White Coffee Pot.

The peaceful protest march lasted two hours. Aware of the [illegible] of arrest. prior to

those that prey upon it." He singled out George Meany as "a figure of strength and dignity throught this difficult time for unionism." Mr. Meany is president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Mitchell commended the A. F. L.-C. I. O. for its code of ethical practices, expulsion of unions for corrupt practices, and the prohibition of cooperation agreements between A. F. L.-C. I. O. unions and the expelled groups.

"The labor movement is leading the way. The community should follow," Mr. Mitchell said.

Mr. Mitchell told his audience that "Roman Catholic social action is a tailor-made force to invigorate local responsibility, to instill into the community a deep convinction of moral obligation to society."

Dealing With Segregation

Attempts to Circumvent Law Held Menace to Freedom

New York
Times

The writer of the following letter is a sociologist and author. He was co-founder of the [illegible] Urban League and from 1948 to 1954 served as a member of the board of trustees of the University of the State of New York.

New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The opening of a private segregated school in Arkansas under a corporate charter from the state, the appeals for funds to citizens in other states, and presumably its freedom from taxation as an educational institution, in addition to endangering the public school system, raise fundamental questions about our way of life.

Wed. 11-5-58

That this is not merely an academic matter is clear from the pioneering action of New York State in amending our educational law in 1948 prohibiting such discrimination in the private institutions of this state. This provision in the law grew out of a recommendation of the Temporary Commission on the Need for a State University appointed by Governor Dewey in 1946 with Owen D. Young as chairman.

P. 32 C

The commission found evidence that some private institutions chartered by the Board of Regents had practiced discrimination in the admission of students because of their race or religion. After several long and serious discussions the commission recommended enactment of the present law.

Order to Desist

The Commissioner of Education is given the power to use conciliation and persuasion "if he has reason to believe" that discrimination is being practiced by an institution. If this does not cause a change the Board of Regents has the power, after public hearing, to issue an order to cease and desist from such discrimination.

The law and the principle upon which it is based have not been challenged, so far as the writer knows, during the ten years since the law was passed. Reports of the Commissioner about its operation show that suggestions made to institutions to correct such matters as leading questions in application blanks and requirements of photographs of applicants have been met by prompt compliance.

The efforts in Southern states to defeat the integration decisions of the Federal courts bring moral and spiritual danger for all of us in the United States. They perpetuate a system that is an aftermath of slavery. Many of the current statements of segregationist leaders sound much like those of leaders in the slavery period.

One of the catastrophes of our nation now is that much energy and time of public officials—beginning with the President and the Supreme Court—must be used to deal with such domestic conflicts at a time when we face the greatest crisis in the history of this nation. If this effort to defeat our national principles continues unchecked, how can we expect the colored peoples, now numbering two-thirds of the world's population, to believe in us and to look to us instead of to the Communists for guidance in their political and social advancement?

Time of Crisis

Governor Faubus should be pressed to decide whether he is a Governor of a state within the United States of America and whether his oath to uphold our Constitution and laws is morally and legally binding.

Is it not time for a national expression of such indignation that the appeal for funds to circumvent public school integration will fall on deaf ears? Is it not possible to take legal steps through the courts to stop a Governor's further degradation of the principles of equality and liberty in our Constitution?

Those who are trying to defeat the Supreme Court interpretation of the law of the land are rocking the boat of freedom for all, and we should allow them no legal, moral or monetary support.

GEORGE EDMUND HAYNES.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1958.

U.S. Losing World Respect, Poll Indicates

38a General

(Copyright, 1958, American Institute of Public Opinion)

The Gallup Poll

PRINCETON, N.J. — Recent outbursts of anti-Americanism occurred against a backdrop of falling U. S. prestige in major cities of the Western and neutral bloc nations.

Surveys by the World Gallup Poll on the eve of the trouble in South America, Africa and the Near East show this pattern of opinion around the world:

1—In virtually all of the 11 world opinion centers in the poll, a significant number of persons said their respect for the U. S. had decreased recently.

Herald

2—In several of the world centers, however—notably New Delhi—this lessening respect is off set somewhat by large proportions who say their opinion of the U.S. has gone up recently.

28-A

3—Some of the most vehement criticism of the U. S. was recorded in Paris where, just before the outbreak of the current trouble, the anti-U.S. sentiment outnumbered the pro-U.S. sentiment by 11-to-1.

The chief reason for the downturn in sentiment in the French capital was what was felt to be the favorable attitude of the American government toward the Algerian nationalists.

Date 5-23-58

4—Generally speaking, persons in the various cities who said their opinion of the U.S. had gone down recently attributed their change in view to some phase of our handling of international affairs—such as our approach to summit conferences or reaction to nuclear disarmament.

Miami, Fla.

Very little criticism was directed at our economic situation and its possible effects on other countries.

The U. S. was praised, on the other hand, for its foreign aid policy.

5—In all of the 11 world opinion centers, there is a considerable number — ranging from eight out of 10 in Stockholm to one in five in Athens — who say their opinion of the U.S. has not changed recently.

* * *

INTERVIEWERS for the Affiliated World Gallup Polls asked this question of typical citizens in 11 major cities of the world—eight of them in NATO countries:

"Has your opinion of the U.S. gone up or down lately?"

The view in each center:

	Down	Up	Same	No Opin.
Oslo	38%	11%	37%	14%
Paris	33	3	55	9
London	33	7	41	19
Helsinki	32	9	39	20
Milan-Rome	30	22	45	3
Athens	29	11	21	39
New Delhi	25	28	22	25
West Berlin	22	18	45	15
Amsterdam	20	11	56	13
Cophenhagen	17	7	32	44
Stockholm	8	2	79	11

The consensus in the eight NATO centers, based on an average of the results, is as follows:

OPINION OF U. S.

Gone up	11	Pct.
Gone down	28	
The same	41	
No opinion	20	

It should be pointed out that the question asked only if one's opinion had gone up or down and not what their general opinion of the U.S. was.

ALTHOUGH the criticism of the U. S. generally falls into a "foreign policy" category, it often takes the form of a specific interest relating to the country in question—as in the case of Paris and the criticism of the U.S. stand on Algeria.

In New Delhi, although the U.S. was praised for our foreign aid to that country, it was also criticized for what was thought to be an "anti-India" attitude as regards Pakistan and its dispute with India.

News Courier
P. 8 A Charleston S.C.
Date 5-31-58

NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MIAMI BEACH
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
HAITI
JAMAICA
PANAMA
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
PERU
PARAGUAY
ARGENTINA
38a General

Manuel Odria ruled Peru from 1949 to 1956, then bowed to free elections. He lives in Washington.

Marcos Perez Jimenez fled Venezuela in January, 1958, in face of a popular uprising. He's in Miami Beach, Fla.

Juan D. Peron, booted out of Argentina in 1955, went to Paraguay, then Panama, then Nicaragua, then Venezuela, and now he is in the Dominican Republic, plotting.

Jose Antonio Remon of Panama was machine gunned to death at a horse race track in 1955.

Gustavo Rojas Pinilla was handed the gate in Colombia in May, 1957. Now he's in Spain's Canary islands, makes trips to New York, Dominican Republic and Jamaica.

Anastasio Somoza was shot to death at a Nicaragua political rally in 1956. Son Luis took over.

Paul Magloire was overthrown by a series of strikes in Haiti in 1956. He lives "right" in Paris.

Here are seven Latin American dictators who lost out in the past three years.

Truman Calls Race Issue Vital

38a general

Defender p. 2 Chicago Ill. Sat. 8-16-58

CHICAGO — (UPI) — Former President Harry S. Truman has urged "common sense" in solving the desegregation problem and said it was a vital issue with most of the world's people.

The problem, Truman said "has to work itself out because the Constitution demands it."

He spoke at a news conference shortly before he addressed a convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

"The segregation issue is very important because 60 to 70 percent of the people of the world are people of color and very much interested in the segregation problem," the former President told newsmen.

His feelings about segregation, he said, had put him out of sympathy with Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus, who recently won renomination to another term.

He said he hoped that Faubus' victory would have little bearing on the fortunes of the Democratic Party.

"I think the action of the people of Arkansas at the polls was the result of a wave of sentiment, and this nation ought not to be governed by hysteria," he said.

Rep. Roosevelt Says Ike Snubbed Integration Query

38a

Advertiser p. 5B Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 8-15-58

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif) said Wednesday he wrote President Eisenhower asking about positive steps to avert school integration troubles and got back a quotation from a presidential news conference.

Roosevelt told the House in a prepared speech "I deeply resent the brushoff the present chief executive has given—either directly or indirectly—through me to 17 million American Negroes."

The news conference extract sent him by Presidential Assistant I. Jack Martin, Roosevelt said, quoted the President as saying "I haven't planned at this moment any particular speeches . . . mere data will never solve this problem. I believe we have got to look inside ourselves and this means not only as individuals, this means as groups. It means county authorities, state authorities and federal authorities."

38a general

Roosevelt said he wrote June 11 asking Eisenhower "what positive steps are being taken by the federal government and the executive branch to prepare the way for more widespread compliance with the Supreme Court's decisions on desegregation when the schools reopen next fall."

He said he received a brief acknowledgement from Martin, and a promise of a fuller reply. On July 23, Roosevelt said, he had still received no further reply, so he wrote Martin.

Martin then sent him an extract of five paragraphs from the presidential news conference transcript, Roosevelt said, ending with the President's statement that "if I could think of anything I thought would be effective in August or in the few weeks before, the two or three weeks before, the schools start, why I certainly shouldn't hesitate to do it."

Roosevelt said Martin added, "I hope that this quotation will serve your purpose."

The congressman commented, "It will not serve my purpose and it will not serve the purpose of the millions of people who look to the President of the United States to see to it that the laws of our country are enforced."

M'KELDIN RAPS DISCRIMINATION

Say It Is 'Inefficient,' 'Not Rational'

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La. Thur. 12-4-58 P. 66

38a general

CHICAGO (AP) — Maryland's Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin said Tuesday racial and religious discrimination in America is impractical.

McKeldin set aside the moral questions of discrimination in a speech before the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

"If there were no objection to it on ethical grounds," the governor said, "still it would fail the test because it is not rational."

"When men practice it they are working against their own interest. . . ."

McKeldin, a longtime champion of minority interests, said racial and religious discrimination in America costs money, impairs morale and hinders straight thinking about other problems.

"Discrimination based on anything other than brains and character is a fruitful breeder of hatred and bitterness. Therefore, discrimination is inefficient . . .," he said.

Regarding discrimination based on brains and character, the Republican governor said "men in general do not resent the exercise of authority by their betters. What they resent is authority exercised by men who are . . . only luckier, or craftier or more ruthless."

McKeldin referred to discrimination against Negroes in the South as "the most spectacular demonstration of the disastrous effect of a policy of discrimination."

DON'T COUNT OUT SOUTH--WHITTEN

Says Differences May Decide Presidency

38a general

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La. Wed. 11-5-58 p. 46

POTTS CAMP, Miss. (AP)—Rep. Whitten (D-Miss.) predicted Tuesday the South could possibly determine the next president if Southern states acted together.

Whitten told a Potts Camp civic club the Southern states could elect independent electors in the next presidential election and "if there were a close enough vote between the two major parties, a reasonably small number of Southern states could determine who became president."

Whitten said both national parties probably will endorse the decisions of the supreme court under Warren and the use of troops at Little Rock because the leaders "don't believe we can do anything as a practical matter."

Whitten said the South, "under even moral conditions," could determine who controls Congress.

"We could do that with only 25 Southern members of the House and as few as six Southern senators pledged to support the constitution," he said.

While there would be some risk of committee positions, Whitten said, "if the party leaders will risk the destruction of the nation to win the presidency, it stands to reason they would bid mighty high to control the Congress. I am certain committee assignments would be retained if it took our votes to win control of the Congress.

He said he would regret to see the South forced to take such action, but "we should point out to the nation now what we could do in the hope that thereby we might inject a little common sense into the minds of these national political leaders, who even now are running against the South in order to get minority votes in the North because they believe we in the South have nowhere to go."

He charged the attack on the constitution, under the guise of government, offered an appeal to religious world peace and to the American tendency to be law abiding.

Reasoning said only way to whip Dixie problems

38a general

Afro-American p. 9 Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-25-58

DURHAM, N.C. — If the South is to whip its problems in race relations, leaders of both races will have to "reason together," a North Carolina College psychologist declared last week.

James T. Taylor, professor of psychology at NCC for over 30 years, expressed the opinion in an open letter to southern leaders on Oct. 13.

"It would be most tragic for ourselves and for our nation if we in the South permit ourselves to become so possessed by prejudice, racial animosities and interracial hostilities that our great industrial human, commercial and educational potential will go unrealized," the professor declared.

MR. TAYLOR added, "such an outcome can be prevented only if southern leaders in both races take a long steady look in this region."

Continuing, he said that the great need of the South today "is the creation of atmosphere of 'tolerance.'"

The NCC professor declared that "tolerance" is as important as training in the sciences today, "more important than the acquisition of the tools for making a living."

* * *

BUT MORE important still, he pointed out, is the mastery of the tools that will enable us to live with and like others of a different race and culture, and to influence them to live with and like us."

To meet that challenge, he concluded, we will have to "reason together."

DIVISION OF

38a 1958

GENERAL

Texan Hails Integration Steps Taken

Advertiser

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—A Texas businessman told the U.S. Thursday the United States has made tremendous progress in combating racial discrimination and eventually would wipe it out.

38

Montgomery Ala.

"As long as there is one single human being who is discriminated against, there is injustice which cannot be condoned," Watson B. Wise of Tyler, Tex., told the General Assembly's Social Committee. It was his first speech before the 81-nation body as delegate to this year's assembly session.

General

Fri 10-3-58

"It is through the exercise of his fundamental rights to vote, learn, think, speak, worship, live and work as he pleases that the individual can attain his full capabilities," Wise said.

1-10-A

He told the committee that "what the headlines tell us about discrimination" in some parts of the United States does not represent the entire country. Wise said the American people as a whole have faced up to the problem and the federal government and most state governments have moved to end discrimination as quickly as possible.

The Supreme Court, Wise added, has lent its weight to eliminating school segregation through its 1954 decision and in last week's opinion on events in Little Rock.

38a 1958

GENERAL

Sen. Case Urges FBI Probe Bomb 'Campaign Of Terror'

38a

Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-NJ) said Saturday night he has asked an FBI investigation of bombings in the South which he connected with "a campaign of terror" against school integration.

He made his appeal to Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers in a letter asserting "the latest bombings of a Jewish institution and a Negro junior high school in Florida are indeed shocking."

P. 5A

Case told Rogers he was informed that since Jan. 1, 1957, "there have been 45 bombings or attempted bombings in the South against religious institutions, public schools, community centers, and other property."

"In each case," the letter continued, "the target was involved in some way with the struggle to achieve civil rights. In addition, I understand a federal judge in Tennessee has been threatened.

"The circumstances suggest that the bombings are part of an organized campaign to resist implemention of integration decisions and to intimidate those who, in good faith and honesty, are attempting to exercise their rights or to carry out the law of the land. Certainly, this appears to be the view of those local officials participating in the recently-established law enforcement programs covering 28 cities in various Southern states.

Jan. 5-11-58

"In all the circumstances, there would appear to be ample grounds to call in the FBI and I strongly urge that that agency be asked to investigate the matter."

Case told Rogers the very announcement of FBI participation would strengthen the efforts of Southern civic leaders and local police "in their drive against terrorism."

Montgomery Ala

"In view of the apparent interstate character of the campaign," the senator added, "federal participation would appear essential to deal effectively with it."

Says U.S. African Report To Spur American Hatred

Defender P. 2 Chicago, Ill

38a

General

A high Methodist prelate said this week that a report of a study mission of the House Foreign Affairs Committee recommending that the U. S. do nothing to promote the end of colonialism in Africa "might well open the floodgates to anti-American sentiment among the Africans."

Dr. A. Chester Clarke, executive secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal church Foreign Mission Dept., warned that such a policy would serve to embarass American Missionaries in Africa.

Dr. Clarke who returned in April from an extensive study tour of South Africa presided at one of the sessions of the mid-year meeting of the African Methodist Episcopal church being held at Bethel Church, New York City.

"To say that America has an interest in, but no responsibility for the ultimate independence of the African colonies is misleading. Africans look to America for guidance and inspiration in their current struggle against colonialism and are inclined to regrad our nation as a friend.

NEGROES ARE BROTHERS

They likewise look upon the 17 million Afro-Americans (Negroes) as brothers, he said

Members of the congressional study mission who returned last week following a 14,000 mile trip to Africa are: Representatives Wayne L. Hays, of Ohio, chairman; Barratt O'Hara of Illinois, both Democrats; and Marguerite Stitt Church, Republican of Illinois.

'ENLIGHTENED'

The mission reported that Africa south of Egypt was "relatively calm" that the 19th century version of colonialism has almost disappeared, and that in its wake has come "enlightened colonial administration sensitive to native problems and aspirations."

The congressional report also stated that in terms of "20th century requirements for statehood" large parts of Africa are not yet ready for independence. It also spoke of the apparent willingness of Africans to rely heavily upon non-African advisors. Said Dr. Clark:

"Unless we in America disavow such a stupid approach to the urgency with which the African regards equal status in the family of nations, we will drive them right into the waiting arms of the Soviet.

Perhaps these are the non-African advisors to which the committee so lightly refers.

"I wonder how many Africans the members of the committee actually talked with and under what circumstances. Did they dine with any Africans, visit in African homes and accept them on equal footing? Or did they, I ask, accept the anachronistic viewpoint of the Europeans that only non-Africans must determine a suitable time-table for freedom and equality in Africa.

Race Barrier Hurts South, Class Told

Constitution

P. 16

Atlanta Ga.

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

"The South is handicapped for lack of proper communication between races," the chairman of President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Employment Practices declared at Morris Brown College.

Mon. 6-9-58

Dr. Archibald J. Carey, speaking at the college commencement exercises, told the 119 graduates to "go into the world with a scholarly attitude."

"You cannot expect to obtain integration without obligations," he said. Dr. John H. Lewis, president, awarded diplomas.

Americans Run From Race Issue, Says Arkansas Editor

Advertiser

P. 6A

OBERLIN, Ohio (AP) — The American people are running away from the entire race issue, a Southern editor who won a Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing, said here Saturday night.

Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Little Rock Arkansas Gazette, told 350 Oberlin College alumni at the annual commencement weekend men's dinner, that the race problems of the South would be solved before those of the north. He said unless the northern cities solve their race problems now they will have many problems in the future.

Montgomery Ala

38a

The attitude toward the Negro in the South is "warm and human and friendly," while outside the South it is one of indifference, he added.

Mon. 6-9-58

Ashmore, who won a 1958 Pulitzer Prize for editorials against the stand of Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas in the Little Rock school integration crisis last fall, will receive an honorary doctor of laws degree from Oberlin College at Commencement exercises Monday.

Speaking of the Little Rock crisis, he said:

"Watching from my foxhole in Little Rock I had the feeling that the issue did not have much to do with race relations I saw rather a community defaulting on an issue of leadership, and I wonder how many other communities faced with the same deep-cutting problems would have done any better.

"I have the uncomfortable feeling that our behavior was typical, and this bothers me."

Integration Is Inevitable

38a

Louisiana Weekly

Recently from two fronts—national and international—come words of wisdom about integration in the United States. The first word was an optimistic note as far as integration progress is concerned, issued by Professor J. Milton Yinger, a University of Michigan sociologist, while the other came in the form of advice from the Vice-President of India, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnana.

Professor Yinger said that the entire South will have established some sort of desegregation in its public schools within the next 10 years. He went on to predict that all but five or six states below the Mason-Dixon line will be integrated extensively in their public schools and that the rest will have at least token desegregation in a decade.

P. 12

New Orleans La

Yinger said that violence against integration procedures is a sign "not that change is being prevented, but that the old order is in desperate circumstances." According to him, urban-industrial democracy has begun to undermine segregation in the South.

Speaking at Fisk University Vice-President Radhakrishnana urged America to "speed up" desegregation although "it is clear to us that you here are trying to effect some kind of harmony among the races."

Dr. Radhakrishnana declared that the desegregation of public schools in America is winning friends for this country in Africa and Asia.

Referring to the unsettled state of affairs in the world today, Dr. Radhakrishnana said: "It is not an economical or intellectual crisis but the difficulties are in the minds and hearts of men rather than in external environment." He listed three basic needs which must be fulfilled before a regeneration of the world can be effected, which were: 1) Attainment of the unfinished movement for national independence everywhere; 2) racial harmony, and 3) aid to underprivileged countries.

Sat. 5-31-58

So spoke two men, one with an optimistic prediction and the other a warning. The race hate politicians could do well to take note of what both men said. Integration is inevitable, just as Professor Yinger said, but will they see the handwriting on the wall and change before further damage is done to America's prestige as a Democratic nation?

In regard to Dr. Radhakrishnana's statements, once again the hate merchants could remember the harm they heap upon this country in their acts of violence and denying rights to a segment of the citizens. Surely the statement made saying our desegregation processes are winning for us friends is true, while on the other hand violence and intimidation thrown in the way of integration loses friends that we need in a world in which two-thirds of its population is made up of colored people.

It is pathetic to realize that as sound as these words are from both men, and as sound as other calming, reassuring words are from other persons trying to destroy the unrest between the races and secure for all citizens their rights, dignity and respect; the white citizen council gang will carry on as usual concentrating on violence, and defiance to the law of the land, while this country suffers setbacks as the moral leaders of the world.

Indictments And Negro Leadership

Crusader

general

38a

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 6-14-58

p. 7

Whether by accident or deliberate design, it seems that every time we develop a TOP NEGRO LEADER they find some way to INDICT HIM. We refer, of course, to CONGRESSMAN ADAM CLAYTON POWELL in New York who was recently indicted for alleged INCOME TAX EVASION.

For some STRANGE REASON the indictment of a NEGRO on any charge is made to sound AWFUL and SINISTER while the indictment of a WHITE MAN is, as the song says, JUST ONE OF THOSE THINGS. It happens that POWELL is one of those Negroes who come along about once in a generation who can command such widespread CONFIDENCE IN HIMSELF from NEGROES EVERYWHERE that he gets TOO BIG FOR HIS BRITCHES in the eyes of the whites. So, they find any pretext to CUT HIM DOWN.

IF THE MERE BUSINESS OF INDICTING a Negro meant that the Negro was a thief or murderer, our leadership over the years would have been in ONE HELUVA position. Let's take a rundown to what happened to NEGRO LEADERS OF THE PAST and see what's what.

CONGRESSMAN OSCAR DEPRIEST was indicted on Jan. 18, 1917, by his political enemies for conspiracy to allow gambling joints and houses of prostitution to operate and for BRIBERY of policemen to let these places run.

DEPRIEST, then the FIRST NEGRO ALDERMAN, was defended by CLARENCE DARROW and ED MORRIS. Oscar, of course, was found guilty. DAN JACKSON, onetime Second Ward Committeeman, was also INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY TO PROTECT GAMBLING.

In spite of this maneuver by his white political enemies, he died in 1929 with his trial still pending. BISHOP ARCHIBALD J. CAREY SR., first Negro Civil Service Commission was appointed in 1915. When he died he was under INDICTMENT for receiving bribes in connection with his work.

Then there was the case of the FIRST NEGRO member of the state board of Pardons and Paroles, ATTY. WILLIAM H. HARRISON. Appointed in 1929 by GOV. EMMERSON Harrison resigned in 1911 UNDER CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY AND BRIBERY.

In 1928, the white folks had PERRY W. HOWARD, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi INDICTED on charges of selling FEDERAL PATRONAGE. He was acquitted.

Right down the line, Negro leadership has always been SMEARED by the whites when certain Negroes proved they were not HANDCUFFED PRISONERS OF REACTIONARY WHITES. They joined with Negroes in INDICTING and sending to JAIL the great MARCUS GARVEY. They had JACK JOHNSON, greatest of the heavyweight champions, RAILROADED TO JAIL for marrying a WHITE WOMAN.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON died in disgrace after an affair in New York involving a WHITE WOMAN.

They did EVERYTHING they could to BLACKEN the name of PAUL ROBESON and to reduce his POPULARITY with his people. BUT IT DIDN'T WORK.

NOW they are TRYING TO DO THE SAME THING to Adam Powell because he refuses to KNUCKLE UNDER to white politicans who want to NAME WHAT NEGROES THEY THINK SHOULD BE OUR LEADERS. We advise our people to FORGET THOSE INDICTMENTS AND SUPPORT THE LEADERS WHO DESERVE IT!

38a 1958

GENERAL

An Old Northern Prejudice Overflows Into the South

News and Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

Sun. 6-15-58

Prejudice is not unique to the South. It flourishes also in the North, and in the Midwest and in the West. In the South the victims may be Negro but in these same Northern areas which decry the Negro's plight, discrimination knows no barriers. It is suffered there by Jews, Poles, Catholics, Italians, Irishmen, Greeks, Gentile, Protestant, Chinese and, in short, by any man of any race and any creed who happens to be different from his neighbors. It flourishes in such abundance that it overflows its local boundaries, and now there is evidence that some of it, this Northern variety of prejudice, is being exported to the South. The rising incidence of anti-Semitism in Southern cities surely is one of the symptoms.

By BEM PRICE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—The color conflict in the South apparently is drawing in another minority. Editorial Sec

Once more, as in the heyday of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s, the Jew is a target.

To date, however, open anti-Semitism is confined to a small fringe element that has joined resurgent—though far from united—Klans and some Citizens Councils.

Two Jewish community centers and a synagogue have been dynamited. Three attempts to bomb Jewish temples were unsuccessful because fuses burned out prematurely.

These incidents are among a total of 47 bombings or attempted bombings in the South since Jan. 1, 1957, most involving Negro homes and churches. Two Negro schools were badly damaged by dynamite blasts.

No Bombings Solved.

No bombing case has been solved. Two men confessed to bombing a Negro church in Montgomery, Ala., but they subsequently repudiated the confessions in court and were acquitted by a jury.

There was a time in the South—shortly after World War I and lasting until the early 1940s—when the Ku Klux Klan claimed four million members and was blatantly anti-Negro anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic.

Even then, however, the Klan was primarily anti-Negro. With **the rise of Hitler in Germany, anti-Semitism became downright unpopular throughout the South generally and in the Klan itself.**

Today more and more Klan meetings—and there are at least 10 separate Klans in the region—are spending more and more time attacking the Jews.

Some of the White Citizens Councils are distributing anti-Negro literature which is also **anti-Semitic. However, nearly all the statewide Citizens Councils have repudiated anti-Semitism** and Councils in Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi claim Jewish members.

Most of the anti-Jewish literature is entering the South from the outside: From such places as Union, N. J.; Englewood and Los Angeles, Calif.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Chicago.

Jews comprise less than one-half of one per cent of the South's total population. Some Jewish families have a history dating back to Southern colonial days. The heaviest concentration of Jewish population is around Miami, Fla., where they make up approximately 12 per cent of the 800,000 people in the metropolitan area.

One of the recent bombings was Temple Beth-El in Miami. There have been other bombings of Jewish synagogues and centers in recent years, but a Catholic church also was once a target.

38a

Is it true that the anti-Negro emotions of the fringe element are being widened to embrace Jews? The question was put to Police Chief Walter Headley of Miami.

General

"That could well be," said Headley. "Anything like that (anti-semitism) gets these cranks and since segregation would have a part in it, I should say yes."

Somebody to Blame.

State's Attorney Richard E. Gerstein of Dade County observed, "I've noticed an increase in anti-Semitism, probably due to the economic situation. As soon as times get poor some people look for somebody to blame—Jews or Catholics."

How is the Jew concerned in the struggle over integration?

The reasoning, as reflected by the hate literature and Klan speeches, goes like this: There is a Jewish plot to rule the world. Communism is part of that plot and Communism is the creature of Jews. By forcing "mongrelization of the races," America will be weakened and the Communists can take over. Jews, therefore, are for integration. To keep America strong it is necessary to halt Jewish activities, thus stopping the integration movement.

For the first time, probably, **since the Klan heydey of the 1920s, the fake "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion" are being circulated, though in paraphrased form. How widely is not known, but it is apparently quite** widespread.

These so-called protocols claim to be an outline of a secret plot by Jews to obtain world mastery. The same story was used in 1903 by Russian Czarist po**lice as an excuse for an attack on Jews and confiscation of their property.**

The great mass of Southerners are not buying the anti-Semitic line. For example, during the recent Alabama Democratic primary, retired Navy Admiral John Cromelin campaigned on an intensely anti-Negro, anti-Jewish platform. He polled 2,039 of the 530,600 votes cast.

Who is preaching anti-Semitism?

John Kasper of Washington. D. C., the now imprisone er of the Seaboard Whi izens Council, which con membership to white Christi also has provided forums fo tacks on Jews. Jews have b denounced at Klan meetings South Carolina, Alabama, Geo gia and northern Florida.

While denying any prejudice against Jews, the White Citizens Councils of Mississippi have distributed lists of recommended reading that is anti-Semitic as well as anti-Negro.

While many Southern country clubs restrict membership to gentiles and some resort hotels decline to admit Jews, the South generally has no sustained record of anti-Semitism.

In fact, one of the leading members of the Confederate States was a Jew, Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin. Jews fought in the ranks of the Confederacy without discrimination.

But the fact remains that the Jewish synagogue in Miami and Jewish centers here and in Nashville, Tenn., were bombed this year. After the Nashville and Jacksonville bombings there were telephone calls to newspapers and others delcaring the **bombings were the work of the "Confederate underground."**

Interstate Conspiracy.

Is there an interstate conspiracy to intimidate Jews? Mayor Robert King High of Miami said, "There is no question but that it (the bombings) is coordinated."

High said, however, that in Miami the bombings had been taken calmly. "We are a cosmopolitan area," he added, **"and when people have the opportunity to live together, they learn understanding."**

Police Chief Headley said he also thought there was a conspiracy but "We haven't been able to convince the Federal Bureau of Investigation of that."

In Congress, Rep. Kenneth B. Keating, (R-NY), said in a speech last month:

"A certain pattern is emerg**ing which indicates there is at** work an interstate ort to intimidate Jewish citizens and others concerned with upholding the law of the land."

Keating said he believes the "Confederate underground" formed a hard core of the Klans.

Sen. Clifford Case (R-NJ) has asked the FBI to investigate the bombings. So far the Justice Department has held there is no evidence to warrant federal intervention.

A former self-appointed grand imperial wizard of one of the splinter Klan groups in Nashville, Tenn., is now living in St. Lucie County, Fla., where he is active in pro-segregation circles.

This is the same man who wrote a letter in Nashville dated March 9, 1957, and addressed "Dear Parents."

The letter noted that school integration would begin in Nashville in September, 1957, and urged the parents to join the Klan. For new members, he wrote, "there will be bomb lessons and how to handle fire and gasoline."

In the past five months more **than 2,000 pounds of dynamite have been stolen in Miami, though Headley suspects most of it was taken by Cuban rebellion sympathizers.**

On May 3 mayors, police chiefs and officers from 29 Southern cities met here to coordinate efforts to halt the anti-Negro, anti-Jewish bombings.

An intelligence system, now **expanded to more than 40 cities, was established with Asst. Police Chief H. V. Branch as coordinator. Rewards of $55,700 have been posted for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the bombers.** So far, Branch said, there have been no takers.

He added: "I think it will be possible to keep up with what is going on better than before. We'll be able to get information on stolen explosives, **people buying them, suspects and potential suspects."**

Policemen who attended the meeting said considerable time was devoted to discussing the theory that the bombings were carried out by Negroes and Jews in order to create public sympathy.

Chief Headley confirmed that this angle was discussed at length. He also acknowledged that after the Temple Beth-El bombing in Miami a number of Jews in the congregation were questioned. He said it is good police practice to suspect everybody.

I sat in the office of a Jewish organization leader one entire afternoon, and most of his time was spent writing reassuring letters to members or answering telephone calls from constituents fearful that the situation might get out of hand.

A Breakdown of Law.

Arthur Levin, southeastern director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, said in an interview in Atlanta:

"The violence is an attempt to show federal authority the resistance situation to any form of integration and to intimidate **ecent people. We are no longer confronted with an integration-segregation issue. We are confronted by a breakdown of law and order."**

There is no doubt about the sense of outrage in the South over the attacks on the Jewish centers. It has been reflected in numerous newspaper editorials.

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, recalled in a column that in all the cities represented at the Jacksonville **meeting there had been politicians, newspapermen and others in public life who had preached defiance of the U.S. Supreme** Court decision four years ago outlawing public school segregation.

He observed there had been violent attacks on the Court, the president and the U. S. Attorney General.

"That this has inspired the **criminal fringe to action," he wrote. "cannot be denied."**

38a

Bomb-Damaged Jewish Community Center, Nashville, Tenn.

Anti-Semitism Growing in South As By-Product of Integration Issue

Washington Post & Times Herald

P. A14

38a

Editor's note — Recent bombings and attempted bombings of Jewish community centers and synagogues raise the question whether anti-semitism is rising in the South as a by-product of the segregation-integration issue. Here is a comprehensive report.

Sun 6-15-58

By Bem Price

Associated Press Newsfeatures Writer

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 14 (AP)—The color conflict in the South apparently is drawing in another minority.

Once more, as in the heyday of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s, the Jew is a target.

To date, however, open anti-semitism is confined to a small fringe element that has joined resurgent—though far from unified—klans and some citizens councils.

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Washington

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D. C.

No bombing case has been solved. Two men confessed to bombing a Negro church in Montgomery, Ala., but they subsequently repudiated the confessions in court and were acquitted by a jury.

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However, the Klan was primarily anti-Negro. With the rise of Hitler, anti-semitism became downright unpopular throughout the South generally and in the Klan itself.

Anti-Semitism Rise

Today more and more Klan meetings—and there are at least 10 separate Klans in the region — are spending more time attacking Jews.

Some of the white citizens councils are distributing anti-Negro literature which is also anti-semitic. However, nearly all the state-wide citizen councils have repudiated anti-semitism and councils in Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi claim Jewish members.

Most of the anti-Jewish literature is entering the South from outside — from such places as Union, N. J.; Englewood and Los Angeles, Calif.; St. Louis, and Chicago.

Is it true that the anti-Negro emotions of the fringe element are being widened to embrace Jews? The question was put to Police Chief Walter Headley of Miami.

"That could well be," said Headley. "Anything like that (anti-semitism) gets these cranks and since segregation would have a part in it, I should say yes."

State's Attorney Richard E. Gerstein of Dade County observed, "I've noticed an increase in anti-semitism, probably due to the economic situation. As soon as times get poor some people look for somebody to blame—Jews or Catholics."

Integration Fight

How is the Jew concerned in the struggle over integration?

The reasoning, as reflected by the hate literature and Klan speeches, goes like this: There is a Jewish plot to rule the world. Communism is a part of that plot and communism is the creature of Jews. By forcing "mongrelization of the races" America will be weakened and the Communists can take over. Jews, therefore, are for integration. To keep America strong it is necessary to halt Jewish activities, thus stopping the integration movement.

The great mass of Southerners are not buying the anti-semitic line. For example, during the recent Alabama Democratic primary, retired Navy Admiral John Crommelin campaigned on an intensely anti-Negro, anti-Jewish platform. He polled 2039 of the 530,600 votes cast.

Who is preaching anti-semitism?

John Kasper of Washington, D. C., the now imprisoned leader of the Seaboard White Citizens Council, made speech after speech asserting the campaign for public school integration was led by Jews.

The North Alabama White Citizens Council, which confines membership to white Christians, also has provided forums for attacks on Jews. Jews have been denounced at Klan meetings in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and North Florida.

While denying any prejudice against Jews, the white citizens councils of Mississippi have distributed lists of recommended reading which is anti-semitic as well as anti-Negro.

While the South generally has no sustained record of anti-semitism the fact remains that a Jewish synagogue in Miami and Jewish centers here and in Nashville, Tenn., were bombed this year. After the Nashville and Jacksonville bombings there were telephone calls to newspapers and others declaring the bombings were the work of the "Confederate Underground."

Since the bombings and the attempted bombings — in Birmingham, Ala., Charlotte and Gastonia, N. C. — there has been a signal outbreak of police activity.

On May 3 officials from 28 Southern cities met here to coordinate efforts to halt the anti-Negro, anti-Jewish bombings. An intelligence system now expanded to more than 40 cities, was established.

Arthur Levin, Southeastern director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said: "The violence is an attempt to show Federal authority the resistance situation (to any form of integration) and to intimidate decent people. We are no longer confronted with an integration-segregation issue. We are confronted by a breakdown of law and order."

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, recalled in a column that in all the cities represented at the Jacksonville meeting there had been politicians, newspapermen and others in public life who had preached defiance of the U. S. Supreme Court decision four years ago outlawing public school segregation.

He observed there had been violent attacks on the court, the President and the U. S. Attorney General.

"That this has inspired the criminal fringe to action," he wrote, "cannot be denied."

Slight Flareups In Race Issue

Commercial Appeal

Incidents Reported From Five States

P. 33

SITUATIONS ARE VARIED

Memphis Tenn

By United Press International

ATLANTA, June 25. — The continually smoldering segregation issue flared up slightly throughout the South Wednesday with racial incidents reported from five states.

38a

A state legislative committee at Tallahassee, Fla., learned from a former Ku Klux Klansman that another Klansman claimed he was making bombs to blow up Negroes.

At Charlotte, N.C., a county school board denied requests from 10 Negroes for assignment to white schools.

Thurs 6-26-58

In Virginia, civic groups at Norfolk and Charlottesville announced polls on proposed solutions to segregation problems.

Prosecution Delayed

At Montgomery, Ala., a delay has been made in a move to prosecute the so-called "alter ego" of the outlawed NAACP. And a fight between a white woman and a Negro woman on an integrated Montgomery bus has been reported.

All-white golf courses at Jacksonville, Fla., and Knoxville, Tenn., are under attack by Negroes seeking permission to use them.

June 6-26-58

At Tallahassee, W. J. Griffin, former grand dragon of the Florida Klan, told the investigating committee that the bomb-manufacturing claim was made during a 1952 Klan rally at Hapeville, Ga., just south of Atlanta, by "Montie Suttles, a member of the Atlanta Klan."

"I stopped at the house and met Suttles' wife," Griffin said. "She told me her husband was in the garage. I found Suttles there, drunk, making bombs out of gasoline and dynamite stuffed in milk bottles.

Bombs Destroyed

Griffin said he reported the incident to C. H. Klein of Atlanta, "the kylgraph of the Georgia Klan," and that Klein later said he had made Suttles destroy the bombs.

Griffin told the committee he disbanded his Klan shortly after a Negro was flogged at Live Oak, Fla., in June, 1955.

At Charlotte, Paul R. Ervin, attorney for the Mecklenburg County School Board, said two of the 10 Negroes seeking admission to white county schools actually live within the jurisdiction of the Charlotte school system. He said the other eight were turned down after consideration of the welfare of the children involved and the crowded conditions of the schools to which the students requested transfer.

The Alabama attack on the Montgomery Improvement Association, said by Atty. Gen. John Patterson to be a "cover" organization for the banned NAACP, was postponed pending a state Supreme Court ruling on a challenge of Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones' fitness to hear the case.

Disqualification Asked

Negro attorneys asked that Jones be disqualified on grounds he is "biased and prejudiced." This was based on the alleged fact that Jones, while campaigning for re-election, had said he would "deal the NAACP and its local counterpart, the Montgomery Improvement Association, a blow from which they will never recover."

Jones outlawed the NAACP in Alabama last year after Patterson charged the Negro group refused to register as an out-of-state corporation. He also fined the group $100,000 for contempt of court when it refused to obey his order to produce its records and membership lists. That fine is on appeal before the United States Supreme Court.

HARRIMAN URGES U.S. ACT IN THE SOUTH

TELLS B'nai B'rith Rogers has ignored Bombings of Houses of Worship.

By Irving Spigel

KIAMESHA LAKE, N.Y. June 1- Governor Harriman declared here tonight that William P. Rogers,Jr., United States Attorney Geheral, had "attempted to pass off as local incidents with which the Federal Government is not concerned" the recent bombings of houses of Worship in the South.

At the same time,the Governor called on the Attorney to direct the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate the bombings "with a view to prosecuting any violations of Federal law."

Earlier, a Federal jurist said real estate agents throughout the country were "wilfully wrongly and stupidly perpetuating religious discrimination in private housing."

Their remarks were highlights of the opening sessions of the four-day, 106th annual meeting of District I of B'nai B'rith at the Concord Hotel.

1,600 at 4 day Parley.

Sixteen hundred delegates have gathered here for the four day meeting. The delegates represented more than 100,000 members of B'nai B'rith in New York State, New England and Eastern Canada.

In his address,Governor Harriman pointed out that in the last eighteen months."There have been some fifty Bombings of churches, synagogues, schools and homes in the South.

The Govenor delcared that there "certaihly is enough evidence to establish the assumption of concerted effort to intimidate people against exercising their right of expression of assembly of worship, of their right to vote."

At the earlier session,Federal Judge Sidney Sugarman of the Southern District of New York held that many real estate agents imposed religious restrictions "even in the heart of large cities, such as New York, where half of the total Jewish population in the United States resides.

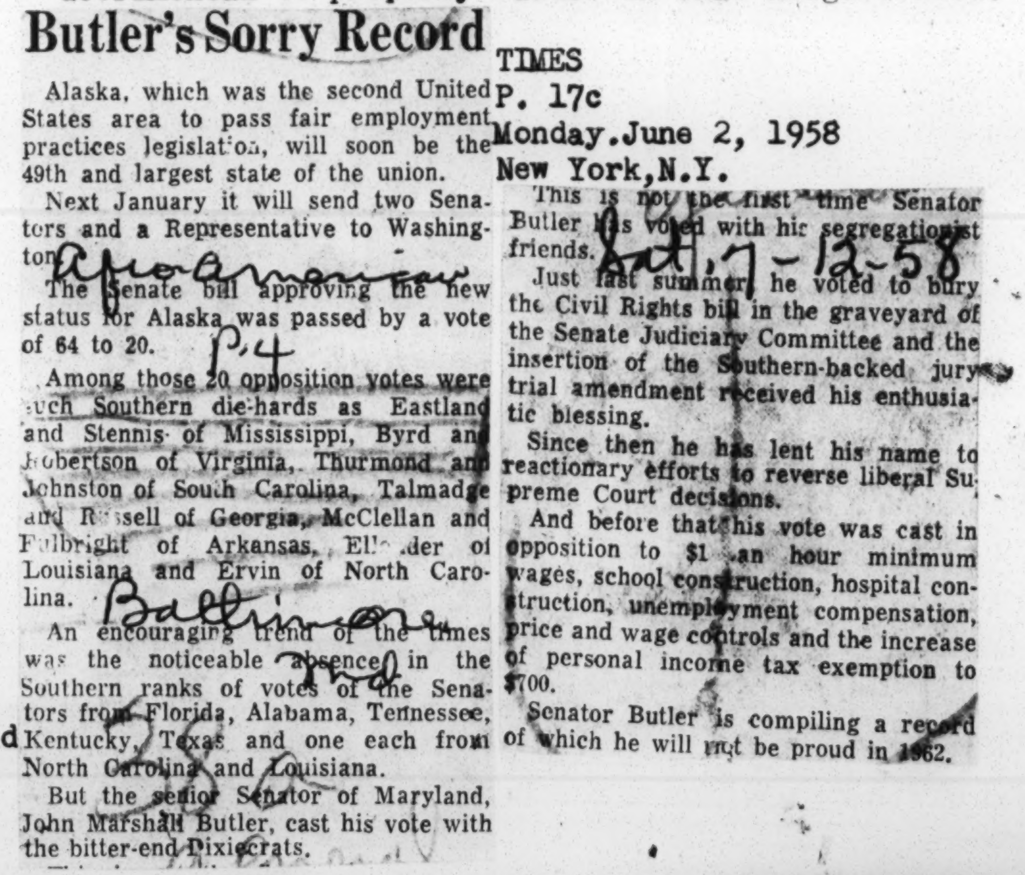
Citing a survey by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Judge Sugarman reported that a test of 175 cooperative aprtment buildings in Manhattan,managed by thirteen of the City's leading real estate concerns, revealed that about one-third of the buildings had no Jewish tenants.

Judge Sugarman also declared that another survey in surburban Detroit, disclosed that 53-1/3 per cent of the real estate agents there clearly indicated that they do not wish to sell or rent to Jews; 6 2/3 per cent use delaying tactics to discourage prospective Jewish home pruchases, while another 16-2/3 per cent try to avoid selling to Jews by attempting to direct them to other neighborhoods.

Cities Real Estate Code

The jurist cited, Article 35 of the Code of Ethics of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which he said, reads."A realtor should never be instrumental in introducing into a neighborhood a character of property or use which will be detrimental to property values in that neighborhood.

TIMES
P. 17c
Monday.June 2, 1958
New York,N.Y.



Butler's Sorry Record

Afro American

Alaska, which was the second United States area to pass fair employment practices legislation, will soon be the 49th and largest state of the union.

Next January it will send two Senators and a Representative to Washington.

The Senate bill approving the new status for Alaska was passed by a vote of 64 to 20.

P.4

Among those 20 opposition votes were such Southern die-hards as Eastland and Stennis of Mississippi, Byrd and Robertson of Virginia, Thurmond and Johnston of South Carolina, Talmadge and Russell of Georgia, McClellan and Fulbright of Arkansas, Ellender of Louisiana and Ervin of North Carolina.

Baltimore Md

An encouraging trend of the times was the noticeable absence in the Southern ranks of votes of the Senators from Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas and one each from North Carolina and Louisiana.

But the senior Senator of Maryland, John Marshall Butler, cast his vote with the bitter-end Dixiecrats.

Sat, 7-12-58

This is not the first time Senator Butler has voted with his segregationist friends.

Just last summer, he voted to bury the Civil Rights bill in the graveyard of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the insertion of the Southern-backed jury trial amendment received his enthusiastic blessing.

Since then he has lent his name to reactionary efforts to reverse liberal Supreme Court decisions.

And before that his vote was cast in opposition to $1 an hour minimum wages, school construction, hospital construction, unemployment compensation, price and wage controls and the increase of personal income tax exemption to $700.

Senator Butler is compiling a record of which he will not be proud in 1962.

Claude On Integration

38a general

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Political Writer

UNITED STATES Sen. Spessard L. Holland and his challenger, former Sen. **Claude Pepper**, apparently are in basic agreement on the controversial integration question—with one major difference.

Pepper says he would never have signed the Southern Manifesto which Dixiecrat Congressmen and Senators issued in 1956 supporting an interposition resolution attacking the Supreme Court's integration rulings.

Herald

Florida
Politics

Holland supported it after insisting that the initial draft be watered-down to remove some of its inflationary language.

P. 3 G

Because word has been circulating in political circles around Florida that the segregation-integration racial fight may become an issue in the Holland-Pepper contest this summer, this corner did some investigating. Here are our findings:

Sun. 7-6-58

Neither Holland nor Pepper is radical on the subject. Both advocate moderation and both favor the Southern tradition of segregation. Both are firm believers in law and order.

Miami, Fla

As for the Southern Manifesto, Pepper says had he been in the Senate he would have refused to sign it on the same basic grounds as did Congressman **Dante Fascell** of Miami. Fascell was the only member of the Florida delegation to reject it. At the time, the Congressman described the Dixiecrat resolution as "chest thumping" without offering any solution.

"I feel this is a problem which the people can solve only with calm, logical reasoning," Fascell said then. "I don't believe the resolution will accomplish anything, except maybe fan the public emotion."

McDERMOTT

Pepper outlines his own views on the racial question as "much the same as those of **Gov. LeRoy Collins**." He pointed out he is a native Alabamian, brought up in Southern traditions which he believes in. However, he also believes in law and order and "as long as the Supreme Court decisions stand, they are the laws of the land and law-abiding citizens must respect and observe them." He added that anyone, including himself, may take issue with the court and criticize it openly and hope for changes.

"Abraham Lincoln, while accepting the Dred Scott decision holding slavery constitutional, disagreed with the Supreme Court and was determined to change it in any way he lawfully could," Pepper recalled. "If I or anyone else want to criticize the Court for its rulings, I feel we have a perfect right to do so."

Pepper believes both President Eisenhower and Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus made "grevious mistakes" in the handling of the Little Rock school integration. Both tried to use force.

"I am a Southerner and an American," Pepper declared. "I would have preferred to see segregation continued. But we are confronted now with a fact of law, not theory."

Holland's position has been to delay the integration edicts with "reasonable" measures. He has advocated "a considerable period of quiet observation" to determine how integration works in places where it is already being tried.

In light of these views, it seems highly improbable that either candidate can create much of a stir over the integration issue.

Smouldering Segregation Issue Flaring Up Throughout South

38a general

By United Press International

The continually smoldering segregation issued flared up slightly throughout the South Wednesday with racial incidents reported from five different states.

World

A State Legislative Committee at Tallahassee, Fla., learned from a former Ku Klux Klansman that another Klansman claimed he was making bombs to blow up Negroes.

P. 1

At Charlotte, N. C., a county school board denied requests from ten Negroes for assignment to white schools.

Birmingham

In Virginia, civic groups at Norfolk and Charlottesville announced polls on proposed solutions to segregation problems.

Ala.

At Montgomery, Ala., a delay has been made in a move to prosecute the so-called "alter ego" of the outlawed NAACP. And a fight between a white woman and a Negro woman on an integrated Montgomery bus has been reported.

Oct 6 58

LEGAL ATTACKS ON LINKS

All-white golf courses at Jacksonville, Fla., and Knoxville, Tenn., are under attack by Negroes seeking permission to use them.

At Tallahassee, W. J. Griffin, former grand dragon of the Florida Klan, told the investigating committee that the bomb-manufacturing claim was made during a 1952 Klan rally at Hapeville, Ga., just South of Atlanta, by "Montie Suttles, a member of the Atlanta Klan."

Five Different States Report Incidents Over Schools, Links, Bombs

"I stopped at the house and met Suttles wife," Griffin said. "She told me her husband was in the garage. I found Suttles there, drunk, making bombs out of gasoline and dynamite stuffed in milk bottles.

"Suttles told me that he was making the bombs to 'blow these d--n niggers up with'."

Griffin said he reported the incident to C. H. Klein of Atlanta, "the Klygraph of the Georgia Klan," and that Klein later said he had made Suttles destroy the bombs.

Griffin told the committee that he disbanded his Klan shortly after a Negro was flogged at Live Oak, Fla., in June 1955.

TWO PUPILS ADMITTED

At Charlotte, Paul R. Ervin, attorney for the Mecklenburg County School Board, said two of the ten Negroes seeking admission to the white county schools actually live within the jurisdiction of the Charlotte School System. He said the other eight were turned down after consideration of the welfare of the children involved and the crowded conditions of the schools to which the students requested transfer.

The Alabama attack on the Montgomery Improvement Assn., said by Atty. Gen. John Patterson to be a "cover" organization for the banned NAACP, was postponed pending a State Supreme Court ruling on a challenge of Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones' fitness to hear the case.

Negro attorneys asked that Jones be disqualified on grounds he is "biased and prejudiced." This was based on the alleged fact that Jones, while campaigning for re-election, had said he would "deal the NAACP and its local counterpart, the Montgomery Improvement Assn., a blow from which they will never recover."

Jones outlawed the NAACP in Alabama last year after Patterson charged the Negro group refused to register as an out-of-state corporation. He also fined the group $100,000 for contempt of court when it refused to obey his order to produce its records and membership lists. That fine is on appeal before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Source Of Prejudice

Cont. From Page 6

them not being prejudiced against white men.

Blood Mixture

Why then do Negro teachers and sociologists refuse to hang the cause for Negro men not being prejudiced against white men on their mixture of blood? How can they accept training and environment as the cause when most Negro men's training and environment are of a lower level than those of white men? Yet, despite this fact, they are not prejudiced against white men? How can they account for white men being prejudiced against Negro men when their training and environment are of a higher level than Negro men.

Defender P. 9

How can Negroes not accept white men's prejudice and mistreatment as a traditional part of their environment and training which would justify Negro men being prejudiced against white men? Interracial complaint about prejudice is unilaterial, since it is the Negro man, not the white man, who complains about prejudice.

Thus. 2-20-58

It is, however, very difficult for this new concept about the jealousy in man's sex germ being the source from which prejudice originates to counter a well established old lie about training and environment and fear being the source, especially when these entities have been accepted over a period of years as the source. But despite this fact, the writer, a sociology analysist, indicts himself on two counts. First, for not having been the discoverer of this source. Second, for allowing his acquired training to fool him into accepting a false source from which prejudice originates.

Louisville Ky.

This concept makes jealousy in man's sex germ the source from which prejudice originates. And the only relation training holds to prejudice is that all fathers can make training serve as a biological vector to carry, transmit, and infiltrate this disease into the psyche of their children's minds. There is no other way for them to acquire an artificial type of prejudice as a usufruct except by training, since the jealousy in the sex germs of boys is not mature enough to produce natural prejudice as his own estate, and all females are negative of this type of jealousy in their sex germs to produce natural prejudices. Prejudice produced by man's jealousy in his sex germ is natural and galvanic, whereas prejudice acquired by children by training is artificial and static.

Women Behind All

From whose training did Adam acquire his jealousy and prejudice if he possessed these evils? If there were none others from whose training he could acquire these evils, then from whose training did his son, Cain, acquire the jealousy and prejudice he used to slay his brother, Abel? In the lost books of Eden and the forgotten books of the Bible, it is said, that Adam had beautiful twin daughters and the one who loved Abel, Cain loved. Obviously then behind the cause for man's jealousy producing prejudice against another man, there is another cause—woman.

The saying, the ignorant always has an answer and it is always wrong, can very well apply to the wrong answers sociologists would give to two of these questions. First, from what source does man's prejudice and jealousy originate? Second, who must acquire prejudice by training to possess it? Third, whose jealousy in whose sex germ is mature enough to produce prejudice? Only the second question have sociologists answered correctly. For they are right in so far as the facts included when they say children must acquire prejudice to possess it, but absolutely wrong in so far as the facts omitted, if it is also to be inferred in this saying, that boys, after becoming men, would not produce prejudice for themselves by their own jealousy.

Entities then, such as training, environment and fear are too inanimate to produce prejudice which, like love, is inherently a basic part of the feeling of man's life. Only that which has life in it, such as m[illegible] sex germ, can produce this feeling.

Teach [illegible] Learn

38a General

Knowledge of this type when produced by Negroes to deal with the number one problem of prejudice, which stands between freedom being obtained and the race problem being solved is the type of knowledge it takes to help make interracial education equal. For this equality cannot be obtained by acquiring education or knowledge , but by producing knowledge as education to function as a unit in the equation of interracial education.

But for fear the college degrees of Negroes do not have in them the type of wisdom and knowledge to understand the great difference which exists between education acquired as knowledge and knowledge produced as education, then this biblical maxim should be brought to their attention . . . "For when for the time ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that one teach you again." But Negroes' degrees are making them too happy for this biblical maxim to be realized. "For in much wisdom there is much grief, and he that increases knowledge increases his sorrow."

Does the Negro's degree make him become more imitative and mimic than productive and inventive? Does the Negro sociologist believe that the formula it will take to solve the problem of prejudice is included in his education acquired as knowledge? Or does he believe it must be included in the knowledge he produces as education? Imagine the prestige Negroes would gain if some Negro chemist in the field of medicine produces the vaccine for cancer. And imagine the respect others would have had for the freedom of Negroes had some Negro chemist and physicists been the first to invent the hydrogen bomb.

Why not some university arrogate unto itself the power to hold a seminar in which the problem of prejudice can be discussed and a new course charted to process the solution offered in the recently released book, WHERE DO WE STAND? THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH TODAY.

The Source Of Prejudice

(Last in series of two articles)

Economically Advantageous

Did white sociologists take into consideration that for white men's prejudice against Negro men to be more economically advantageous to whites than for Negro men's prejudice against white men to be more so to blacks, all of the future male progenies of blacks had to be cured of their prejudice against white men?

Defender P-6

If this was considered, they realized that prejudice was an inherent disease of jealousy found in the sex nature of all male racialist, both blacks and whites, and could not be cured. But this jealousy in the sex nature of all of the future progenies of black females could be made to become recessive and not to produce prejudiced white men.

~~Def~~ Thu. 2-20-58

There was plenty of historical knowledge on hand to reveal how the admixture of the blood of opposite strain, such as the white men and the black women, would produce interracial male progenies which neither would be prejudiced against whites nor blacks. Thus, all of the interracial male progenies produced by interracial miscegenation were cured of the disease of sex jealousy from which prejudice originates.

Louisville Ky

However, when interracial miscegenation spread itself into interracial miscegenation, the same results repeated themselves with all of the male progenies, because the same cenogenesis that interracial miscegenation produced in the blood of its male progenies and cured them of prejudice also repeated itself in the blood of all male pregenies that interracial miscegenation produced to cure them also of prejudice.

Calculation made by white medical and sociological experts show that the blood of ninety per cent of Negroes is of an interracial mixture. But what these experts do not show, but should, is that none of the males of this number have any prejudice against white men. But even Negro medical and sociological experts, whose blood is of an interracial mixture, have not been able to see that it is the feeling of the blood of whites infiltrated into the feeling of their blood, that accounts for

Cont. on Next Page

Montgomery Editor Raps Northern News Slanting

B'ham, Ala., News 2-25-58

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (U.P.) — An Alabama newspaper editor today lambasted "self-righteous northern papers" for surpressing racial strife news in their areas and said the South "might even consider" civil war if it was "rich as Texas."

p 9

Grover C. Hall, editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, told a meeting of the Inland Daily Press Assn. "If only the South had as many new industries as it has ecstatic missionaries and hellmouth preceptors, it would be rich as Texas and might even consider, this time with more hope of success, another civil war."

38a

He told the group he was "pleased to come to Chicago to discuss with you the greivous race problem of the South—the South Side of Chicago"—where he said "more Americans are in immediate physical danger because of race strife than in all the Southern states together."

General

The editor, appearing opposite Reporter Harrison Salisbury of The New York Times in a discussion of race problems, lashed out at the "scandals of omission in officious, self-righteous northern papers."

"If the Rev. Martin Luther King gets a traffic ticket, that's news in Detroit," Hall charged. "But when a Detroit mob of about 500 white stone the newly-bought home of a Cherokee Indian mistaken for a Negro, the three Detroit papers shrink it to brief items on Page 3, Page 16, and Page 60.

He charged the New York Times "owns large rugs and employs efficient sweepers" and said the "dramatic at-sea race riot in Buffalo (N. Y.) got a total of 11 inches in two days . . ."

At the same time, the Alabama editor said "the northern press is now performing more faithafully" and predicted it will "land on its feet."

"Pietistical experting on the race disharmony in the Souther states is a convenient and easil mastered hobby," Hall said, "bu if you want to talk about bloo spilled, skulls cracked, decei practiced, evasion and defianc of law on a grand scale, your dateline will be—not Little Rock or Montgomery — but Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York."

SOME DEMOS FOR RACE ISSUE BAN

Times-Picayune

North, West Members Try to Curb Talk

New Orleans La.

By PAUL WOOTON
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—While no effort is being made to silence the more loquacious members of the party, who lose no opportunity to harp on segregation, conservative Democrats in the North and West are working quietly to subordinate that issue to the problems of the economic downtourn, the international situation and some others. The more realistic group thinks it is imperative to hold the party together.

p 28

There is increasing concern within the Democratic party because the resistance to integration in the South has been so much more general and determined than had been anticipated. Trouble in New York schools and purse snatchings in northern cities has had its effect on public opinion. In Illinois and California, particularly, Negro demands for the integration of housing has increased the opposition to additional civil rights legislation.

38a General

In addition to the Congressional elections there are key contests for state offices in New York, Michigan and California. The results of the campaign this year in those states will have an important bearing on the presidential race in 1960.

Republican enthusiams for integration has been dampened by the failure of Negroes to support the party in the New Jersey gubernatorial election. More than that, few Negroes in the North have changed their registrations from Democrat to Republican. Republicans had expected that Little Rock (termed brotherhood-by-bayonet by Southerners) would cause a big shift of Negroes into their party.

Wed. 2-19-58

Williams Says News Blackout Covers Northern Race Strife

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Rep. Williams (D-Miss) charged today that northern newspapers, magazines and radio and TV networks practice a "self-imposed censorship" in reporting news of racial friction in the North.

Advertiser P. 3-D

"These media try to justify their self-imposed censorship on the flimsy ground that truthful and factual reporting will stir up more racial tension," Williams said, "but they take obvious delight in amplifying all out of proportion . . . every minor racial incident that occurs in the South."

38a General

Thurs. 2-20-58

Williams, in a House talk, said that "biased, censored and bigoted reporting of racial relationships" should be of serious concern to those devoted to the cause of a free press.

Montgomery Ala.

"The same newspapers which loudly proclaim the peoples 'Right to Know' reserve unto themselves the 'Right to Suppress,'" he asserted. "It is a most inconsistent position, certainly not in keeping with their responsibilities to the American people."

Williams said that interracial crimes "appear to be the order of the day in strife-torn Brooklyn" but that "the great Northern press and other media of public communication have meticulously sought to hide this fact from the public."

"Williams said that "if one should believe the great majority of Northern newspapers, magazines and network news reporters and analysts, he could but conclude that integration of the races has proceeded to come about smoothly and without incident everywhere throughout the Northern states and that violence, friction and strife resulted only in Little Rock, Ark., Clinton, Tenn., and a few isolated places in the Southern states."

VISITOR ACCLAIMS U.S. BIAS PROGRESS

Times p 38

New York

Durban Teacher Says Here American Lesson Might Benefit Her Country

Sun 2-23-58

By ANNA PETERSEN

To a South African teacher, the United States stands as a good object lesson in racial integration.

The teacher, Miss Violaine I. Junod, will try to learn how is was accomplished and how it is working during the next five months.

38a

Her hope, she said last week, which is more "an act of faith," is that Africa can find the same solution with nonviolent methods.

General

Miss Junod is the 35-year-old daughter of a missionary of Swiss descent. She is on sabbatical leave from the University of Natal in Durban, Union of South Africa, where she is a lecturer in native administration in the Department of Bantu Studies. Her visit here is sponsored by the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The positive gains in this country "thrill" her, Miss Junod said as she prepared to tour northern centers with large Negro concentrations. She will then visit the Deep South.

"It's moving fast here," she said. "Even people who are still prejudiced know that the Constitution set the goal of equality for all. I'm not suggesting that you have solved the question entirely yet. But the events at Little Rock and the Montgomery bus strike were signs of growing pains."

In the South she hopes to find out why racial integration is not working in certain areas. She will talk to leaders and individuals "on both sides of the track" and to a number of university people.

In South Africa the trend is in the opposite direction from integration, she noted. The aim of the Government, she added, is to create a nation where the races live separately.

"We might learn about coexistence from America," she said, "and gain some insights from your situation here because we must find a solution of nonviolence."

Before she became a university lecturer Miss Junod was an anthropologist. She made a study of the "Colored Social Elite in London" in 1952 for the University of Edinburgh.

In 1954 she ran unsuccessfully for a seat on the provincial council of Natal as a member of the Liberal party, the only party with interracial membership.

ILO Approves World Measure To Bar Bias

38a General

GENEVA, Switzerland—The In- ernational Labor Conference has overwhelmingly approved a code of standards to bar discrimination in employment.

Record

With the support of the vast ma- ternational Labor Organization, a priority of the members of the In- general code setting forth the principal of fair play for all was approved in a convention. And with an even stronger majority the conference then approved a recommendation outlining a broader code for the implementation of these principles.

P. 1

Fri. 6-27, 58

The vote on the convention was 145 for, 22 against and five abstentions. The vote on the recommendation was 179 for, none against, and nine abstentions.

Atlanta, Ga.

BIG STEP FORWARD

Approval came with the full support of the United States, which endorsed both the convention and the recommendation. American representative Joseph Johnson voiced the view that they deserve and will attain respect among people of the whole world. They are, he said, "a big step forward and the United States welcomes the inspiration and guidance which this instrument provides for further progress toward our common goal of the people indivisible sharing equally the social, economic and political justice of a free and dynamic democracy."

The Communist nations joined in the approving votes but criticized the two instruments for not gonig far enough. Several singled out the United States for particular condemnation. These attacks brought particularly sharp answers from a delegates from both Mexico and Cuba.

Under the ILO Constitution conventions are not binding on member Nations unless they choose to ratify and accept them.

Hodges Tells the North That South Has Improved

38a General

CHICAGO (UP)—North Carolina Gov. Luther H. Hodges said Tuesday that the South, tormented by "thoughtless and inaccurate criticism," has been spurred to tremendous improvement through a policy of "brutally frank self-appraisal."

The News + Observer

Hodges told a group of Chicago industrial and business leaders that for many years it was not a "question of development" of the South, but a problem of "survival."

p. 1

Wed. 4-30-58

"We were never permitted to forget our faults and imperfections. We had little chance to be complacent," he said. "Perhaps as a result, the South is today more realistic in self-examination and more brutally frank in self-appraisal than almost any other section of our great nation."

Hodges said the South's subjugation to "thoughtless and inaccurate criticism," perhaps, was a "natural, but still unfortunate," aftermath of the War Between the States.

Raleigh, N.C.

"We know we are not perfect and we know we can improve," he said. "As an indivisible part of these United States, we shall continue to make our earnest and sincere contribution to the welfare of our beloved nation."

He said the Southeast has become the "Land of Promise," the most rapidly-expanding market in the nation with a vast potential that cannot be overlooked by "forward-thinking businessmen."

Heading an industry-seeking delegation to this Midwestern metropolis, Hodges said that industries locating in North Carolina have ready access to world markets, plus 160,000 workers available for industrial employment.

"Our State's greatest asset from the standpoint of attracting new industry is our large reservoir of efficient and dependable work[illegible]" he said.

Little Rock 9 And Robeson Top Africa Talks

Defender

Chicago Ill

Sat 5-3-58

p. 1

NEW YORK — Returning following an intensive three weeks survey in South Africa, Dr. A. Chester Clark, executive secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Home and Foreign Missionary department, last week reported that Little Rock, and Paul Robeson were the most frequently discussed topics among South African non-whites.

38a General

Dr. Clark left New York for Johannesburg South Africa on March 23 with a nine-member deputation of AME Church officials to attend the diamond jubilee celebration and to hold conversations with African leaders regarding the denominational - sponsored religious and educational work in that country.

In an initial report to the Bishops' Council, extracts of which were just made public, the A.M.E. missionary declared that the moral, political and educational treatment of South Africa's 9,000,000.000 natives was one of the most "critical" issues facing the civilized world

He referred to the white supremacy doctrine of Apartheid as the "cruelest of human crimes on record."

Rights Panel Examining Negro Voting Next Week

WASHINGTON (UP)—J. Ernest Wilkins, Negro member of the federal Civil Rights Commission, said Friday the group will go to work in earnest next week to discover whether Negroes have been denied the right to vote.

He said the long delay in Senate confirmation of the commission's executive director, Gordon M. Tiffany of New Hampshire, put the six-member group far behind in its work. Tiffany was approved Wednesday after a delay of nearly three months.

38a General

PREDICTS ACCEPTANCE

Constitution

Wilkins also predicted that Southern states eventually will "have to give in" to the Supreme Court's school integration order. By 1975, he said, "they will wonder what all the shouting was about."

P. 3

Sat. 5-17-58

Wilkins, who also is assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, made the statements in an interview on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the high court's May 17, 1954, decision which declared school segregation unconstitutional.

WOULD PROPOSE LAW

Atlanta, Ga.

The Civil Rights Commission was created by the Civil Rights Act last year. Wilkins, a former Chicago attorney, said it would meet Tuesday to plunge into its task of investigating alleged violations of Negro voting rights.

He hinted he would not hesitate to propose a law if necessary to guarantee voting rights of Negroes.

Wilkins put great faith in the ballot box as a method of attaining equal rights for Negroes. He predicted public officials would be more responsive to Negro needs if more Negroes voted.

The 64-year-old official, a Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Illinois and a leading Methodist layman, said some Southern states have "malingered and stalled" to maintain segregated class rooms in defiance of the high court ruling. But he said "in the final analysis" they will have to obey.

Rockefeller Would Speed Fight to Wipe Out Bias

N. Y. Herald Tribune

New York

Nelson A. Rockefeller declared yesterday that the time has come "to accelerate our efforts" toward rooting out discrimination and making "full civil rights and equal opportunity for all men a reality in our country."

Mon 5-19-58

Mr. Rockefeller told a gathering of the Star of Bethlehem Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, at the Riverside Church, 122d St. and Riverside Drive, that the nation faces two primary tasks: to revive our economic growth and "insure the extension of civil rights to all Americans."

P. 9

38a General

Can't Afford "Stigma"

The nation cannot afford the "stigma" of discrimination, he declared. "The economic waste from failure to make full use of our man power cripples our productive capacity at a time when we should be making every effort to use it to the fullest."

Mr. Rockefeller called the "moral erosion" of discrimination "far worse" than the economic consequences.

"The conscience of America will never rest easy, and beyond that, our leadership of the forces of freedom will never be fully convincing until we have rooted out discrimination and made full civil rights and equal opportunity for all men a reality in our country."

He called for "a comprehensive program, at every level of our national life, that will highlight the areas where civil rights are not fully realized and to formulate a constructive program." A positive program, he said, should begin with local conferences "that would inventory areas of progress and pinpoint areas where local measures are needed."

The program should then move to the state level and on to a national conference "where, as a nation, we could reaffirm our faith in the worth of the individual and his right to full opportunity for self-realization and participation in our national life."

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Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

By United Press International

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LEGAL ATTACKS ON LINKS

All-white golf courses at Jacksonville, Fla., and Knoxville, Tenn., are under attack by Negroes seeking permission to use them.

At Tallahassee, W. J. Griffin, former grand dragon of the Florida Klan, told the investigating committee that the bomb-manufacturing claim was made during a 1952 Klan rally at Hapeville, Ga., just South of Atlanta, by "Montie Suttles, a member of the Atlanta Klan."

Five Different States Report Incidents Over Schools, Links, Bombs

38a

"I stopped at the house and met Suttles wife," Griffin said. "She told me her husband was in the garage. I found Suttles there, drunk, making bombs out of gasoline and dynamite stuffed in milk bottles.

General

"Suttles told me that he was making the bombs to 'blow these d--n niggers up with'."

Griffin said he reported the incident to C. H. Klein of Atlanta, "the Klygraph of the Georgia Klan," and that Klein later said he had made Suttles destroy the bombs.

Griffin told the committee that he disbanded his Klan shortly after a Negro was flogged at Live Oak, Fla., in June 1955.

TWO PUPILS ADMITTED

At Charlotte, Paul R. Ervin, attorney for the Mecklenburg County School Board, said two of the ten Negroes seeking admission to the white county schools actually live within the jurisdiction of the Charlotte School System. He said the other eight were turned down after consideration of the welfare of the children involved and the crowded conditions of the schools to which the students requested transfer.

The Alabama attack on the Montgomery Improvement Assn., said by Atty. Gen. John Patterson to be a "cover" organization for the banned NAACP, was postponed pending a State Supreme Court ruling on a challenge of Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones' fitness to hear the case.

Negro attorneys asked that Jones be disqualified on grounds he is "biased and prejudiced." This was based on the alleged fact that Jones, while campaigning for re-election, had said he would "deal the NAACP and its local counterpart, the Montgomery Improvement Assn., a blow from which they will never recover."

Jones outlawed the NAACP in Alabama last year after Patterson charged the Negro group refused to register as an out-of-state corporation. He also fined the group $100,000 for contempt of court when it refused to obey his order to produce its records and membership lists. That fine is on appeal before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Colonialism, Discrimination Seen Hurting United States Influence

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

38a

Wired

p.5

General

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Colonialism and racial discrimination were two issues named by Sen. John Sherman Cooper as the basic points which bear critically upon America's association and influence with other countries of the world.

Addressing the graduating class at Howard University, recently the Kentucky senator, warned that discrimination and colonialism will cause the U. S. lasting trouble until it is corrected. "The elimination of these two evils is a major policy objective in every country in Asia, in Africa and Latin America," he said.

Atlanta Ga

Pointing out the parallel between the international issues of colonialism and racism, and the issue of discrimination in the U. S., Sen. Cooper said: "We must practice freedom at home, if we are to have influence in its growth in other countries."

YOUNG GRADUATES . . . .

Cooper described the world which young graduates must face by reminding them that on one side "we find a radical new technology and scientific advancement on the march," and on the other side "that same technology has created weapons of violence with no apparent limit to their range of destructiveness."

Thurs. 6-19-58

"A great number of countries have now broken the ties of colonialism or tyranny. Yet the primary fact of their political lives is the compulsion for economic advancement and equality in the world. While freedom is their primary goal, there must be bread with freedom for the impoverished people of the world, if freedim is to have a real meaning. It is necessary, therefore, that our country give its aid, whether by loan or grants or trade, to reduce the unbalance of opportunity and living standards in the world."

HONORARY DEGREES

Honorary degrees were awarded to James Howard Kindelberger Theodore K. Lawless and Frederick D. Patterson. Kindelberger received a doctor of laws degree for his outstanding work with the American Aviation corporation and for his militant fight for merit hiring.

Dr. Lawless received a doctor of science degree for his noble work in the field of dermatology; and Dr. Patterson received a doctor of laws degree for his unusual work in the field of education and for increasing the usefulness of the Phelps-Stokes fund by establishing special projects in general education and science for teachers.

This year Howard gave its first two doctor of philosophy degrees. They went to Harold Delaney of Baltimore and Bibhuti Ranjan Mazumder of Howrah, India. Both degrees were given in chemistry, the only department of the university offering a degree higher than the master's.

U. S. Agriculture Department Says It Will Move Against Bias

Black Dispatch Fri. 5-9-58

Oklahoma City, Okla.

38a

p.1

General

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has informed the NAACP Washington bureau that the Forest Service will include an anti-discrimination clause in all future special-use permits and concession agreements "of a public service nature."

This was announced by J. Francis Pohlhaus, counsel of the Washington bureau.

Mr. Pohlhaus said a letter he received last month from E. L. Peterson, assistant secretary of Agriculture, asserted that "it is the policy of this department not to countenance racial discrimination contrary to law, and we are willing to take steps as necessary to remove any question regarding the application of this policy."

Mr. Peterson's letter, dated April 7, specified that the following wording will be used in the Forest Service's anti-discrimination clause:

"The permittee and his employees shall not discriminate because of race, religion, color, or national origin against any person by refusing to furnish such person any accommodation, facility, service, or privilege offered to or enjoyed by the general public. Nor shall the permittee, or his employees publicize the accommodations, facilities, services, or privileges in any manner that would directly or inferentially reflect upon or question the acceptability of the patronage of any person because of race, religion, color, or national origin. The permittee shall include and require compliance with a provision similar to the one contained in this requirement in any subcontract made with respect to the operations authorized hereunder."

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Mr. Pohlhaus commented: "This brings the Department of Agriculture into line with the previously adopted policies of the Department of the Interior and Corps of Engineers." He noted that he had written to the Department on March 3.

Quint Sees No Early End To Segregation In South

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Capital Correspondent

News Courier

COLUMBIA — Dr. Howard H. Quint, former University of South Carolnia professor who has written critically of the state's segregation policy, predicts that the "Deep South will fight integration for another generation."

Charleston S.C.

The forecast was made in a talk given by Dr. Quint last month before his faculty colleagues at the University of Colorado, where he now is associate director of the Inter-University Committee for the Superior Student. The comment reinforces a statement made in the preface of his recent book, "Profile in Black and White," to the effect that South Carolina "is not likely to surrender without a catastrophic struggle."

Nov 14-58

P 84

Bitterly opposed though he is to racial segregation, Quint nevertheless recognizes the resistance which will be put up in the Deep South to racial mixing in the schools. In an October 22 issue of the Denver Rocky Mountain News, he is quoted as saying: "Short of the use of federal troops, there will be no way to enforce integration.

38a

"Clear court orders may well be ignored. If they are given grudging compliance, subterfuge will make the victory meaningless."

General

Quint told his University of Colorado audience that the states of the Deep South have a "Neanderthalish mentality," but acknowledged that the upper classes, not the lower, are the ones which have organized the segregation policy and given it, in his sarcastic terminology, "its little intellectual content."

He said the non-Southerners delude themselves if they think only the poor whites of the South are the bitter-end segregationists.

Quint predicted a contniuation of the "decided retrogression" in race relations between whites and blacks since the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling, and warned that violence might come into play increasingly.

"This is not a rational problem. It does not lend itself to the solutions of a democratic society."

White integrationists, he said are "at best given the role of village atheist." At worst, he added, they can expect "local boycott of their business; dismissal if they're clergymen or academicians; or, no matter what they are, visitations from the nightshirt brigades of the Ku Klux Klan to be whipped, or tarred and feathered, or shot."

Quint's book, published by the Public Affairs Press, of Washington. was in large measure the work of an unidentified graduate student at the University of South Carolina who understandably preferred not to be identified with the appraisal given his findings by Quint. The bulk of the work consists of excerpts from four South Carolina newspapers during the years immediately following the Supreme Court's decision.

The book has not drawn any considerable attention out of the state, but was the subject of a sympathetic review in the October 26 edition of The New York Times Book Review. R. L. Duffus, a member of the Times' editorial board, joins Quint in denouncing white South Carolinians. Duffus subscribes to the popular belief of the Northern do-gooders that "the voices of these people. . . who really wanted to face the situation with sanity, sense and good will, were too often drowned by the outcries of the ignorant and self-seeking."

SOUTH'S STAND MAY BE SLOWLY COLLAPSING

By WILLIAM TUCKER
United Press International

ATLANTA (UPI) — Most deep south leaders took a stand Saturday that the Supreme Court's decree against evasive measures to beat integration "hasn't affected our state."

Jackson News

But behind their outward defiance realization was growing that their elaborate legal defense-in-depth, painstakingly built up by a series of special legislature, might be collapsing as completely as if it had been outflanked on the battlefield.

38a

Jackson [illegible]

Nine southern states besides Arkansas have passed emergency measures since the original 1954 decree against segregated schools. They are designed to soften the blow, limit compliance to token integration or to fight it down to the last legal mile.

General

Sept 28-58

In too many cases, from the segregationist standpoint, the laws were patterned on the one that stood up in Little Rock only long enough for the Supreme Court to brush it aside in one sweeping decree. That, of course, is the principle of transferring the public schools to private operation.

P 23

A state by state rundown shows how these emergency measures differ and where their sponsors think they stand in the light of Monday's portentous ruling on Little Rock:

ALABAMA — School boards authorized to close any school where, in the boards' opinion, "disorder or ill will" is threatened. Race mixing is not mentioned. Such closures "not subject to review by any court." Individual grants would be provided for private education. State School Supt. Austin R. Meadows said the state might consider selling closed schools for private operation instead of leasing them as was attempted in Little Rock.

GEORGIA — Governor will close any schools where integration takes place. Laws provide for turning over schools to private operation. Outgoing Gov. Marvin Griffin said it is state's business if it "wants to give away the school buildings." Griffin said Georgians must exhaust "all legal means" to oppose mixing. Gov. nominee Ernest Vandiver also pledges all-out stand.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Any school ordered integrated by court closed automatically. Also Negro school from which child attempted to transfer to white school would be closed. State Attorney Gen. T. C. Callison said "the courts on Arkansas and Virginia made no direct ruling on any South Carolina case." One of 1954 "pilot" cases was from Clarendon County, S. C., but state legal defense has kept classes segregated there as elsewhere in the state.

VIRGINIA — The only state besides Arkansas where anti-integration laws have already closed some schools "Massive resistance" laws automatically close integrated schools. Parents may get state tuition grants to send children to private, non-sectarian schools. Governor attempts to "reorganize" schools and reopen them segregated. In the event a city reopens a closed school on an integrated basis by court order or otherwise, state funds are shut off. Gov. J. Lindsey Almond admitted Monday decision "seemed" to outlaw the Virginia package laws but said he would call another special legislative session if necessary to draft still more legal weapons.

MISSISSIPPI— Legislature authorized to abolish public school system on statewide or local basis. Schools could be leased or sold to private groups. Some state officials believe outright sale would stand up in court. But Gov. J. P. Coleman appeals for voluntary segregation, indicating he believes that is the only way to keep it.

TENNESSEE — Five-point program passed in 1957 but one law, calling for segregated schools for children whose parents "voluntarily elect" separate classes, had already been ruled illegal by federal court. Other four deal with pupil assignment and setting up standards other than race, for transfer of pupils. Atty. Gen. George McCanless said "the laws are still on the books." Gov. nominee Buford Ellington said he would see what happens in Arkansas and Virginia before making recommendations to the 1959 Legislature Tennessee has mixed classes at Clinton High School and in the first and second grades in Nashville.

FLORIDA — State has pupil assignment law that would permit gradual integration but not used yet. Other laws would give the governor unlimited powers to close down any "facility" in an emergency and would shut down any schools where troops are sent, presumably in an integration crisis. Gov. LeRoy Collins said he is drafting a bill to strip federal courts of their powers to enforce school integration. He hopes to get it before Congress through the National Governors Conference. Collins, however, said he would never use his emergency powers to close an integrated school.

LOUISIANA — Laws passed this year authorize governor to close schools facing integration and would let local school boards sell or lease the buildings. An amendment on the Nov. 4 ballot would let the legislature use public school funds to assist students in "private nonsectarian schools." State officials would not comment on the status of these measures in the light of Monday's ruling.

NORTH CAROLINA — State has "permissive" integration, with pupil assignments entirely in hands of local boards. This backed by local option plan for elections to determine if schools will be closed in "intolerable" situations. Plan also would provide tuition grants for private schooling in such places. Token integration in effect in several larger cities. Gov. Luther H. Hodges said "I have read the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Little Rock case and do not see anything in it that affects North Carolina."

Will the 14th Burn South Again?

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

Herald

Miami Fla

WASHINGTON—The 14th Amendment has been a part of the U.S. Constitution since 1868.

MCGAFFIN

But it did not come into its own as a powerful legal weapon for ending discrimination against America's Negroes until half way through the 20th century.

The U.S. Supreme Court used the 14th Amendment as the basis for its 1954 decision that segregated schools were unconstitutional.

Now, the amendment may be used again as a legal basis for action by the federal government to force Arkansas and Virginia to re-open their schools.

38a General

* * *

THE TREMENDOUS breadth of the amendment is demonstrated by the language in its first section:

Fri 9-19-58

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside.

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

P. 7A

Key phrase in the crisis over integration is "equal protection of the law."

And Arkansas may be the first state where it will be applied, according to informed sources here.

If, for instance, the four senior high schools in Little Rock remain closed while all the junior high schools are open, the U.S. Justice Department could argue that Negro students were not receiving "equal protection."

The same thing could be held, it is said, if Arkansas tries to open private schools which Negroes could not attend.

* * *

WASHINGTON SOURCES say the Justice Department will delay any action as long as it can with the hope that local pressure in Arkansas and Virginia will force the states to re-open their schools on an integrated basis.

If this does not happen, however, the department could initiate action under the 14th Amendment aimed at voiding the massive resistance laws in Arkansas and Virginia.

The procedure would be for the case to be heard by a three judge federal court, known as a Statutory Court.

An appeal could be taken direct to the Supreme Court, skipping the Circuit Court, and thus expediting a decision.

* * *

ANOTHER POSSIBILITY of federal action, it is pointed out here, would come if the state courts in Arkansas and Virginia should rule that their school closing laws were unconstitutional and an appeal were taken from the decision. Cases are pending in both states now.

The appeal would be heard in a federal court which would give the Justice Department the opportunity to come in the case either on its own motion or as a friend of the court.

If the federal government succeeds in forcing integration by means of the 14th, it will make this amendment even more distasteful to the South.

Southern states have always contended that the amendment, brought forward right after the Civil War, was "shoved down our throats by Yankee bayonets."

One of the conditions of their re-entry into the union was acceptance of the amendment.

* * *

POSSIBILITIES of the amendment, however, do not end with its use against Negro discrimination in the public schools. It could also be used to hit those southern states who have been depriving Negroes of the right to vote.

Section Two of the amendment provides that the basis of representation in Congress of any state doing this shall be reduced.

The reduction would be figured on the proportion of those denied a vote compared to the total male population of 21 or over.

If this amendment were applied in such states as Georgia and Mississippi it could lead to a considerable reduction of their congressional delegations.

Wrong Way Propaganda

North Flooded With Pamphlets To Win Support For Race Segregation

NEW YORK—Many people here in New York and other places in the North have recently been exposed to a propaganda campaign, emanating from behind the Black Curtain. Most of it comes—you guessed it—from Little Rock.

Journal & Guide

A stream of invectives against the NAACP, its Arkansas leading officer, Mrs. Daisy Bates; the Negro in general, the superintendent of Little Rock schools, Virgil T. Blossom; and the entire North of the United States is daily pouring into New York in the form of pamphlets, stickers and printed cards. The contest defies description and cannot be reproduced because of its obscene character.

p. 9

One striking feature is the envelopes. They show pictures of American soldiers with fixed bayonets attacking girls and kicking little children, and the captions are "Brotherhood by Bayonets" and "Remember Little Rock." The envelopes are further embellished by a sticker, "Mailed from Occupied Arkansas." And the United States Post Office Department, a Federal Agency, lends a helping hand in disseminating this anti-Federal and anti-American matter into all the states of the Union.

Norfolk Va.

The Purpose

The purpose of this propaganda—in combination with full page advertising in northern newspapers—is to convert the minds of people of the North to racism, southern style. It does so by painting a dire picture of the coming mass invasion of Negroes to the North, where more than one half of the Negro population will live by 1890, according to one source, and "in only a few short years," according to another. Insisting at the same time that the South has found the perfect solution of the race question in segregation, and that both races are extremely happy with this adjustment, the southern propagandist overlooks the inherent contradiction in these two statements.

* * *

IT SEEMS the Negro is so happy in the South with its segregated schools, buses, soda fountains and men's rooms, and with his restriction to manual jobs, that "within a few short years" he will emigrate en masse to the northern shores, where, according to the southern version, he will soon encounter the same conditions as they were in the South. One source writes:

38a

> **"The North is waking up. The consequences are indeed explosive. We may safely predict that it will be only a few years before the northern white looks South to find out how to adjust himself to the southern Negro who has moved North."**

This was written in the same week when the New York City Legislature granted $200,000 for the purpose of enforcing the new anti-bias law in housing, which makes it illegal to refuse to lease an apartment to a tenant because of his race or color.

Sat 3-29-58

Another Trick

The propaganda makes use of another neat little trick which is supposed to confuse the American mind. The report of a murder in New York, a burglary in Chicago, or a rape case in the North is blown up to large dimensions and represented as if the whole city of Chicago had been burglarized and as if wholesale slaughter was taking place hourly in the barber shops of New York City. And, in contrast to this horror picture, the southern propagandist points to the peace and order in the towns of the deep South, where the Negro knows his place and shuffles dejectedly around, and where the law of the land is massively opposed and violated by the authorities.

The basic difference between an individual crime, with the police after the culprit who, when caught is indicted, tried and convicted in the North, and the sanction of lawlessness by the authorities, encouraging and protecting the lawbreaker in the South, does not penetrate the southern mind.

The most interesting part is that the people who mail this childish stuff are deeply convinced of the correctness and logic of the image they have made of themselves and the rest of the American people, and it is useless to try to show them the fallacy of their schemes.

* * *

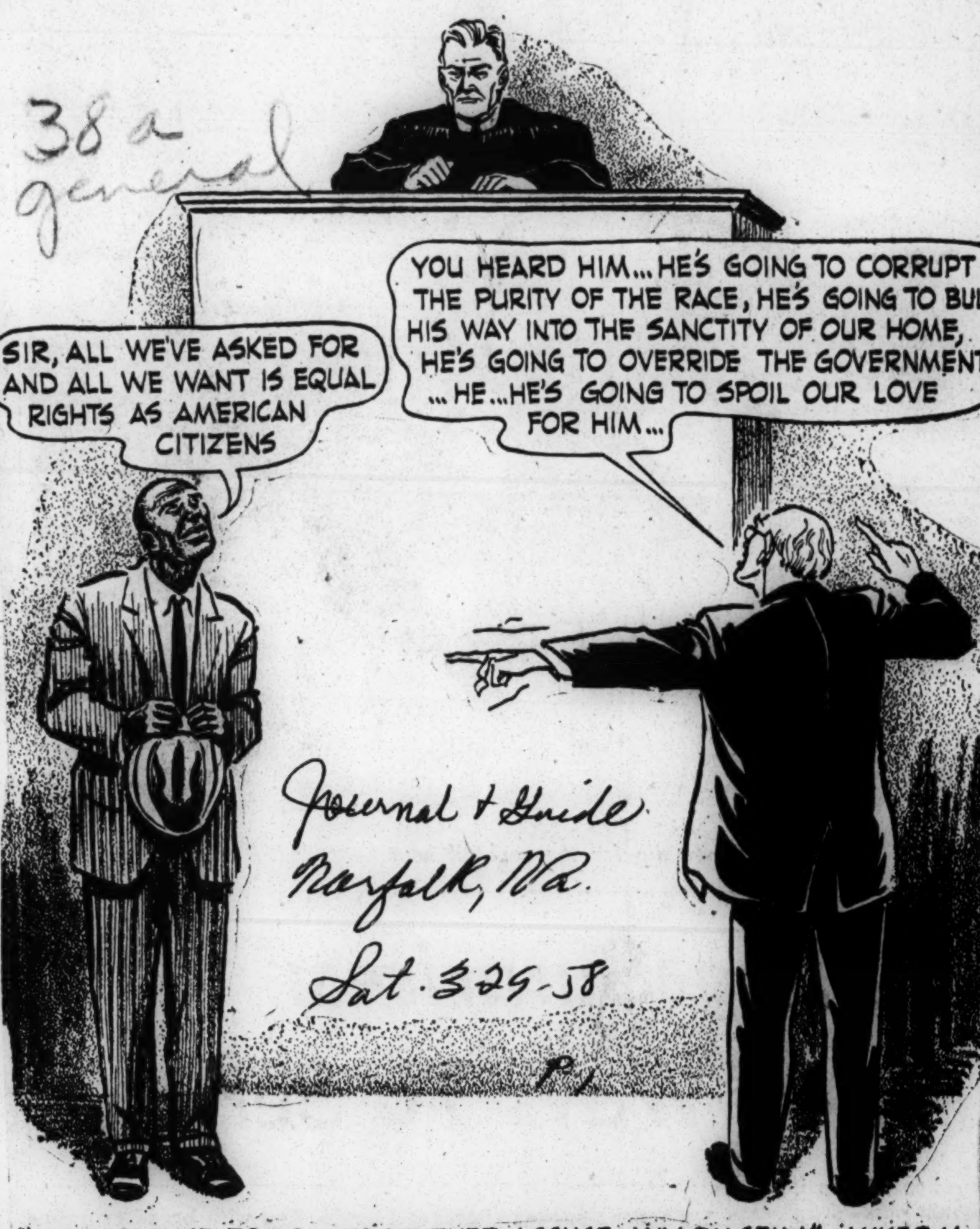
THEY ARE honestly convinced that the North will, sooner or later, adopt southern intolerance and discrimination, and they overlook the daily signs of progress in the Negro situation, which can be seen by anybody who has eyes and a mind to see.

Efforts To Fail

If the southern white does not believe that the North will not only not fall for the southern atempts of persuasion, but will make an end to prejudice, intolerance and oppression, he ought to read what a non-American, Jaques Maritain, French philosopher and great friend of the United

---

Please, Let Him Speak For Himself


SIR, ALL WE'VE ASKED FOR AND ALL WE WANT IS EQUAL RIGHTS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS
YOU HEARD HIM... HE'S GOING TO CORRUPT THE PURITY OF THE RACE, HE'S GOING TO BULL HIS WAY INTO THE SANCTITY OF OUR HOME, HE'S GOING TO OVERRIDE THE GOVERNMENT, ... HE... HE'S GOING TO SPOIL OUR LOVE FOR HIM...

38a general

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Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 3-29-58
P. 1

"DO VIOLENCE TO NO MAN; NEITHER ACCUSE ANY FALSELY"—LUKE 3:14

States, has to say about the race situation in his just published book, "Reflections on America." He says:

"Racial prejudice is incompatible with the very tenets of the American way of life and the deepest demands of the American psyche, and, as a result, this country has set itself to eradicate it. The American nation is determined to make an end of anti-Negro prejudice with its typically un-American retinue of human inequity, humiliation and sanctioned distress. I have no doubt that after a more or less long interval, and despite the obstacles which certain local elements may put in their way, legal segregation will completely disappear under the double pressure of Federal Legislation and of the fight conducted with such poise, dignity and self-devotion by the Negro population in southern states."

INCURABLE ROMANTIC

CAIRO — (INS) — When Cairo postman Ahmed Hassanein was caught red-handed opening one of the letters in his pouch and gloating over its contents, he confessed he'd been sniffing all mail for years and opening and reading all those perfumed.

"I can't help it," he sobbed to authorities. "Love letters excite my imagination. I've never had a girl friend, and those letters helped me live as an imaginary lover."

'No one will be killed or injured because of color'

Afro American

MEMPHIS (ANP) — Airing his views on integration at a luncheon of the Kiwanis Club in the Peabody Hotel last week, Governor Frank G. Clement said he would not "let citizens be killed or injured because of the color of their skin," as long as he holds office.

P. 1

Baltimore Md

"But neither am I going to promote integration or escort children in and out of schools," he added.

He said that when he became governor, he "Swore" on a Bible to uphold law and order. And that's what I intend to do."

Sat. 4-5-58

Segregation is more than Dixie problem

BALTIMORE

New York has as great a segregation problem as any city in the world, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, said, here, Saturday.

Afro American

P. 16

Speaking at the luncheon session of the Maryland League of Women's Clubs, the public relations consultant decried the recent over-emphasis on the school situation in the Metropolitan city.

It has been the general practice in New York to neglect the schools in which the bulk of the students are colored, she said.

She pointed to decrepid school buildings in the Harlem section and to out-moded and decrepid teachers — sent to these schools when they were not considered qualified for other schools.

Baltimore Md

Mrs. Mason also charged that New York had the remedy for the situation, inter-change of students and teachers with other sections as suggested by experts. The integration did not take place, she added.

"In the greatest city in the world great hordes of children have been swindled in schools, in homes and in spiritual needs. It is a great wonder to me that there isn't a great deal more delinquency. It is a wonder that young hoodlums don't take over the city," said the speaker.

MRS. MASON told the women that what has happened in New York may be duplicated in their community unless they took a greater interest in their schools.

She advised them to visit and become acquainted with the schools and teachers who serve their children. School personnel need their backing and that of the community if they are to be able to stand up for the right an good of children, she said.

* * *

IN A side comment on politics, Mrs. Mason pointed to the value of the vote, warned the group against the old "split and conquer" tactic, to keep condidates of color out of posts.

"Women," she concluded "must have a finger in every pie that concerns the welfare of themselves and of their families."

Sat. 4-5-58

THE LUNCHEON, presided over by Mrs. Roger K. Williams, president of the League, followed a trio of workshops based on the conference theme "What Women's Organizations Can Do Today to Meet the Challenge of Tomorrow."

Dr. Houston Jackson, discussant on the education workshop program told the group:

"If democracy is to survive and prevail in the Space Age, education must succeed in developing a better understanding of democratic principles, and in promoting a greater zeal for the attainment of those principles in actual living than has been achieved in the past.

"Young Americans must manage somehow to come by some common body of ideals such as truth, goodness, justice, honesty, duty, responsibility, and a host of other ingredients that constitute the spiritual and cultural heritage of Western civilization."

Dr. Marcus W. Moore Sr., speaking in the workshop on health, told the group that diseases were no more prevalent in this age than in a former. Diagnosis are more perfect and women, in a push-button age, have more time to think over their ailments, he quipped.

Seriously, he pointed to the advances in medicine, which have cut down the death rate and increased man's life span.

* * *

DR. HELEN LANGUTH, psychiatrist, said the women need to achieve a better balance between giving too much of self and retaining time for introspection.

John H. Henderson, executive secretary of the Druid Hill YMCA, speaking on "Moral Health" said the great need is to establish ethical goals and sets of values for achieving these goals. "We need to distinguish between virtues and values and to establish methods of keeping our morals up-to-date," she said.

"Unskilled labor will become more obsolete and the need for specialization greater in the automation age," Melvin Roy, of the Department of Employment Security of the State of Maryland told the group.

The job of equal opportunities must be tackled on all sides, housing, school, etc., he advised.

A Proper Protest

Terry cloth bath sheets on which is imprinted the Confederate Flag, are now available in Southern stores at a modest $5.98.

Patriotic Southerners understandably are protesting that the robes desecrate a flag that they honor and revere.

Afro American

p. 4

They do well to make themselves heard for otherwise unfeeling Yankee manufacturers will be using the cherished stars and bars to decorate door mats, automobile polishing cloths, dust mops and even bathroom tissue and rugs.

Baltimore Md

Sat. 4-5-58

Negro Does Not Want To Lose Identity In Integration--Nabrit

Daily World

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., professor of law of Howard University said, the Negro does not want to lose his identity or traditions in seeking integration as he spoke to the first general session of the Tennessee Education Congress, meeting on Tennessee State University's campus last week.

Atlanta Ga.

Keynoted by TEC's theme, "Education, An Endless Frontier", Dr. Nabrit, also secertary of the Washington, D. C., university, told some 5000 in a capacity audience that "the fact that the Negro seeks absolute equality and no racial discrimination is not to imply that we wish to lose our identity as Negroes or our traditions."

Fri 4-18-58

"We gather together to draw strength to fight for our individual rights as citizens," he said, and suggested that teachers dedicate themselves to three tasks.

KNOW FACTS OF HISTORY

"First, acquaint youth with the stimulating facts of Negro history, because man is moved by great deeds done by his brothers.

Second, motivate youth to seek wider horizons and distant frontiers. Let them know that in the world of tomorrow race will no longer be a barrier.

"Third, make clear to youth the changes taking place in our economy and the requirements which our children will face.

P. 1

Mrs. Arnetta G. Wallace, TEC's president, gave her annual message with the admonition that "We are as strong as our goals and as week as our motives," and promised that the membership of 3177 for the Congress will grow more than 3500 in the very near future.

Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee State, announced to the Tennessee teachers that the university will make 118 scholarships available for Tennessee high schoolers with unusual ability who will be entering college in September, 1959. There will also be 79 scholarships for sophomores, juniors and seniors already enrolled at Teneessee State.

RACIALISM'S COST CITED

India Professor Says Whites' Past Rule Embittered Colored

ST. LOUIS, May 7 (AP)—A professor from India said tonight that the power exercised by white races over the colored during the last 400 years had left "a terrible legacy of racial tensions."

N.Y. Times

Chandran Devanesen, history professor of Madras Christian College at Tambaram, India, said that "never, perhaps, in the history of the world has racialism played such a divisive role."

P. 14 C

Professor Devanesen said in a speech before the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church that in many parts of the world the church was rejected as the exclusive property of the white races.

Thurs 5-8-58

"And Christ is seen as a white tribal god—a blond-haired nordic or a blue-eyes Anglo-Saxon," he said.

New York N.Y.

Some 10,000 delegates from the United States and twenty foreign countries are attending the convention.

A New Approach Is Needed

Atlanta Ga. Journal & Constitution
General
38a
11-23-58
P. 10F

MANY SOUTHERNERS are wondering what sort of defense tactics their leaders in Congress will adopt next session. It is, of course, accepted that Southern leaders will be on the defensive.

That isn't new. But the Southern senator or congressman who thought things rough enough already is bound to find them worse in January.

The Deep South leader has lost ground. His own ranks are not holding firm. He is faced by a larger, more determined opposition. He is faced, as well, by the probability that compromise will come less often and defeat oftener.

So how he expects to fight is important. Will he put his back to the wall and flail the enemy with loud but negative arguments? Is that all left for him to do? Or can he adopt a defense that is built on offense?

The Southerner will be defending against things inimical to the South. Much of what he will fight is unneeded and silly — the effort to alter Senate Rule 22, for example. But it is legislation that has popular appeal in much of the nation.

How can the Southerner go on the offensive in such circumstances? It is not certain he can. But he can build his strategy on trying to get Congress to enact measures that affect the whole country and do not merely beat the South over the head.

A federal anti-bombing bill is brewing. If framed by a Javits or a Keating, its big aim will be to embarrass the South. But would even a Javits or Keating see the bill differently if Southerners got it broadened to cover not just anti-Semites or segregation extremists but labor ruffians?

What appeals might the Southerner make to the fair-mindedness of his colleagues if he tried fervently and sincerely to do that? But who will listen to him so long as he defiantly opposes school integration while standing virtually upon the ashes of the public schools of his section?

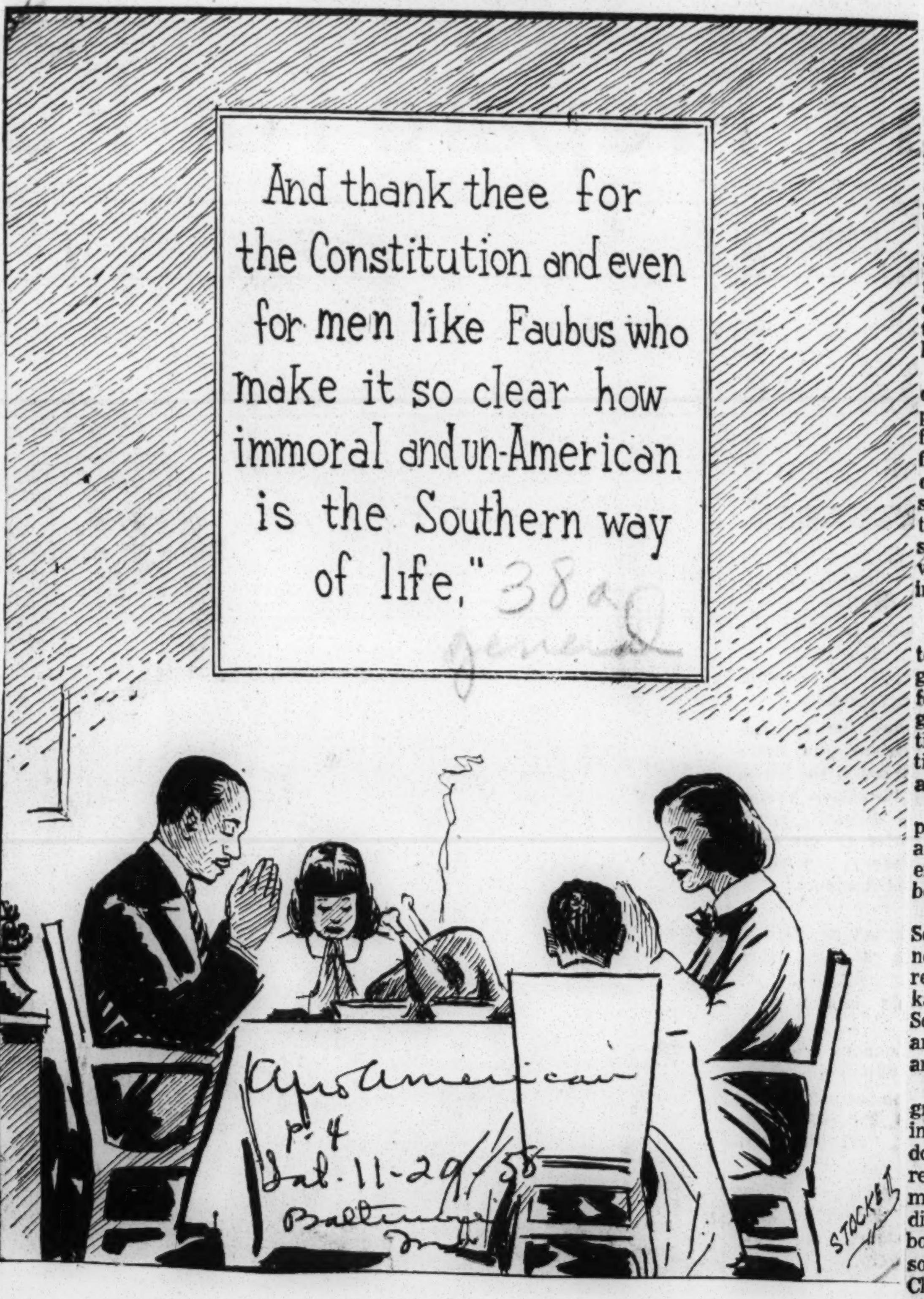
Or as long as he seems to be against everything and for nothing?

He might very well review his position before the next session. Even if he isn't prepared to retreat from that position, he had better review his strategy.

For that reason, a pre-session caucus of Southern leaders would seem inescapable.

Is the fact that such a meeting has not been called already a give-away of Southern pessimism and despair?

Thanksgiving, 1958


And thank thee for the Constitution and even for men like Faubus who make it so clear how immoral and un-American is the Southern way of life."
STOCKETT

38a general

Afro American
p. 4
Sat. 11-29-58
Baltimore Md.

Nicholas Stanford

Still Another Biased Report On The South

News-Courier
Charleston S.C
Sun. 9-7-58
38a
Gen. P. 3A

NEW YORK — Manufacturing a favorable "climate of opinion" is an art still little understood in the South. Otherwise the white communities of Little Rock, Norfolk and Arlington would not now have their backs to the wall and Northern reformers would be agitating themselves about matters closer to home.

Any editor knows better, or quickly learns better, than to print anything which will hurt the feelings of well organized and well financed minority groups. The offending article will bring an instant response from the NAACP the Anti-Defamation League, or some other organizations, coupled with threats of lawsuits, advertising boycotts and other reprisals.

WHITE MINORITY

The white South is a minority too, but has not until recently grasped the importance of that fact. Hence the South is not organized for prompt, effective action and when Northern publications report on conditions there, anything goes.

Devastating in its unctuous hypocrisy and smooth blend of fact and fiction is a piece in the September McCall's, "The Story Nobody Tells You."

The story, says McCall's, is that Southern segregationists are a minority (what about recent election returns from Virginia and Arkansas?); that a majority of Southerners favor integration but are cowed by the Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan.

Examples: A church study group defied its minister by studying Dr. Liston Pope's "The Kingdom Beyond Caste." (If McCall's reporter had read the book he might have chosen or invented a different anecdote, Dr. Pope's book being warmed - over leftist sociology rather than "about Christianity and race relations.")

MORE 'EXAMPLES'

A woman reporter on a Southern newspaper, assigned to cover the meeting of an "interracial organization," joined it.

A white school teacher in the "Deep South" was ostracized by colleagues for using the word "nigger."

Names, dates and places not specified. One could make up other yarns like this as fast as one could write them down.

Named, however, is Sarah Patton Boyle, the University of Virginia faculty wife whose article, "Southerners Will Like Integration," created a furor when The Saturday Evening Post published it in 1955.

At least a dozen Southern newspapermen are known to have asked the Post for equal space to refute Mrs. Boyle's errors and unfounded assumptions. The Post refused, on the usual grounds that to present the South's side of the story would be "controversial."

Also quoted are Harry S. Ashmore, captive editor of The Arkansas Gazette, and Harry Golden, the unreconstructed New Yorker whose Carolina Israelite at Charlotte expounds race relations from a lower East Side point of view.

MOLDERS OF OPINION

These three are presented by McCall's as influential moulders of Southern opinion. If this is true, the South deserves whatever it gets.

The McCall's piece is so drenched in prejudice from one end to the other that it is possible the author is not aware of the extent of his own bias. Otherwise more care might have been taken to "make it look good," as they say, by seeming to print both sides of the argument. For the McCall's man, only one side exists. The only problem is how to bring recalcitrant Southerners into line.

Mrs. Boyle showed the McCall's man a carefully-preserved fragment of a cross burned on her lawn in Charlottesville. Cross-burning is a waste of time and fuel. It accomplishes nothing and lays the community in which it occurs open to smear-journalism sniping by the Northern press.

There are more direct methods of action. Anyone who feels "The Story Nobody Tells You" to be loaded - dice propaganda rather than factual reporting is within his rights in writing to advertisers, pointing out the fact and refusing to have any part of products advertised in such a magazine.

TARGET: ADVERTISER

The best target is the advertiser who spent the most money. Breck's Shampoo took the back cover in four colors. Home base is John H. Breck. Inc., Springield 3, Mass.

McCall's, like everybody else, is caught by the squeeze between rising costs of paper, printing, binding, etc., and the difficulty of passing it along to advertisers. Fifty letters would get attention; 500 would get quite a lot of attention; 5,000 would almost guarantee that McCall's, when reporting on Southern affairs, would keep a civil tongue in its head in the future.

High Court Blamed for Jim Crow

38a

General

Post

Washington D.C.

Thur 12-4-58

P. B1

The Dean of Boston College Law School declared racial segregation "absolutely immoral and attributed the current Southern resistance to the "separate but equal" decision of the Supreme Court in 1896

The Rev. Robert F. Drinan S. J., told a Georgetown University Law and Morals forum yesterday that there were no "Negro ghettos at that time and that Jim Crow laws have grown up since the decision."

Speaking on "The Legal Concept of Morality," he said, "American law faces a crisis which must be resolved. Traditionally our law has had the natural moral law as the basis of its public policy."

Now the Supreme Court must consider the moral view held by most of the community, he said. The Court is not obligated to follow moral principles which apparently do not reflect the view of the majority. He said the main support of nautral moral law comes from religious spokesmen and primarily Catholics.

After the forum Father Drinan cited artificial insemination as a specific moral problem facing the Court. "Artificial insemination is clearly immoral," he said, "but the Court has an option. Eventually someone must make a civil law about children fathered by this method. Are they illegitimate? Is this adultery?"

Half Indian, Half White. But Both Disown Metis

New York Tribune

38a

New York N.Y.

Wed. 11-5-58

P. 12

PORTAGE-LA-LOCHE, Sask. (CP).—A metis, it has been said, is a man who, when he has money, lives like a white man. When he has none, he lives like an Indian.

That definition of the half-white, half-Indian native of Northern Saskatchewan was given by a fur trapper, himself a metis. There are 5,000 of his kind in the wilderness that stretches north from Portage-La-Ronge to the northwest territories.

The metis is accepted by neither white nor Indian. The Indians regard him with suspicion, the whites call him "lazy," "unclean," "unreliable." Rehabilitation of him is a major problem. They found a wilderness that provides only a bare existence for its native inhabitants but has a potential development, if it could be opened up by roads, that would be almost unlimited.

The Metis settlements in places such as Buffalo Narrows, Ile a LaCrosse and Beauval were almost identical in their appearance of poverty and drabness.

Perhaps the poorest is Portage-La-Loche, a settlement of 520 natives and a half-dozen white administrators and merchants 300 miles northwest of Prince Albert. It dates from the late 1800s, when a Roman Catholic Mission was established.

Income from commercial problem for the Saskatchewan government.

The metis, whose ancestors were white fathers and Indian (Cree and Chipewyan) mothers in the early days of the fur trade, are traditionally trappers an dhunters. In the present-day world of shrinking fur markets and increasing scarcity of game, they face resentfully the invasion of white culture.

Confusing Change

Originally a nomadic people, the metis are undergoing a confusing process of change brought about by the impact upon their culture of what social science experts call Euro-Canadian life.

The Provincial Department of Natural Resources, attempting to cope with the problem, says the cultural invasion has caused a breakdown of the metis family structure. Parent-child conflict has been intensified through education and, as the population increases, faunal resources have decreased.

In the past, the Metis found in nature all they needed in the way of food, clothing and shelter. Today, nature is not as abundant but the family head still feels he has discharged his responsibilities when he has provided the simplest food and shelter for his family.

Poverty and Drabness

Last month, a party of newspaper men and members of the Saskatchewan Legislature making an aerial tour of the northland had a closeup look at the fishing is unstable and trapping provides little more than $100 a year for each family. Family allowances and social relief provide the settlement with most of its income.

GERMAN REDS SET FOR BERLIN RULE

Parliament Pledges to Run City for All Inhabitants—Adenauer Due Today

By ARTHUR J. OLSEN

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 3—The new East German Parliament convened today and declared its support for the Soviet plan to turn West Berlin into a demilitarized free city.

The 400 members of the Volkskammer, chosen in a single-list election Nov. 16, declared Parliament would carry out "conscientiously and in the interest of the whole population of Berlin" the powers the Soviet Union promised to turn over to East Germany. These would include control of the access routes from West Germany to West Berlin.

The East German deputies applauded yesterday's decision of the Social Unity (Communist) party to continue Otto Grotewohl in office as Premier.

Herr Grotewohl, a 64-year-old fellow-traveling Socialist, was not present.

Race Disorder Admitted In North But 'Bigot' Label Is Misplaced

Charleston S.C.

11-29-58

P. 4-A

38a

General

A spokesman for racial mixing recently acknowledged before a New York City audience that increased integration brings increased disorder. Though thus admitting facts which must be obvious to the public even in the censored cities of the North, this spokesman for integration twisted the truth when it came to assessing blame.

Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the New York Commission on Intergroup Relationship, told an audience of 400 at Police Headquarters:

"As integration tends to increase there are going to be more possibilities for disorder by the bigots in the neighborhoods, in the housing projects, in the schools, in the parks. It is going to become the joint obligation of the Police Dept. and our commission to see that this does not happen — to see to it that the crackpots, the bigots, the hate-mongers do not get an upper hand, even temporarily."

"Bigots," according to Paper Curtain terminology, means a white person who objects to compulsory mixing with Negroes. It would include also, we assume, Negroes who object to compulsory mixing with whites. Such persons — and we are confident they exist — get no hearing from either side in the conflict. They are truly forgotten people.

In the ridiculously biased remarks of Chairman Marrow may be found a huge flaw in the whole integration argument. It is the refusal to recognize that integration itself is a form of bigotry — an insistence on forcing people into situations that are abhorrent to them.

Left to themselves, white people and Negroes naturally separate. Forced together, tensions and frictions arise that inevitably explode into violence. Men of peace are being called bigots bcause they wish to prevent bloodshed. It is the same both North and South.

BOYCOTT ORDERED OFF FOR 129 SHIPS

38a

'Flag of Convenience' Protest Effective in U. S. but 'Mediocre' Elsewhere

General

By EDWARD A. MORROW

Times

12-5-58

P. 62

New York N.Y.

A return to service was indicated for 129 ships in United States ports flying "flags of convenience last night, when a four-world boycott was scheduled to end.

Spokesmen for the two unlicensed seamen's unions that led the boycott in the United States said their pickets in nineteen ports had been ordered to disband on schedule. The midnight deadline was the scheduled termination hour for the boycott action, which the International Transport Workers Federation had ordered in sixty-two countries.

Outside the United States the federation's effort appeared to be little more than a "mediocre" success.

The boycott was called against ships flying the ensigns of Liberia, Panama, Honduras and Costa Rica. It was described as an attempt to call public attention to the "menace" these flags constitute to traditional maritime countries and their seamen.

Within the last decade ship registrations in these non-seafaring nations have risen rapidly to a point where they represent 24,000,000 tons of the world's merchant fleet. Owners have been attracted by tax and labor regulations less rigorous than those encountered in traditional maritime nations.

Conflicting statements appeared to be issued by the federation headquarters in Rotterdam and the joint leaders of the boycott action in the United States. The latter were the National Maritime Union and the Seafarers International Union.

Conflicting Claims

The federation said 192 ships had been immobilized throughout the world. It said 143 of these vessels were in United States ports.

Late yesterday afternoon the American unions reported that 129 vessels were immobilized. Another thirty-one ships, they said, had to adopt "elusive" tactics to maintain loading and sailing dates.

The boycott was most effective in New Orleans where twenty-five ships were tied up. The Port of New York ranked fifth in the unions' boycott tally with nine vessels.

In a joint statement, Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers International Union, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, said:

"The effective united action of American maritime unions demonstrates they are determined to resolve this critical problem. The unions will will now survey the effects of the protest of determining our future actions."

These "future actions," it was indicated, will take the shape of "guerrilla" rather than mass boycotts. Certain ships will be selected as individual targets for boycott action at times when their immobilization will cause severe financial embarassment.

Truman Asks "Common Sense" In Handling Desegregation Issue

CHICAGO. — (UPI) — Former President Harry S. Truman Wednesday urged "common sense" in solving the desegregation problem and said it was a vital issue with most of the world's people.

The problem, Truman said, "has to work itself out because the Constitution demands it."

He spoke at a news conference shortly before he addressed a convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

ISSUE IS IMPORTANT

"The segregation issue is very important because 60 to 70 per cent of the people of the world are people of color and very much interested in the segregation problem," the former President told newsmen.

His feelings about segregation, he said, had put him out of sympathy with Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus, who recently won renomination to another term.

He said he hoped that Faubus' victory would have little bearing on the fortunes of the Democratic Party.

p. 4

"I think the action of the people of Arkansas at the polls was the result of a wave of sentiment, and this nation ought not to be governed by hysteria," he said.

DOUBTS SUMMIT TALKS

In his speech, he indicated he had some doubt about the value to the United States of summit talks with the Russians. He based his doubt of their good intentions, he said, on his own experience with them, beginning with the Potsdam talks.

"Within one year, the Russians broke 32 agreements," he said. "I would'nt trust them if they were around the corner."

To meet the Soviet challenge, he urged bold economic action abroad by the United States.

Chicago, Ill.

DR. VIRGIL A. CLIFT, professor and head of the department of education at Morgan State college, returned recently from a two-year U. S. State Department assignment in Libya where he watched trouble burst into revolution and mounting public opinion question "America's good intentions." He stated "the big job of American education today is to educate our people to live by the code of freedom, justice and equality to which our nation is committed."

Chicago

REPORTER'S ROW

Again Appomattox

Old Glory Hauled Down; Gray Uniforms At Birmingham

By Samuel Hoskins

". . .And from them rose
A cry that shiver'd the tingling stars. . .
An agony of lamentation, like
A wind that shrills all night
In a waste land. . ."

WASHINGTON

From the apartment house of mixed occupancy at 13th St. and Rhode Island Ave., NE., at night the light - bathed dome of the Capitol is plainly visible.

Afro American

And just outside the floodlights' glow the squatting silhouettes of the Senate and House Office Buildings and the alabaster gleaming of the Supreme Court edifice can be seen.

p. 3

To the left, and down the Mall a distance, the slim finger of the Washington Memorial — also drenched in light— points skyward.

Baltimore

BEYOND THESE, though not visible, are the White House (and up the park) the Lincoln Memorial.

Countless millions have viewed these historic landmarks of the nation's capital and, as yet, other millions of future generations are to see them and marvel at the seeing.

11-29-58

But no traveler returning from an alien and hostile land ever gazed upon these monuments and buildings with more urgent awareness than I did the night of my recent return from the Southland.

* * *

TRUE, THERE have been other assignments South, too many to recall; true, too, from each jaunt forth there has been a journey back.

Then why, you ask yourself, this sudden acute awareness—this pungent consciousness of the Federal Symbol?

Is it that the District of Columbia is so much better, or that Dixie is so much worse for the comparison?

PART OF the answer is it's a bit of both — improvement on the one hand and deterioration on the other.

But the South's deterioration is more than deterioration.

Apologists argue that the change is due to a breakdown in race relations.

"The bridges are out," they patiently explain, a bit too pat and much too sure of themselves.

Perhaps vaguely aware of the inaccuracy and the over-simplification.

For they must know that, except on a master - servant level, a race - and - color basis, the bridges always have been out.

* * *

ANOTHER STOCK explanation is the politicians are responsible for the area's ills and miseries and, in futile attempts to justify these claims, accusing fingers are pointed toward Little Rock and Richmond.

The true answer is different, and of added dimensions.

The South's legacy of race-baiting politics is long and time - honored —

Going to the red-suspendered oratory of the first Talmadge, to the vituperative demagoguery of "White Chief" Vardaman, to the profane stumpery of Pitchfork" Tillman.

* * *

SO NONE of these are new—neither ruptured relations, washed - out bridges, nor political demagoguery.

What, then, is the new ingredient, the added element, the alchemy of this changed and changing Southland?

This passion - whipped Lyonesse
On waste sand by a waste sea.

* * *

THE "WASTE SAND" and "waste sea," of course, are disguised and paraded forth as "tradition," "constitutionalism," "states' rightism."

They are touted to mean the opposite of "Federalism," of 'One Worldism," of "unionism," of "integrationism."

But strip away the symbolism, the clicheism and there naked and exposed is the blond beast of the "massive resistance south," a domestic Nietzcheism — denial of morality, master race theory, opposition to constitutional democracy.

* * *

IT IS THE exact opposite of what one sees at night when he gazes southwest from 13th St. and Rhode Island Ave., NE.

It's Bull Connor bellowing "The law be damned."

It's Patterson attacking the Supreme Court, the Justice Department and "creeping federalism."

It's Confederate uniforms marching on Armistice Day through the streets of downtown Birmingham.

* * *

IT'S FAUBUS screaming "the Federals are coming."

It's Almond ordering the Star Spangled Banner to be hauled down at Richmond.

It's the business left unfinished at Appomattox.

Now they're on their way again and, this time, the battleground is to be the nation's capital.

'Low Men On The Totem Pole'

Integration Opposers Seen As People Least Involved

38 a General

World
P. 1
Atlanta Ga.
Wed 10-29-58

A Princeton University professor Monday asserted on the basis of a two-year study of the segregation-integration pattern and behavior in the South that Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas "played a highly influential role" in the integration controversy in Little Rock's schools.

Dr. Melvin M. Tumin, associate professor of Anthropology and Sociology, contends that if an area's most prominent and respected leaders, both for and against desegregation, unanimously advocate that a community obey the Supreme Court's mandates, "they can prevent the most alienated groups in the society from coming in to take over the instruments of power."

His findings based on a two-year study conducted in Guilford County, N. C., were published in a book Monday by the Princeton University Press.

LOW ON TOTEM POLE

In other findings Tumin reported that his study showed that the hard core resisters are the whites who have little or no stake in the existing social institutions, "since they are the low men on the totem pole."

"Any improvement in the status of the Negro," he added, "is seen by them as a sharp and direct threat to their already depreciated status."

White collar workers, well-educated and well-informed, are the most ready for desegregation, Dr. Tumin found.

"By contrast, a blue-collar worker, with little or no education, and little or no exposure to newspapers, radio, television and national magazines, is the typical hard-core resisters who is willing to use force if necessary to prevent desegregation," he remarked.

Tumin also contended that racial discrimination in the South can be reduced without eliminating prejudice. He declared that many factors "can intervene to prevent the translation of prejudice into discrimination."

In his study, Dr. Tumin interviewed white adult males only. They were asked to say how they reacted to Negroes they encountered in public places.

Their responses were evaluated by Dr. Tumin, with regard to education, exposure to mass media, occupation and income, number of children, religious affiliation and church attendance, place of residence, work experience, occupational mobility and age.

Southerners interviewed were "fairly uniform in their high level of prejudice," Dr. Tumin reported. However, he noted that their views on the implementation of desegregation were considerably diverse.

Survey Shows Poor Whites Main Foes Of Integration

Journal — Guide
38a
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 11-8-58

PRINCETON, N. J. — (UPI) —A Princeton University sociologist says the hard core of resistance to racial integration in the South comes from a group of low-income workers "with little or no education."

In a report on a two-year study in Guilford county, N. C., Dr. Melvin Tumin said last week that this element represents about 20 per cent of the South's population.

THE TWO-YEAR field study of white, adult males was made in one of North Carolina's most populous counties which includes the cities of Greensboro and High Point. Greensboro began limited integration of its public schools more than a year ago.

Tumin said he found residents of the county divided into two distinct groups.

• • •

ABOUT 20 per cent were either unwilling to impede court orders requiring integration or were positively willing to aid the integration process. Another 20 per cent were willing to use force, if necessary, to stall racial mixing while the remaining 60 per cent held a middle-of-the-road position.

Tumin said that some of these moderates would try lawfully to amend the U. S. Constitution while others would go so far as to close schools to prevent integration.

• • •

"A PERSON who is high on schooling, exposure to mass media and has a white collar job tends to be the most ready for desegregation" Tumin said.

"By contrast, a blue collar worker with little or no exposure to newspapers, radio, television and national magazines is the typical hard-core **resister who is willing to use** force, if necessary, to prevent desegregation.

"Any improvement in the status of the Negro is seen by them as a sharp and direct threat to their already-depreciated status," he said.

38a 1958

GENERAL

2

Says Jim Crow Hits Jews As Wells As Negroes

Call
3-28-58
Kansas City

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Benjamin R. Epstein of New York City, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith declared here Monday that the maintenance of segregated housing, streets and neighborhoods constitutes one of the major road blocks in the struggle for equality in the country.

Arriving in Chicago for a meeting of league leaders presided over by [illegible] Epstein outlined some of the principal problems currently facing his agency and listed the nationwide pattern of housing discrimination high on the list.

He pointed out that "in the North the achievement of school integration is seriously hampered by segregated housing and neighborhoods. All-Negro schools exist on the strength of all-Negro neighborhoods." He said that in many northern cities segregated housing is as rigid as in the South.

"Across the country," he said, "Americans are barred from renting or buying homes because of their religion or race. In almost every region, from coast to coast, there are suburban communities which are closed to Jewish home purchasers.

"The religious factor determines who shall live where, not only in suburbia, but in certain sections of America's cities. In New York City, for example, otherwise desirable and responsible tenants often find it impossible to rent or purchase certain apartments on the East Side of Manhattan—solely because they are Jewish.

"In a second major city, the Anti-Defamation league found the weapon of segregation was employed against Jews in another manner. A large middle-income housing development instituted the practice of renting to Jewish tenants, but in only one corner of the project. In short, the ghetto psychology, a hangover from the peak era of slums, persists today in respect to middle-class and luxury apartment living."

Epstein noted that New York City recently outlawed discrimination in private housing and described it as a legislative milestone establishing the legal right of all to bargain for their shelter in a freely open, competitive housing market.

RACE BIAS CALLED 'DISEASE OF SOUL'

Times

Roman Catholic Editor Says 'Persecutions' in the North Are 'Inexcusable'

Mon. 3-3-58
38a
P. 28
New York N.Y.

Racial discrimination in the United States was described yesterday by a Roman Catholic editor as a "disease of the soul" and an "affliction of the human heart."

Speaking at the sixth annual observance of Interracial Sunday on the Bronx campus of Fordham University, Msgr. Francis J. Lally warned that in the "reconciliation of the races our anxiety is not over the wicked who are full of hatred; our anxiety is over the 'good' who are not good enough."

Msgr. Lally is editor of The Pilot, Boston arcndiocesan weekly, and chaplain and founder of the Catholic Interracial Council of that city.

"From the enemies of the church God protects us by raising up saints and statesmen who do His will," Msgr. Lally declared. "From her friends there seems to be for the church no such deliverance."

The speaker did not limit his remarks to segregation in the South, "where at least the excuse of a long-standing system gives historic reason for present unreasonableness," but added:

"The petty persecutions of the North are obnoxious and irritating and thoroughly inexcusable. Catholics, to be sure, have a record of leadership which is full of inspiration, but we should be only deceiving ourselves if we pretended that our people are even now unanimously persuaded on this point."

Msgr. Lally took issue with persons who maintained that the pulpit should be used only for expressing "the pious."

In this view, he said, the pulpit and the sermon join to form a "kind of spiritual balm by which we bring comfort to our present woes and accept them with some assurance that things are bound to be better in the days ahead.

"To think of Christ in terms of what we may call the merely pious is to turn the vigor and the strength of the Gospel into a most deceptive dilution."

Sign of the Times!

Are Racial Tensions Decreasing in Dixie?

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

38a
general
Courier
P. 6
Pittsburgh
3-8-58

ATLANTA, Ga.—Don't look now, but somebody's segregation-integration slip is showing! And from certain signs which have become apparent in the last two months, the slip belongs to the "segregationists-integrationists."

What we're trying to get at is this: there is a noticeable decreasing of irrationality and viciousness on the part of some previously rabid politicians where the racial situation is concerned.

The signs seem to indicate positively slowly but surely the white politicians are beginning to view the situation from a calm, commonsense standpoint and to discuss it from that same standpoint.

This is not to give the impression that resistance is being dropped on either side, but simply to say that certain happenings show a trend.

FOR INSTANCE, in Mississippi, that state's Governor J. P. Coleman has been less vocal on the subject since last November than in all of his political life put together. Too, he has accepted and supported the purchase of land for an integrated VA hospital in his state.

In Alabama, when white Democrats—who never call Negroes in to the inner councils—started to bring up a so-called loyalty oath for would-be candidates, the move was finally stifled, though State Chairman Roy Mayhall favored it. No new roadblocks have been placed in the way of Negroes' registering and voting.

Also, there has been less and less agitation on the Tuskegee-Macon County gerrymandering deal, and practically nothing said by mouthy State Senator Sam Englehardt, where ears will be pinned back in his race for lieutenant-governor.

In Georgia, the General Assembly plainly showed a trend toward calmness, rationality and common-sense sanity, even if it was later rebuked by Governor Marvin Griffin, whom the solons pretty near repudiated.

Several Griffin-backed anti-Negro measures fell beneath the axe as the Georgia solons began to show more personal independence and level-headed thinking.

For instance, there was the representative who when the race-labelling bill for blood was shouted down, sounded off with: 'If I'm dying I don't care whose blood it is if it will save my life." That's common sense.

■

THE BAN-INTRRACIAL sports bill offered by State Sen. Leon Butts and State Rep. Sam Singer, both of Lumpkin, Ga., was also kayoed, when members of both houses refused to be stampeded into passing something which would reduce the state's already hard-pressed economy.

There were similar trends when the voter registration bill to make it harder for Negroes to register fell beneath the axe. The same was true of the Griffin-backed poll tax bill. And nobody paid any attention to Georgia Attorney General, Gene Cook and that gentleman shut up.

In South Carolina, Mayor William Johnston of Anderson, brother of South Carolina's U. S. Senator Olin Johnston, has officially filed for the nomination for governor, and nowhere in any statement published has he even mentioned the race issue.

All signs indicate that the rabid segregationists who are most vocal are being shunted into the background by their more rational minded brethren.

If you wonder why this is happening, this reporter can offer two suggestions: the state of Southern economy is making itself felt and this is no time to empty one's stomach and purse over abstract issues. Secondly, the Southern white woman is making her influence felt—at home with her men, and it is carrying over into the legislative halls.

And, another thing is true: the poor whites seem to be getting "hep" to how they have been exploited by their politicians, and they don't like it. Their pockets are empty and tables bare.

Race Bias Disease Of Soul, Editor Lally Warns U. S.

Daily World
Atlanta Ga
P. 1
Wed 3-5-58

NEW YORK — (SNS) — Racial discrimination in the United States was described by a Roman Catholic editor Monday as a "disease of the soul" and an affliction of the human heart."

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A Southern Editor In Chicago

Mar. 3-6-58

On Monday, February 24, Grover C. Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, was a featured speaker before the Inland Press Association, an organization of 478 editors and publishers from 20 inland states. The speech, delivered at the Drake Hotel in Chicago, deals with the problem of integration as it applies to both North and South. Editor Hall is devastating in his comparison of the treatment given by Northern newspapers and politicians to racial clashes in the South as contrasted with their treatment of similar clashes in their own areas.

Alas

We regret that lack of space prohibits our publishing the full article, but believing that our readers will enjoy some of his rapier-like thrusts as much as we enjoyed them, we are herewith reproducing a number of quotations from his speech:

I'm pleased to come to Chicago to discuss with you the grievous race problem of the South—the South Side of Chicago, where more Americans are in immediate physical danger because of race strife than in all the Southern states together.

Pietistical experting on the race disharmony in the Southern states is a convenient and easily mastered hobby, but if you want to talk about blood spilled, skulls cracked, deceit practiced, evasion and defiance of law on a grand scale—your dateline will be, not Little Rock or Montgomery, but Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York.

School desegregation in the South has hit the Horse Latitudes. Those visionaries in and out of the South who thought that once the Supreme Court had decreed desegregation it would follow like a point after touchdown are now getting their answer.

It has now taken $5,000,000 and the United States Army to enroll nine colored children in the Little Rock school. The result of this rash intrusion will be the derangement of the personalities of those pawned colored children, the reelection of that antic adventurer Faubus, and a discharge of more extremism into the Southern air.

The process of school desegregation is well illustrated in North Carolina, which is empowered in the fantasies of the Northern press with lots of "liberal" mascara. In North Carolina, nine colored children out of 320,000 are in white schools.

After four years, there are in Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee a total of 270. The figure for Mississippi and South Carolina is less spectacular.

Until New York, Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia can quell their own state of guerilla warfare between the races and crush the reign of rape and knife on schoolhouse staircases, their politicians and editorial Jingoes should have the graceful forbearance to take sabbatical leave from their aggressions against the South.

Already the North has about 40% of the colored population and the lemming tide rolls on—about 2,500 to Chicago every month, 1,700 to Los Angeles, 1,400 to New York, etc. Chicago already has 700,000 and New York a million, the same as Alabama.

Their migration has proved that race strife is quite portable. For it requires more policemen in one district of Chicago to restrain race warfare than among all the 40,000,000 people of the Southern states.

Your Illinois politicians applaud the Little Rock troop drop, but say nothing of the NAACP estimate that 90% of Chicago's elementary school children attend schools that are predominantly of one race, nor the charge that the Chicago authorities mean to keep it that way through the pattern of new school consruction. Your Illinois politicians caterwaul about Jim Crow in Montgomery, Ala., but grapple not with the fact that, according to the National Conference of Christians & Jews, there is more residential segregation in Chicago than in Montgomery.

Last August in the Calumet Park area there was a race riot in which 37 persons were injured. Always in dread of a full scale race war in the summer months, the Chicago authorities assigned 934 policemen to patrol the area. And on that very same day, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois was receiving a group of Alabama Negroes in his office, making a national sensation of their woes and demanding action, not in his Chicago constituency, but in Alabama.

However, my favorite abolitionist is Gov. "Soapy" Williams of Michigan, that exuberant collegian who is working his way on a Walter Reuther scholarship.

In 1956 Gov. Williams canceled a speaking engagement in Alabama because the dinner was segregated. A few months later I saw him land here for the Democratic Convention, bringing with him something called the "Michigan Manifesto." This Manifesto was another of those Emancipation Proclamations that freed the slaves in the Confederate states but said naught of those in the neutral border states.

To get the Manifesto to Chicago, the governor flew it over Dearborn and about 20 other Michigan cities where Negroes are totally or as nearly as possible excluded from residence. Fifteen thousand colored constituents of Gov. Williams work by day in Dearborn, but the valid boast of the mayor of Dearborn is that not a one is allowed to spend the night. Then Williams landed in Chicago, having borne the Manifesto over Trumbull Park, where at that time 150 Chicago policemen were guarding 23 Negro families.

Whereupon, His Excellency strode to the chancel of the Americans for Democratic Action temple and shook the Manifesto at wayward Montgomery, where, by the way, several colored families live in peace on a street a few paces from the mansion of the Governor of Alabama.

If only the South had as many new industries as it has ecstatic missionaries and hellmouth preceptors, it would be rich as Texas and might even consider, this time with more hopes of success, another Civil War.

A basic reason why the national debate on the race issue is so irrational is the failure of the American press to report strife as eagerly and fully in the North as in the South. And the reason for this dereliction is mainly that Northern attitudes are chained to the century before this one, when the South was the oppressor of the Negro and the North was his deliverer in a great war.

I have time to specify two examples of the scandals of omission in officious, self-righteous Northern papers.

If the Rev. Martin Luther King gets a traffic ticket, that's news in Detroit. But when a Detroit mob of about 500 whites stone the newly bought home of a Cherokee Indian mistaken for a Negro, the three Detroit papers shrink it to brief items on Pg. 3, Pg. 16 and Pg. 20. And only one of the three papers used the word "Negro" to explain to Detroit citizens what was happening in their city.

These Detroit papers could staff the Emmett Till trial in Mississippi, they had just run the Empurpled Thunder Over Dixie series, they demanded that Dulles permit their reporters to cover Red China—but a violent mob of Detroiters within spitting distance of their city desks was a little squirt of type on Pg. 60.

It is nevertheless my judgment that the Northern press is now performing more faithfully and that it will land on its feet. After all, even Henry Luce can't blame the felonies and corruptions of the Puerto Rican school children in New York on their previous life in segregated Dixie.

Indian 'Veep' urges hike in intearation

Afro American P. 1

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The vice president of India, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Monday urged America to "Speed up" desegregation although "it is clear to us that you here are trying to effect some kind of harmony among the races,"

In Nashville to visit Fisk University and to address a Fisk student convocation, Dr. Radhakrishnan, a world re-knowned philosopher and a former ambassador to Russia, told newsmen that the desegregation of public schools in America is winning friends for this country in Africa and Asia.

Winding up a state tour of the U.S. during which he conferred with President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon and other top officials, Dr. Radhakrishnan, in his Fisk University address, called for a change of heart in order to meet the problems of the nuclear age.

Sat. 4-19-58

REFERRING TO the unsettled state of world affairs, Radhakrishnan said:

"It is not an economical or intellectual crisis, but the difficulties are in the minds and hearts of men rather than in external environment. The obstacle to the establishment of a family on earth is a blight in the human heart."

He listed three basic needs which must be fulfilled before a regeneration of the world can be effected, namely:

The attainment of the unfinished movement for national independence everywhere, racial harmony and aid to underprivileged countries.

The Oxford-educated statesman told newsmen at the Nashville airport that the U.S. would do well to listen to Soviet proposals for ending the nuclear tests.

U. S. Statistician Reports

'Well-Educated Negroes' Fail to Reproduce Selves

38a General

Courier p. 11

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat 3-8-58

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Well educated Negroes are not replacing themselves in the American population picture an audience at A & T College was told last week.

The speaker was Calvin L. Beale, analytical statistician, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who delivered a main address at the opening session of the Interregional Conference for supervisors and teachers trainers in agricultural education.

Vocational agriculture leaders from 16 southern states attended the five-day meet conducted along the theme, "Organizing and Conducting Instruction for Part-Time Farmers." The conference was supervised by W. N. Elam, program specialist, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C. W. T. Johnson, assistant State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, with headquarters at A & T College, was in charge of local arrangements.

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SPEAKING FROM the subject, "Population Trends and Their Implications for Vocational Agriculture," Beale said that while the birth rate average for well-educated Negro couples had increased, substantially, since 1940, the average has not yet reached two-children per family.

He added, "the birth rate among those higher-educated families is increasing at a higher rate than those of lower-educated groups."

A. C. Bullard, Raleigh, state supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, who also delivered a principal address challenged the visitors to a brand new approach in the assistance to the part-time farmer.

He said, "There is evidence that some of our conventional practices in vocational agriculture must be changed or modified, if we are to work effectively with the part-time farmer." He continued, "his interests, his off-farm work schedule and his "farm" problems are different from those of the full-time farmer."

In concluding he cautioned agriculture leaders of continuously evaluating the program of vocational agriculture, holding on those practices still good, discarding those no longer needed.

Outlook Changing, Editor Says

Dixie Seen Rejecting Segregation

38a General

Herald P 8 A

Mon 3-17-58

Miami Fla.

By CECIL MANN
Herald Staff Writer

A noted Jewish publisher said in Miami Sunday that many more Southerners, especially old-timers, are becoming convinced that racial segregation "is no longer possible."

GOLDEN

Harry Golden, owner of the Carolina Israelite in Charlotte, N. C., said "it's the bigots," not enlightened Southern people, "who are making all the noise" as integration goes forward.

Many in the South, he said, would like to "hang on to the dreams of plantation times and other pleasant memories of the past."

But they now realize that that South "with its onrushing industrialization" has changed in many ways and that a new outlook on the racial question has evolved, he said.

Golden has won national praise for his monthly newspaper publication. Recently his plant was destroyed by fire and offers of help came to him from the clergy and people in all parts of the county.

The editor was here to address the annual Congress Night of the South Florida Council of the American Jewish Council.

He spoke at the Deauville Hotel.

Golden said the early Sunday bombing of Miami's Temple Beth El "is a terrible thing for Miami" but expressed belief that the explosion was set off by a small group of "hatemongers" rather than by any big organization such as the Ku Klux Klan.

The editor said that a load of dynamite recently was found by the walls of a synagogue in Charlotte and another cache was discovered at a synagogue in another North Carolina city.

Golden said dynamite at the Charlotte synagogue was to have been set off during the meeting of a ladies' group and that police said the blast "would have been highly destructive."

Golden said another reason that Southerners are turning against segregation is that they now see that one of their "valuable commodities — The Negro" is being lost to the North.

"The people here in Florida and other Southern states work to help the Negro.

"They spend money to provide bus transportation, for schooling, for school lunches and college. Then when it's time that he could do something for the South, he's impelled to go North."

Powell Charges Ike Has Reneged On Promises to Negro Leaders

Also Says Nixon Broke Pledge

Courier Journal P. 2

Thurs 1-30-58

Louisville Ky.

Washington, Jan. 29 (P)—Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., who broke with the Democrats to support President Eisenhower in 1956, charged Wednesday that the President has reneged on promises to Negro leaders.

In a telegram to the President, Powell said also Vice-President Nixon had also fallen down on a pledge to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala.

The New York Democrat accused the President of "seeming indifference" to civil-rights problems.

'Time Not on Our Side'

In an implied warning that the Republicans would lose Negro votes, Powell told the President a tide of criticism was mounting against him, "not only from your enemies but your friends."

38a

He said 2,000,000,000 colored people around the world viewed the United States in a bad light because of failure to practice "full democracy" in all 48 states. He warned that Russia could sweep Asia and Africa on the race issue and "time is not on our side."

Powell, who supported the President for re-election because of the race issue, cited three instances of alleged indifference to Negroes on the part of the Administration.

He said the President, at a conference with him September 17, 1957, "readily agreed" to Powell's proposal that he meet with Negro leaders and other civil-rights backers to discuss the integration question.

"I pointed out that you had seen all the enemies of integration, Senator Russell (D., Ga.) and Governor Orval E. Faubus (of Arkansas), and it was time to see some of the lovers of democracy," Powell said.

"Four months have now passed, and, as you know, no conference with you has been held."

The President was asked at is last news conference, Janu- 15, about his "agreement" to meet with Powell. He said he thought there had been a "tentative agreement" last fall for a meeting, "but this is the first time I have heard of the whole thing since then."

Powell said Nixon promised Mr. King, at a meeting in Ghana in March, 1957, that he would take the Government's contract-compliance committee into the South at an early date to look into race discrimination in employment on Government work.

Nixon Declines Comment

"Seven months have gone by since that conference, and the Government contract-compliance committee has not even crossed the Potomac," Powell said.

Nixon declined comment on Powell's statement.

As a third instance Powell a December 9 statement by Attorney General Rogers that no new civil-rights legislation would be requested at this session of Congress and that instead a cooling-off period would be sought.

Legislation is needed now, Powell said, to restore to last year's civil-rights law the so-called Section 3, which was stricken by the Senate. This section would have given the attorney general broader powers to start civil-rights actions.

Americans Should Be Educated To Live With Other Races

Weekly P. 3

Sat 3-22-58

New Orleans La.

Grambling, La. --(ANP) ---A capacity Grambling college audience of approximately 2,500 heard noted lecturer, author world traveler and editor Norman Cousins of the Saturday Review of Literature, in a major address here Thursday morning.

Editor Cousins made an impassioned plea that Americans and the people of the western world generally complete their education to understand and become a part of the world community.

Describing himself as a "half-educated" man, Cousins said his education has included only a knowledge of Western man and Western civilization and, therefore, he had not been prepared to understand and live with the rest of man--men of other beliefs, colors, creeds, and religions--who make up a majority in the world.

"Everyone of us", he declared, "must complete our education. We must get to know the warm and universal meaning of a handshake. We must come to understand that we have a direct connection to all mankind. We must sense that we have a direct connection to all mankind. We must sense that we have a moral obligation to join the world community."

38a

"First to carry death in its Bloodstream".

General

The speaker pointed out that "ours is the first generation to carry death-dealing radio active materials in its blood stream."

Painting a picture of the horrors of atomic fall-out and the inevitable total destruction in the event of atomic war, he stated that no nation had the right to contaminate the world's atmosphere. The United States, he said, should take the lead in creating a climate of world peace, for what it does and what it believes will be accepted by nations everywhere.

"Contamination without representation", he declared, "is no more to be desired than was taxation without representation during the Revolutionary War." He described the mass of concentrated power in the hands of a few nations, stating that man is yet too imperfect to hold such power of life and death over all mankind.

"Where are the Christians?" he demanded, in pointing out the shortcomings of man in dealing properly with his fellowman.

Given Special Award.

Cousins asked every person in the audience to become a disciple in the cause of peace and world understanding.

Grambling College President R. W. E. Jones, speaking in behalf of the student body, faculty, alumni, gave a special plaque to the speaker inscribed "A Tribute to Norman Cousins, Ambassador of Faith, Hope and Love to All Mankind, Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana, March, 1958."

E. L. Cole, dean of instruction, explained the occasion and labeled it, in behalf of the Student Government Association, "The Norman Cousins" occasion.

Music for the special program was rendered by the Grambling College Choir under the direction of T. Curtis Mayo, director.

Race Expert Finds Bias On Decrease

Herald P. 3b

"Desegregation has been accelerating during the past two decades and has proceeded in some respects, further in the South than in other regions of the country," a statewide gathering of Negro teachers was told Thursday night.

38a

The speaker was Dr. Eli Ginzberg, race relations authority and Columbia University professor of economics. Dr. Ginzberg was keynoter for the 65th annual Florida State Teachers Association convention which opened at Northwestern High School Thursday.

Miami Fla.

Dr. Ginzberg said that despite the current difficulties over school integration he was convinced that the "trend toward desegration would continue."

Fri 4-25-5

Dr. Ginzberg, who heads the Columbia Conservation of Human Resources Project and is author of the recent book, "The Negro Potential," declared:

"In the light of these probable developments, the Negro teacher has a special obligation to help prepare young Negroes for a desegregated world of tomorrow."

He urged the teachers to "pay particular interest" to bright Negro youth and "to seek to stimulate them to strive after higher educational and occupational goals."

In this connection, the speaker emphasized the need of the Negro community to increase its self-help projects, including raising money for scholarships for able Negro youth.

Today's session at 8 p.m. will include an address by Dr. H. Franklin Williams, University of Miami vice president.

EMBARASSING QUESTION

38a

THE AMBASSADOR'S ABSENT GUESTS

Sat. 8-9-58

Afro American p.1

THE BRITISH ASK WHY NO COLORED AMERICANS

Baltimore, md.

Sat. 8-9-58

By Henry Fielding

It happened on the Fourth of July at the American Embassy in London, England.

On the sweeping, rolling green lawns of a mansion which once belonged to Barbara Hutton, U.S. Ambassador John Hay Whitney and his wife watched their guests arriving.

The men had stripes on their arms (armed forces) or stripes on their trousers (diplomats).

The women, blessed with a sunny day, wore everything from the trapeze look to the sack.

But something was wrong. It took me a while to realize what was missing—COLOR.

Not in the clothes. There was plenty of that, but colored skins.

This was a reception of Americans by Americans for Americans. Where were the colored Americans?

Two Sorts

I thought I saw one.

LEONTYNE PRICE
She was there!

But—when I approached him,—"I am the Ambassador of Haiti," smiled tall, good-looking Dr. Lafontant Jean.

Another dark face—"I am Clarence Simpson, the Liberian Ambassador."

The only colored American I saw at the party was lovely opera star Leontyne Price, of the Metropolitan and Covent Garden.

Mind you, there were 3,000 guests there.

"I suppose the reason is that we invite two sorts of people," a slightly embarrassed American Embassy official told me.

"One: the residents—people who belong to the American Society and the American Club.

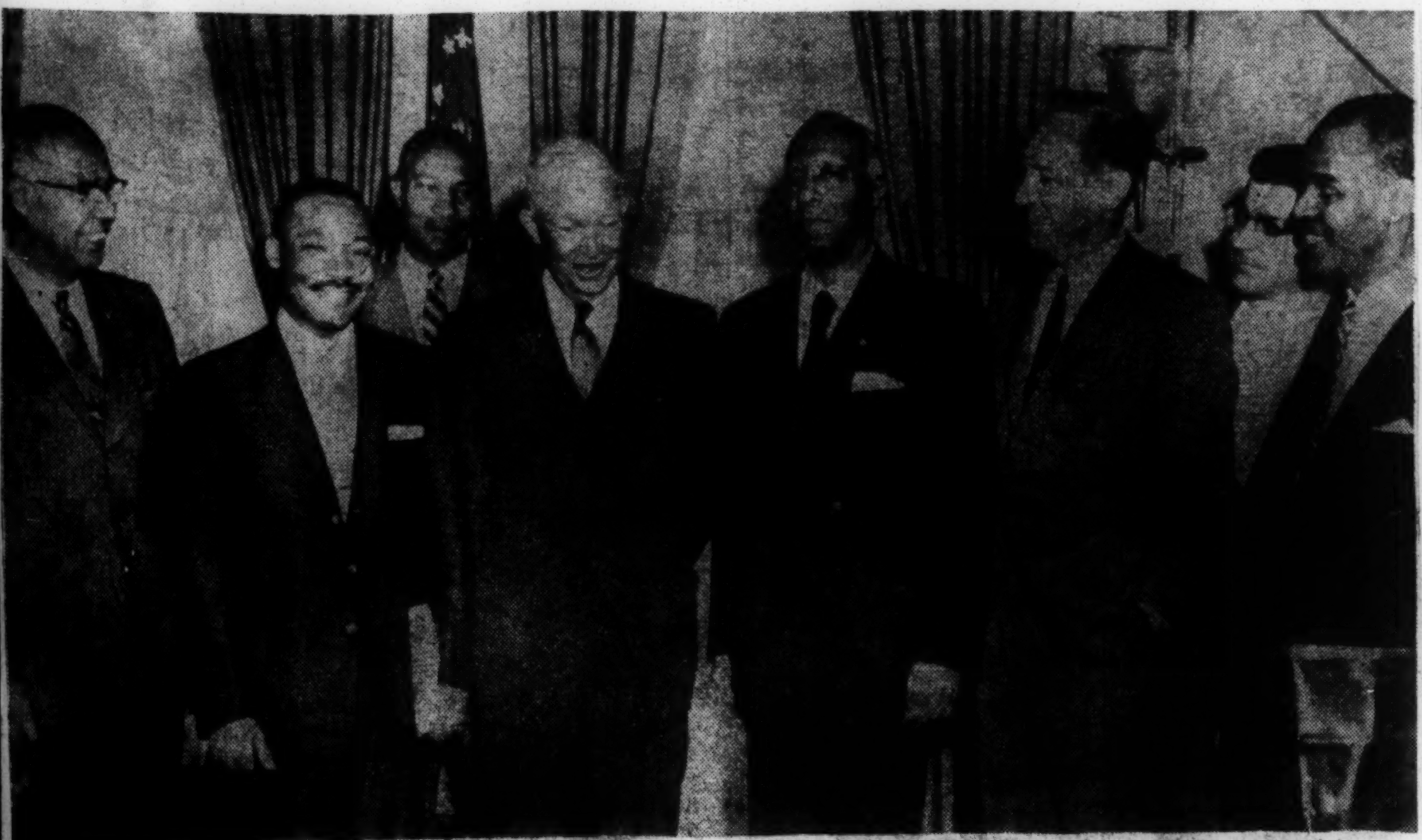
"And two: any American tourist in town who writes in for an invitation."

I gave up trying to solve the mystery. But I think the Embassy might have extended a special invitation to the three colored American women who, recently, were refused rooms at London's Goring Hotel.

38a 1958

GENERAL

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
MEETING - 4 NEGRO LEADERS



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER smiles during meeting with Negro leaders on problems of school integration and other matters concerning Negroes. Left to right in Eisenhower's office, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of successful Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott; E. Frederic Morrow, White House administrative assistant; Eisenhower; A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Atty. Gen. William Rogers; Rocco Siciliano, Eisenhower's advisor on minority affairs, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, NAACP. (UPI Telephoto)

Chicago Ills
Sat 7-5-58
P. 1

NEGRO LEADERS IN WHITE HOUSE VISIT URGE PRESIDENT TO CALL CONF. TO DISCUSS METHODS OF PEACEFUL COMPLIANCE WITH INTEGRATION RULINGS

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Mississippi
Sat. 6-28-58

Urge President To Order Justice Department To File Brief Against Order Halting Little Rock Integration

P. 1

WHITE HOUSE SILENT ON NEGRO LEADERS NINE POINT PROGRAM

Washington, D. C., June 23.—(Special to the Jackson Advocate)—President Eisenhower was still remaining silent on what action he would take on request made by four Negro leaders, A. Philip Randolph, President of the Pullman Porters Union, and Vice-President of AFL-CIO; Lester Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League; Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP; Rev. Martin Luther King, of Montgomery, Ala.

The group, who said they received a sympathy hearing but got no promises during their 45 minute visit at the White House Monday, urged the President to direct the Justice Department to file a brief against the decision halting integration at the Little Rock High School. They said that the court order delaying integration for two and one-half years, issued by Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley last week was an outrage against members of their race.

The group also laid before the President other requests for action in the field of integration and civil rights, all of which were reportedly included in a nine-point program.

"I should say that the conference has put a new hope in the hearts of Negroes throughout the country," Randolph told newsmen after the White House conference.

"Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, said following the conference that the program presented the President was not something on which he could reach his decisions in a brief conference. He said it would have been injudicious had the President said immediately that I will do this or that.

Advocate
Sat. 6-28-58
P. 4

The group also urged the President to proclaim to the nation before schools open in September that the law will be upheld with the total forces at his command.

That a White House conference be called to discuss methods of obtaining peaceful compliance with Supreme Court integration rulings.

That government agencies supply information, resources and advice to all communities and officials seeking to solve school integration problems.

That the President appeal to both political parties to support civil rights legislation which would include a provision, rejected last year, to spell out more power for the U. S. Attorney General to enforce Civil Rights.

That the President also order the Justice Department to protect the right of citizens to register and vote, so that thousands of Negroes will not be denied the right to cast a ballot in the 1958 election.

Some observers here saw in the silence of the President some reaction to the bitter criticism made by certain Negro leaders, including some of those present at the White House Monday, of his address to the Summit Conference of Negro Leaders recently held here.

Randolph is impressed by Ike's goodwill

38a
General

Afro American
P. 9
Baltimore Md.
Sat 7-12-58

NEW YORK — "I have faith in the integrity and sincerity of the President and his profound sense of justice and goodwill.

"But he must be helped by an informed, awakened public opinion for school integration in particular and civil rights in general."

A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, expressed that opinion in reference recently to the conference of four leaders with the President at the White House.

The conference, described by Mr. Randolph as "fruitful and promising," brought the President together with the Rev. Martin L. King Jr., Roy Wilkins, Lester Granger and the brotherhood union executive.

"Although, the President made no commitments, he was not only gracious, but listened to a rather full discussion of a number of questions with an apparent awareness of the gravity of the problems raised," Mr. Randolph said.

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President Answers Negro Leaders Request On Policy

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

38a

Thurs. 7-3-58

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower said Wednesday the Federal Government will enforce the law on civil rights issues "as laid down by the Supreme Court procedures."

But he sternly emphasized at a news conference that "the true cure for our racial difficulties lies with each citizen in this land."

The President pledged that Attorney General William P. Rogers "will execute, so far as the Constitution of our land implies for him all the duties laid upon him" in this field.

P.1

LOOK TO OURSELVES

"But the fact is that we must look to ourselves in more of this business," Eisenhower said.

38a

He said this involves "each citizen examining himself, seeing whether he is doing his duty as is expected by our basic Constitution and legal procedures." And, he said, it involves "whether he is trying at least to obey [illegible] logic and correct procedures rather than his own prejudices and emotions."

Eisenhower said he had no "definite thinking of a new or revised plan" on civil rights.

He said his White House Conference with four Negro leaders June [illegible] was "conducted in a friendly basis." Each of the leaders, he said, showed "reflective thinking" and none of them suggested anything "extreme."

A QUESTIONER

The President spoke in reply to a questioner who said the Negro delegation got the impression Eisenhower had "more of an understanding of their problem in the recognition of their civil rights."

They had asked the President to establish a "clear national policy" against racial discrimination. They also asked him to proclaim before public schools open next fall that he will uphold the Supreme Court's 1954 decision on racial integration "with the total resources at his command."

The Negro leaders said the President made no commitments.

Tuscaloosa Editor, Negro Differ On Ike's Race Policy

38a

CHICAGO (AP) — A Southern newspaper publisher and a Northern Negro leader differed here today on President Eisenhower's handling of the South's racial problem.

Montgomery Advertiser

But both pinned hopes for improvement on Dixie's moderates.

Buford Boone, publisher of the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) News, and Lester B. Granger of New York City, executive director of the National Urban League, held a joint news conference.

Ala.

Then they spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, one of the separate sessions of the National Conference on Social Welfare.

P.7A

Granger discussed President Eisenhower's talk urging patience before Negro leaders in Washington Monday. He said Eisenhower's remarks were amiable but left many with the impression of "not having a plan to meet with the present crisis or being unwilling to share his plan" with his audience.

"We are thankful we have a man in the White House who is not pushing the situation harder or faster."

Montgomery

Boone said he thought the U.S. Supreme Court was right in its decision against segregation but that the problem of adjusting to it is not simple.

Ala.

"Actually, there is no present practical solution to our problem," he said. "We must learn to live with it. We must try to deal with it in fairness and with justice. Today's Silent South must do that job."

The term, Silent South, covered the moderates who oppose extreme action and attitudes but are relatively quiet about their views.

Granger said the hope for progress "lies in getting moderates to stand for what they believe in."

38a 1958

GENERAL

SATURDAY EVENING POST
SAT. 10-25-58

Editorials

Integration is Going to be a Slow Process

President Eisenhower lost his stripes with the extremists in the integration battle when he said, in one of his press conferences, that he favored a slower pace for racial integration. "We have got to have reason and sense and education—if this process is going to have any real acceptance in the United States," he said. As the resistance in the South indicates, the President's analysis was entirely correct. For the carrying out of a social change as revolutionary, although in the long run inevitable, as this, gradualness, as the late G. Bernard Shaw used to say, is essential.

The colored people and many of their supporters, particularly among "liberal" groups, want most of all to win. They have the Federal courts on their side and few of them see any reason why every American school, regardless of geography, should not immediately include white children and colored children. In New York, the N.A.A.C.P. exerts pressure on the school authorities to transport children outside their neighborhoods to bring this about. In the long run, however, this is not likely to happen in many communities, because children normally go to school in the neighborhoods where their parents live.

Nobody can blame the Negroes, after years of enforced social inferiority, for whooping it up when the Supreme Court declares that their children can go to the same schools that white children attend, a privilege which they have a moral and legal right to enjoy. But the first flush of victory may prove more exhilarating than its eventual fruits. The experience of Washington, D.C., where thousands of white children have deserted the public schools for private ones, suggests that court decisions cannot change things overnight.

The white people in the Southern states, and to a considerable degree with support from other sections of the country, feel themselves under siege. Having worked out a system of educating Negroes which was accepted as constitutional for at least sixty years, they are expected to abolish it. This demand comes, not after the adoption of a constitutional amendment, or even a Federal statute, but in a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States which seems to Southern people to ignore constitutional arguments in favor of sociological doctrines. The challenge to local authority over matters long considered of local concern is a "firebell in the night" in the South.

So "the South says never," without stopping to ask itself whether in the long run anything as disastrous as it has been anticipating is likely to happen. Curiously enough, one Southern city which was willing to make the integration experiment in a limited way has had to bear the brunt of liberal and antisegregationist abuse. But Little Rock had proposed a plan for limited integration which, had Governor Faubus managed to hold his horses, might have worked, or at least taken the heat off for a time. Few other Southern communities have moved as far as Little Rock tried to move, and, as the bitterness increases, few will change their minds.

The usually "liberal" Washington Post recently pointed out that a workable solution lay not in "massive integration," but in some sort of plan which would "remove the stigma of segregation based on race and still result in relatively little mixing." If President Eisenhower's advice could be taken, partisans on both sides of the fence would have an opportunity to decide whether the practical issues, as opposed to the emotional issues, are worth so much furious controversy.

Saturday
Evening
Post
Oct 25 58
p. 10

New York Times And Segregation

Anniston Star

Anniston, Ala.

38a

Sun 6-29-58

General

P. 4A

There is an element of sadness involved when one begins to lose faith in an old friend, and particularly so if that friend is one upon whom one has depended for guidance over a long period of years.

Such a friend in former instances has been *The New York Times*, but now we find that old friend by way of losing her good judgment, if not her integrity, and we are sad.

We began to be suspicious of the distinguished old New York daily when its management sent a galaxy of reporters down South to investigate the situation as to segregation and integration shortly after the revolutionary Warren court's decision back in May of 1954.

But in spite of the fact that the reporters who were dispatched to the South failed to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth that we had grown up to expect from the eminent New York daily, we withheld judgment on the ground that the reporters were laboring under preconceptions.

But as the years have gone by it seems that the editorial board of *The Times* has made no effort to gain facts that would alter its position. However, there was one deviation on its part when its editorial policy was directed against unequivocal integration in public housing in the New York metropolitan district.

It was then stated that the City Administration was moving too fast and that forced integration would be in the nature of confiscation of property. Of a certainty, it would depress realty values, it was stated.

But that exhibition of inconsistency did not deter our old friend from continuing to right the wrongs, as it pretended to see them, in the rest of the country, in spite of eminent legal opinions against the validity of the spurious reasoning of the Supreme Court and the inability to enforce sumptuary laws.

When the supreme test was made to enforce integration in the Central High School at Little Rock, Ark., *The Times* joined with other Northern papers in the effort to discredit public sentiment in this region.

And since that time it has often failed to countenance opposition to mixing in the schools of the metropolis, where it has led to outrageous hoodlumism.

Even now, after a Federal Judge has honored the petition of the people of Little Rock for a surcease of the hypocrisy of successful integration, *The Times* still puts its own opinion in opposition to that of the court, the school and municipal authorities and even of Editor Harry Ashmore, the hero of the integrationists.

In its issue of last Monday, June 23, editors of the New York daily still pretended to know more about the local situation in Little Rock than do the people on the scene who forced the issue that resulted in bayonet rule and who now are honest enough to admit their wrong.

And, of course, the critics try to place the primary blame on Governor Faubus for the dismal failure that has eventuated. Northerners continue to berate Faubus for having called out the National Guard to keep the peace, although there are more police on guard against school riots in New York and Chicago than all the militiamen that were ever available in Little Rock.

As a matter of fact, the high school for Negroes in the Arkansas city is better than the one for whites. Let the two races go their separate ways, therefore, and friendship will then take the place of racial enmity among the students, and the teachers at Central High will then be spared the stress and strain of trying longer to educate youngsters under the rule of bayonet discipline.

Churchman Finds American Negroes Better Off Than Those In Europe

Courier-Journal P 8

Louisville, Ky

Tues, 7-8-58

38a

General

A Negro churchman who went abroad to see how Negroes fare in Europe has come back with the feeling that "I want to hang out the American Flag and tell everybody how well off we are here."

The Rev. Louis C. Taylor, 2339 Magazine, went to Europe as a representative of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at the World Fair in Brussels, Belgium.

Left Him With Some Firm Convictions

He spent about a month at the Protestant Pavilion there and then toured England and various countries of the Continent, surveying Negro life.

What he saw left him with some firm convictions.

"They holler about all the freedom there is for the Negro in Europe. Well, it is true that there is no social discrimination; we had freedom in the hotels and that sort of thing. But when it comes to making a living, they just don't have it.

"Why, we Negro people couldn't live on what they make over there. As poorly as we live here, some of our people get $4 to $6 a day for domestic work. But over there (in England) 2 or 3 shillings a day is big money. (A shilling is 14 cents.)

"What the devil is the good," he asked a reporter, "of the privilege of putting my feet on your desk if I haven't got anything in my stomach?"

Mr. Taylor will report on his observations July 16 and 17 at the annual meeting of his denomination's council of bishops in Wichita. He will also make talks at several churches.

"The main thing I want to tell my people is to love this country; this is where our friends are and they treat us good."

'We're Tops' at The World's Fair

Mr. Taylor said of America's exhibit at the Brussels Fair, "We're tops there."

Mrs. Taylor accompanied her husband on his European trip. She is president of the Western Kentucky conference of the Woman's Missionary Society of her church.

It was the fifth trip Mr. Taylor had made abroad. His most recent one before this was a journey to Africa to represent his church at the dedication of a new church college near Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

Courier-Journal
General
P. 4
38 a

Courier-Journal Photo

THE REV. LOUIS C. TAYLOR
Back from tour abroad

Howard speaker calls upon segregationists to obey law

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

Sen. John S. Cooper (R-Ky.) called upon defiant citizens and public officials to obey Supreme Court decisions.

Afro American p5

The Senator, who was Howard University commencement speaker on Friday, said that segregation "will cause our country lasting trouble until it is corrected."

Segregationists hurt American foreign policy in Asia, Africa and South America, he said.

* * *

"THERE ARE two basic points which bear critically upon our association and influence with these countries," Sen. Cooper stated.

38 General

"They are the issues of colonialism and racial discrimination."

Baltimore

He said that "we must keep the promise of freedom at home if we are to have influence in its growth in other countries.

Sat. 6-21-58

"Today, the face which we turn to the world is blemished by denials of full freedom, because of color and religious belief.

"And as we look honestly at ourselves, we are humbled by our failures to make this truly a 'land of the free' for all of our people," he added.

"Not only our standing before the other nations, but our internal strength and unity, the justice of our institutions, and the integrity of our religious faith depend upon how we deal with these human questions here at home in the years ahead."

* * *

HE SAID America cannot afford "resistance to the orders of the highest court in the land."

He told some 8,500 listeners on the open campus before Frederick Douglass Hall that all citizens must obey Supreme Court decisions.

"Unless and until the Constitution is altered by procedures within the Constitution itself, it is the duty of all to adhere to it, honor it and defend it," he said.

"And this is a duty which every citizen, including every public official, must recognize, support and enforce."

He described "our crisis" as ethical and constitutional. "We must live our beliefs or see the fundamental moral basis of our life eroded by the failure of our practices."

THE 631 graduates, from 30 states and 13 foreign countries, were told by the speaker that today is one "of both external and internal danger."

He said that "the external difficulty of our time is that the world standards we affirm, the leaders of the world under Communist control reject."

The international danger of communism may confront this country for many years, he said. This danger coupled with the destructive force of hydrogen weapons is further reason for America to advance the cause of freedom at home and abroad.

* * *

FEDERAL COURT decisions and the civil rights bill are indications that this country is moving in the right direction, he said.

"We recount these gains, however, not to foster complacency, but to renew our faith and confidence that we can move ahead," said the former American ambassador to India.

Majority Of South Is For Christianity And

By Gordon Hancock for ANP

The way the South has refused to be stampeded into violence by a few extremist anti-Negro newspapers has been astounding. The constant harping on the possibilities of violence has been a suggestion to violence.

Defender P3

But in spite of this indirect incitement to violence, the South for the most part has remained calm in a way that gives ultimate hope of an amicable settlement of the complex questions that currently vex us. There is a core of democracy at the heart of the South and down deep in its heart is the desire for justice for all men.

38 General

Take High Road

Thurs 5-8-58

It is safe to say that at heart the majority of the white South is willing to take the high road of Christianity and democracy. They have not only counted the cost of obeying the mandates of the Supreme Court; but they have counted the cost of not obeying. They know full well that when law and order give way to passion and prejudice, that the country is riding for a fall.

Louisville Ky

They know too well what an advantage it gives Russia to point out our internal dissension over a matter of law that runs counter to race prejudice. When a supposed Christian nation renounces the Christian ethic and when a supposedly democracy breaks with the democratic tradition, Russia riots with prospects of an early conquest of the world.

In fact when a democracy becomes undemocratic and when Christianity becomes un-Chrischristian we are playing Moscow's game for her, for we are in very truth giving comfort to the enemy.

Surprising Composure

So to its credit it must be said that the South has maintained a surprising composure, in the face of constant prodding by some of its newspapers to resort more and more to violence. These newspapers indirectly suggest violence by pretending to the majority.

The South's refusal to accept the Ku Klux Klan and its manner of handling the situation speaks volumes of the spirit of the better South. The readiness with which the Klan is denounced is heartening.

The real trouble in the South today is the politician. As long as the color question can be manipulated to get elected to office, we may be assured there are those ready for such manipulation. What the majority of the South is at heart cannot at present be known. The militant minority is in the saddle.

The hope is that they may run their course without destroying the South and the nation. Of this there is great danger.

Better South

There is the lively hope that the better South may rise up and rescue itself from the militant minority that will stop at nothing — even violence — if political advantage is to be had.

It is good and encouraging for Negroes to know that the outward and rampant attempts of the South's militant minority to stampede the South into violence do not stem from the majority

Should there be bloody outbreaks here and there, before current vexing matters are amicably settled, the blood of the slain will be upon the newspapers which are in subtle ways trying to cultivate violence.

The trouble in Little Rock is purely of the cultivated kind. Had there been a courageous governor in the capitol instead of a third-rate politician, the national blot that is Little Rock, would never have happened. Yet politics is taking precedence of principle in far too many instances.

38 General

In fact, it is difficult to see the heart of the better South through the maze of political intricacies and machinations and aspirations. This writer is convinced that at heart the majority of the South is right.

Militant

But the South's current militant minority has taken over

We often refer to the communism of Russia as emanating from the few who hold the masses in virtual bondage. It is not different here in the South where the militant minority has taken over and dictating submission of

of the white South but from its loud-mothed politicians.

As the fabled man told his son as the latter was leaving to make his fortune in the world: "Son, go out into the world and make money honestly; but if you cannot make money honestly, make money."

BAKER'S DOZEN

Rebuttal from Disneyland: 'Walt would never tolerate prejudice'

38a General

By BAKER E. MORTEN

Several columns ago, the writer made mention of Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse television show in reference to the use of colored children on the show.

Afro-American

In light of that article, Joseph P. Reddy, publicity director of the Walt Disney Productions, forwarded the following letter and the pictures found elsewhere on this page:

P 7

"Dear Mr. Morten:

"Thanks very much for your kind letter giving us the privilege of commenting on your article about the Mickey Mouse Club TV show.

Baltimore Md

"I'm afraid someone hasn't been following the show as carefully as they might have. We have used colored children on this show, as is evidenced by the enclosed photographs.

"Since its inception, we have used talent wherever we could find it. Our talent has been selected in most instances in open competition. I am puzzled about your use of the term 'Mickey Mouse Fan Club.' If there is such a club, it is something we have no control over, I'm afraid.

* * *

"WE HAVE USED talent from over the world on the Mickey Mouse Club Show, and for your information, because of the economics of this product, the show next season will be confined to re-runs of top shows over the past three years.

Sat 4-26-58

"We have discovered, however, that even during our repeat shows, our ratings don't drop.

"As a matter of interest to you I am sure, is the fact that for 17 years I have headed the studio publicity department, and I can tell you there is one thing that Walt would never stand for and that's prejudice.

"We have a job to do and we pay for talent regardless of race, color or creed."

* * *

THE FOLLOWING colored children were listed as having participated in the past on the Mickey Mouse Club Show.

Gayle and Sandra Smith, Jon Robertson, Cheryl Weinberg, Carolyn Jean Hall and the Covans, a Los Angeles teenage dancing group.

The Covans, Reddy said, appeared in a Talent Roundup Day segment of the show as did Carolyn Hill, an eight-year-old Los Angeles girl.

* * *

THE MICKEY MOUSE affair, a marvel in entertainment to thousands of children and adults alike over the nation, has been received warmly in many homes.

It is the fond hope of these quarters that children of all races and nationalities will continue to participate in future Mickey Mouse television shows in the democratic concept that reflects America.

At the same time, the column wishes to thank Mr. Reddy for his cooperation in casting light on this subject, one which is of interest to children over the country.

Integration balance held by undecided says priest

38a General

Afro-American

CHICAGO (ANP) — Addressing some 500 persons at the 11th annual Communion Breakfast in the Grand Ballroom of the Morrison Hotel here Sunday, the Rev. Franklyn J. Kennedy, chaplain of the Catholic Interracial Council of Milwaukee and chairman, Wisconsin's Commission on Human Rights, stated that people not yet committed hold the balance of power in the battle for racial justice.

Baltimore Md

Sat 11-8-58

Father Kennedy, who is also editor of Milwaukee's Catholic archdiocesan newspaper, said there are thousands of persons who are currently straddling the integration fence and who may be influenced one way or the other.

P 9

"These people just haven't made up their minds," the chubby bespectacled priest said. "But once they do they don't want to change because they don't want to admit that have made a mistake."

* * *

"THEREFORE,' said Father Kennedy, "people who believe in justice and freedom for all should take the initiative and try to reach these people. Good can be just as contagious as evil."

But too often, Father Kennedy warned, good people fail to act and allow bigots to take the lead. These bigots get the "undecided" to sign anti-integration petitions and to join them in their fight for suppression of human rights.

Another highlight of the meeting was the honoring of five persons and organizations for work in the interracial field. They include Theodore A. Jones vice president and comptroller, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company and president of the local chapter of the NAACP; Mary and Casey Krol of Chicago's Loyola University Human Relations Club; the Illinois Bell Telephone Company and the Young Christian Workers organization of Omaha, Neb.

38a 1958

GENERAL

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Satchmo's Blunder

Advertiser p. 4A
Jan. 1-3-58
Montgomery, Ala.
38a
General

It is said that Louis Armstrong is playing to empty tables in New York because he put his foot in his mouth with, some wild statements concerning the Little Rock war.

A very large foot could be accommodated, for Armstrong is known as Satchmo, short for Satchelmouth. And Armstrong seems to have crammed in as much as possible.

The President, he said, was "two-faced" and "had no guts." Faubus was an uneducated plowboy." Further, he would not make a projected tour of Russia for the State Department—"they can go to hell."

Now, says Jim Bishop, a syndicated reporter, "all is sweetness and light." Armstrong's pride is hurt by the empty tables. He has decided that he *does* want to go to Russia, after all, but the State Department has not renewed its invitation.

Stupidity was not the "excuse" for Armstrong's rantings, says Bishop, who adds: "So then I checked the old newspaper files to see what Louis Armstrong had done for the people of his race in the past. I haven't found anything, and now I rise to ask the musician himself: 'What have you done for your people, except hurt them?'"

DUNWOODY PASTOR SAYS:

Doctrine of Segregation Plainly Taught in Bible

Constitution
p. 19A
38a
General
Jan. 1-5-58
Atlanta, Ga.

(Editor's Note: Following in Atlanta minister's charge that the "pulpits have been paralyzed on the segregation-integration question, The Atlanta Journal and Constitution invited ministers of many faiths to give their views. One article was printed each Sunday for several weeks. This is the final article in the series.)

By THE REV. BILLY S. COBB
Pastor, Dunwoody Baptist Church

All through the Bible is plainly taught the great doctrine of segregation or separation. There is first the segregation of the family (Matt. 19:5.) There is the segregation or separation of God's people called the Jews (set forth in the call of Abraham and throughout the Old Testament Scriptures.) There is God's segregation of the church. Our Lord tells us, "Come ye out from among them; be ye separate (segregated), and touch not the unclean thing."

Much could be said in regard to man's attempt to break these bounds, but space will not permit; however, the results of such action can be seen by taking a long look at the professing church of today.

Also set forth in God's Word is the segregation of the nations. If you will study carefully the words of Gen. 10:5 and 32, you will see that the Bible says that God divided the nations (races) according to their language and after their families. If man would read and believe the 10th and 11th Chapters of Genesis, he would not dare break these boundaries.

* * *

GOD'S WORD says in Acts 17:26: "And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitations." There are two very distinct truths in this verse of scripture that stand out in such a way it is impossible to miss them (to accept one of these truths and refuse the other is to reject the truth it sets forth.) In the first part we see there is no such thing as an inferior nation. "God hath made of one blood all nations (races) of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." We need to understand that.

All nations (races) came from the common stock—Noah. There is no super race or superior race. You and I are in no wise any better than the yellow men, the red man, or the black man. Rom. 10:12—Gal. 3:28—Col. 3:11. From these scriptures we see there is no difference in God's sight. But the five races God has, according to His plan and purpose, divided according to nations (races,) and the Lord has set their bounds and determined their appointment. We believe God's plan is for each race to live to themselves, marry within their race, keep that race pure, and thereby glorify God in His works.

* * *

WHEN GOD divided the races after the flood and set their boundaries, they tried to unite (and did.) and built the Tower of Babel. This was against God's Divine plan, and so we have the account of His separating them and scattering them by separating their languages. From that time in history until the present day Satan, through his various agencies (political, economical, social, religious, or otherwise), teaches and strives to get us to break God's bounds asunder in the practice of the intermarriage of races and the disregard of God's bounds. These individuals and their agencies base their doctrines on the first part of Acts 17:26: "And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." But hear the rest of that scripture. "And hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation." This is God's segregation of the nations, or races. God set the bounds and separated one race from another, and as far as the Bible deals with this important subject we are left to believe God intends for each race to be segregated from other races in marriage and co-habitation.

* * *

THE ANSWER to this problem lies in the obedience of each side to God's plain teachings. When this is done. then all men can worship together, work together, and each will live to himself with God. Each will marry within his own race, carry out his part of God's redemptive plan, and, thereby, glorify God. That, I believe, is the New Testament pattern.

I would plead with every white man to let God conquer your heart, that you might be controlled and guided, not by other misguided individuals, nor deep-seeded and unfair prejudices and practices, but by the plain teachings of God's Word, working together with your fellowman in establishing his place and his understanding in regard to the truth. I would plead with every Negro to forget and forgive—to remember that those who have been spurring you along in this thing are at variance with God, and with His purpose for you. Separate yourselves from the white man in accordance to God's Word. Build, establish your race, and keep it pure to the Glory of God!

Negro leaders said in rift over voting

News p. 36
B'ham, Ala
Wed. 1-8-58
38a
General

ATLANTA, Jan. 8—(AP)—Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook says an organization to expand Negro voter registration in the South is bringing on a rift among Negro leaders in Georgia and elsewhere in the South.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Montgomery has been a leader in setting up and running the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which is working to increase Negro voters. Cook said yesterday it operates independently of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

King, a leader in the integration of Montgomery city buses, opened an office for the leadership conference in Atlanta last September.

Cook said NAACP leaders want their group to handle all integration and voter activity for Negroes.

Segregation, Caste Alike, Professor Says

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs 1-16-58

The caste system of India and the racial pattern of the United States originate from different causes but are alike in their operations, a Morris Brown professor said Wednesday.

Dr. G. L. Sharma, guest speaker at the weekly Hungry Club Forum, said the patterns of caste and segregation are determined by birth, and no one is allowed to venture outside the system. Both societies have failed to provide equal opportunities to underprivileged persons and both are slow in according equal social equality, he stated.

Dr. Sharma, a native of India and a graduate of an Indian University and the University of Chicago, told of dark pages in the histories of both the American and Indian societies and explained that "both are conscious of the fact that the existence of under-privileged castes is a blot on their fair names in international spheres and both are determined to wipe it off."

The Indian caste system is considered to be as old as the Indian society. It originally involved four groups — the priests, the warriors, the businessmen, and the service caste — but through intercaste relations these have developed into thousands of present day castes.

Although the origin of the caste system is shrouded in mystery, Dr. Sharma presented several theories which throw some light on the system which "is a scar on the society." Some say the castes were created by God; others say they resulted from the Aryan invasion of India; and still others say castes are based on the division of society into various strata along occupational lines.

Just as advancement in transportation, communications and technology has brought changes in the American pattern of segregation, they have also affected India's castes, according to the educator.

The caste system was also affected by social stratification, and each system refused to either admit or accept members of the others. This was particularly the case among the top three, the priests, warriors and businessmen, which looked down on the service caste.

"Herein lies the evil of the caste system which denies individual freedom and destroys human dignity," Dr. Sharma said.

The caste in which a person is born determines the social and economic status he will attain and also restricts his choice of occupation and spouse. Regardles of the achievements of members of the service caste, they always carry "the same stigma of untouchability which grew from the stereotype."

Superstition and fatalism have caused the untouchables to accept their status in life. Their caste is considered "punishment for their misdeeds in previous life, and therefore, they wish to behave better in present life so that they may expect a better position in life to come," Dr. Sharma observed.

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

As a result of the political emancipation of India from British imperialism, a drive has been conducted to make use of the talents of the untouchables who represent about one-fourth of the population.

Dr. Sharma, a recent appointee to the Morris Brown faculty, stated that although the caste system is not likely to disappear soon, "its objectionable features are certainly disappearing."

Thurs. 1-16-57

He added: "The service caste people have attained political and legal equalities but social equality will require considerable time."

Coal Mining And Segregation

Post-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

In a copy of the Literary Digest dated May 30, 1936 the following is noted:

"Wide repercussions of coal ruling:

Fri. 6-20-58

"Stumbling Block—what killed the Guffey law was its attempt to regulate coal miner's laws and wages. In this, the court decided the federal government had invaded the rights of the states. It had no power to control transactions which do not constitute or directly affect commerce among the states.

"Therefore, it has no power to regulate mining, for mining, the court decided, is not interstate commerce . . . etc."

Is desegregation interstate commerce?

Collins Assails Bias, Coercion

Post & Times Herald, PA2

Washington DC

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1 (AP) Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida said tonight that the South must be allowed to solve "our sins of racial discrimination . . . by our own effort and in our own time."

Sun 2-2-58

Racial reformers should be told, he added, to "take the heavy hand of coercion, whether by judicial order or bayonets, off the South."

But, he added, the South must be told that "the inevitable tide of human progress moves against racial discrimination," and "universal brotherhood must be our goal.

Advice to the Courts

"We must abandon the defiant attitude of 'never,'" Collins declared. "We must say to Americans everywhere, 'We will move forward as, where and when it is reasonably sound to do so,' and mean it. And do it."

The courts, he said, should be told to "get out of the legislative business" and Congress should be told to accept its responsibilities and "give the nation a program for implementation developed and administered in each state by local citizens of high calling and full understanding of local needs, conditions and opportunities."

Collins' remarks were contained in a speech prepared for delivery to 600 Tar Heel Democrats at a $50-a-plate Jefferson-Jackson dinner. Gov. Luther Hodges, other high state officials, party leaders and workers and most of the state's delegation in Congress attended.

Collins said there had been talk of the South pulling out of the Democratic party, but he said, "nothing in my opinion could be more absurd." To run out on the party would be a "shameful betrayal" of "our heritage" and "our future as well, he said, adding "those who think we can be pushed out of it mistake our fiber."

"The answer," he asserted, "is to work within the Democratic Party" to make it once again "the truly national party which has always been its complexion in times of national crisis when history has required that great presidents be produced."

Now, he said, is such a time and "we must devote these next two and one-half years to the development of a new leader of our party."

America Stands Indicted

America, he said, "stands indicted" before the world because "we have without just cause allowed the United States to slip to a second-place position in the world" and because the nation is "no longer indivisible" but is "divided, confused and confounded."

The Democratic Party, he said, should propose a foreign policy based "not on fear" but on "faith in our own future and a warm welcome" to the colonial peoples of the world who are striving for freedom. And we should help underdeveloped nations not for military or other advantage but "simply because it is right to do so."

Collins said "no longer should we wait for Russia to take the initiative so we might be sure of reacting just the opposite. The initiative must come from us."

Youth Service Meeting Told Bias Hurts Nation

Tribune P. 5

The Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr., chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, yesterday said adults who continue discrimination against minority groups are "adult delinquents" who create bigger teenage delinquency problems.

Chicago, Ill.

"America is wasting a tremendous opportunity in its continuing pattern of discrimination," the Rev. Mr. Carey told about 350 persons attending the seventh annual Beatrice Caffrey Youth Service conference in the Hamilton hotel, 20 S. Dearborn st.

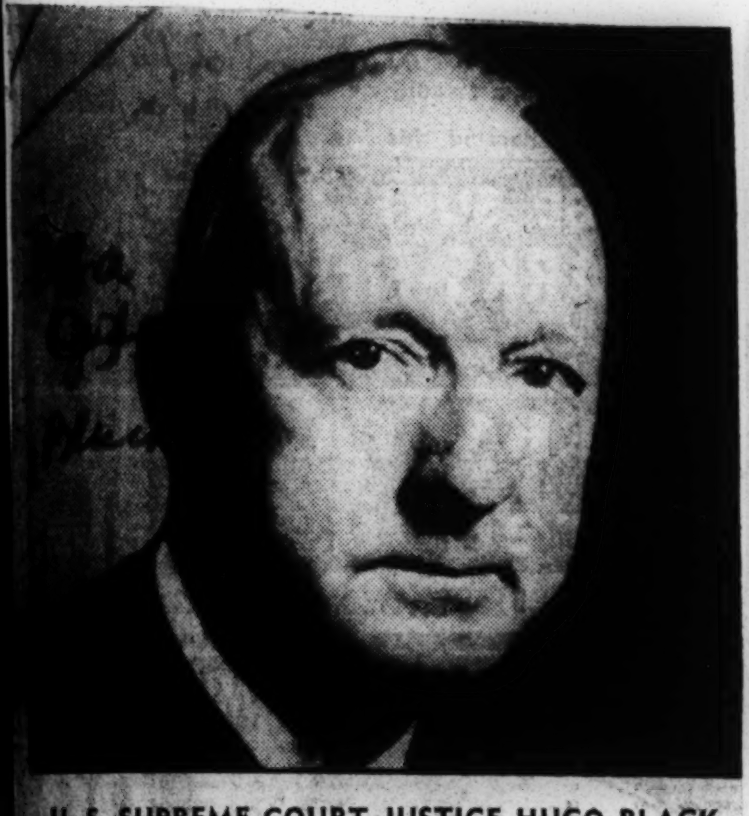
Carey, pastor of Quinn Chapel, African Methodist Episcopal church, 2401 Wabash av., and the first Negro to head the employment committee, told conference members they should make every effort to improve their community.

"America is great because all of us are here—it will be greater when all of us are recognized," he said. "We should banish our adult delinquency. No chain is stronger than its weakest link, and our community is a link."

Blachford Kough, principal of the Hayes Elementary school, said "lack of understanding" was the greatest problem the youth conference faced in its fight against delinquency.

Sun 3-16-58

"I often find," he said, "that the child does not understand the parent, the teacher the child, and the parent the teacher."



U. S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE HUGO BLACK
... Alabamians say he has turned against "home folks

Called 'Judicial activist'—

South unhappy about Black's race decisions

Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.
Tues. 7-29-58 P.1

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 29—Alabamians seldom talk about the Supreme Court of ~~the United States~~ withou some mention of Associate Justice Hugo L. Block.

That is, ~~of course,~~ because ~~native Alabamian~~ Black is not only ~~the~~ senior member of the court in length o

38a

(Third of a series)

service, but is also perhaps the high tribunals most influential as well as most controversial figure.

Mr. Justice Black is particularly controversial in his home state—even more so now than he was in the early 1930's as a senator from Alabama.

Chief reason, in recent years, has been Black's position in the forefront of the court majorities in the 1954 school segregation case and in related follow-up cases. Most Southern whites feel that Mr. Justice Black, the only member of the court from the Deep South, has turned against his home folks on the integration issue.

OVER THE COUNTRY, though, there has been more concern voiced as to whether Mr. Justice Black and most of his colleagues have NOT been turning against their government in their zeal to protect the constitutional rights of the individual.

JAMES FREE

ON AT LEAST ONE COUNT, both admirers and critics agree: Mr. Justice Black has always been, and is, a man of vigorous ideas. One might go a step further and call him a man of aggressive ideas.

As a senator he kept things popping with strong sponsorship of early "New Deal" legislation, with probes of merchant marine subsidies, airmail contracts and public utilities operations.

He joined the court in 1937 as President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first appointee in the midst of a national sensation over a Pittsburgh newspaper's publication of the fact that Mr. Black had once been a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

In a radio network broadcast, the Alabamian admitted he once joined the Klan, but had resigned soon after and had never rejoined. Some authorities feel that this Klan furor at the outset of Black's career on the bench strengthened his determination to distinguish himself as a jurist, and to upheld with all his power the "liberal" causes in which he believed.

FOR WHATEVER REASON, Mr. Justice Black has been one of the hardest-working members of the court. His production of opinions, for the majority, as well as for minorities of one and up, has been among the highest year after year.

More important still is the fact that he has become known in legal circles as a "judicial activist." This means that he has espoused a more active role for the high court on civil liberties and other issues than is approved by many attorneys and judges.

In a book about the Alabamian, John P. Frank described this "activist" approach as follows: "He (Black) sees the social point of a case, its implications to the lives of people, in a flash; and he has the energy and the ability to devise ways—new ways, if need be—or serving what in his conception is the largest good."

IT IS PLAIN from opinions he has written that Black feels that the threat of Communism is far less dangerous to the United States than the occasional encroachments that are made on individual freedoms by a federal agency or by the Congress in an effort to combat Communist subversion.

Beyond any question this deep conviction of Mr. Justice Black's accounts for the dubious honor accorded him by Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), in a Senate speech on July 10, 1958. In the course of this speech the Mississippian, who is chairman of the Senate judiciary committee, noted that since 1943 the Supreme Court has decided on 84 cases involving Communist or subversive activities in which the position of individual justices could be ascertained.

"HUGO BLACK participated in 71 cases," said Eastland, "and his batting average is an even 1000. Seventy-one times he voted to sustain the position advocated by the Communists, and not one vote or one case did he decide to the contrary."

(Next highest on Eastland's list was Associate Justice William O. Douglas. In 69 cases, he voted "pro-Communist" 66 times, and "anti-Communist three times, according to Eastland.)

The Eastland view is regarded by many as extreme. But it is indicative of the deep feeling stirred by "activist" Black and other justices of like mind in their decisions on government rights vs. individual rights in subversion cases.

AMONG MR. Justice Black's critics, too, must be listed the conservatives who feel that his regard for individual freedom does NOT extend to the field of economics. In a recent issue of "America," a Catholic magazine, R. V. Carpenter, professor at the Loyola University School of Law, Chicago, summed up this complaint like this:

"The illiberal attitude of Justice Douglas and his brother—Justice Black, in cases dealing with economic regulation is in curious contrast with the opposite stand they take on issues of freedom of thought—communication. In the first instance, they are absolute authoritarians, conceding the government unlimited power to regulate and control the economic affairs of men. But in the area of free speech they come close in practice to being absolute libertarians."

DEFENDERS OF BLACK insist, however, that it is not fair to compare economic freedom with individual constitutional rights such as freedom of speech.

Some of these defenders concede readily that Mr. Justice Black is about the nearest thing we have to a modern-day "revolutionary" in high place in our government. They say he is using the court as a means of winning for more people the kind of rights and freedom to which he thinks they are entitled.

And many observers, friendly and otherwise, have noted Black's many successes in defense of individual liberties. The famous historian, Charles A. Beard, placed the Alabamian "even above Justice Holmes and Justice Brandeis in the record of judicial resistance to government encroachment on the liberties of press and speech."

IN THE VIEW OF his defenders, Black feels that in the long-run segregation cannot survive because, as he sees it, it is unjust and undemocratic.

And that our American democracy is more than strong enough to hold its own in this country against the threat of Communist subversive—provided we can avoid Communist-types of restraints on individual freedoms.

News

These defenders, and Mr. Justice Black, perhaps might be right in the long sweep of history. But the long-view, on integration for instance, is difficult for most persons in the deeply-involved South to take just now. And many Americans in all sections have trouble getting a long-term perspective at the moment on the question of internal Communist subversion.

P.6

Whatever Alabamians ~~may~~ think of the kind of judicial history that Mr. Justice Black is making, there is no evidence that he is not his ~~own master~~, fearful of nothing save the judgment of history.

38a

(Tomorrow's story will discuss how the court's present troubles stem, in part, from decisions in which it took great latitude in interpreting the Constitution and in second-guessing the intent of Congress in passing certain laws. It will note some new, successful tactics in opposing court decisions—decisions which are NOT "the law of the land.")

Turn now to the editorial page (Page 14) and read David Lawrence's article. It discusses the disturbing situation created by the Supreme Court's recent ruling denying control of issuance of passports to Communist spies and Communist agents who may wish to travel back and forth and deliver our military secrets to our enemies abroad.

Montgomery Advertiser

Eastland Calls For Probe Of Reports General 'Cased' Little Rock School

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 7-23-58

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) Tuesday called for an investigation of reports that the Army general who commanded troops at Little Rock's Central High School "cased" the school before he was ordered there.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Eastland, was told by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark) that he had been informed Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, commander of the Little Rock military district, looked over the school five days before Army paratroopers arrived. McClellan said the information came in two telegrams from persons whose names he withheld.

38a

[illegible] urged an investigation and Eastland said he would have one made.

The question was raised at a hearing on President Eisenhower's nomination of W. Wilson White of Philadelphia to be an assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's new civil rights division. White's nomination has been stalled for more than six months in the committee but he is serving under a recess appointment made last Dec.

Senator Eastland

The group voted Tuesday to request Atty. Gen. Rogers to furnish [illegible] Justice Department [illegible] sending troops to Little Rock last September to enforce a court order for the admission of Negro students.

White, in further testimony, refused as he has before—to say categorically that troops would not be used in the future to enforce court orders for school integration at Little Rock or elsewhere.

White testified he took no part in the policy discussions that preceded Eisenhower's dispatch of troops to Little Rock and made no recommendations. His memoranda, he said, simply covered legal courses of action open to the President.

White said that a day or two after Central High opened for the fall term last year he was directed by Rogers to research the whole problem.

Asked by Eastland if he meant the President's power to use soldiers, White said he did not. He said initially the particular question was the district court's power to enjoin Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas from using national guardsmen to keep Negro students out of the high school.

White said he was unable to recall the exact date but would guess that it was not until a week or 10 days later that he was asked to research the President's powers to use troops to maintain order.

Questioning of White about this, as well as about reports of Walker's reported survey of Central High, were aimed at bringing out whether, as McClellan said, the use of troops was planned in advance or developed spontaneously to quell sudden mob violence.

Little Rock And Paul Robeson Most Popular Subjects In South Africa

NEW YORK. — Returning to New York following an intensive three-week survey in South Africa, Dr. A. Chester Clark, executive secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Home and Foreign Missionary department, this week reported that Little Rock, Ark., and Paul Robeson were the most frequently discussed topics among South African non-whites.

Dr. Clark left New York for Johannesburg, South Africa, on March 29 with a nine member deputation of African Methodist Episcopal church officials to attend the Diamond Jubilee celebration and to hold conversations with African leaders regarding the denominational-sponsored religious and educational work in that country.

In an initial report to the Bishops' council, extracts of which were made public last week, the AME Missionary head declared that the moral, political and educational treatment of South Africa's nine million natives was one of the most "critical" issues facing the civilized world. He referred to the white supremacy doctrine of Apartheid as the "cruelest of human crimes on record."

Potential Power-Keg

"Africa, particularly the region south of the Sahara, is a potential powder-keg and it is vital that some immediate steps be taken to bring speedy end to the suppression of these millions who are living under conditions of almost unbelievable enslavement. Some solution must be found to promote a harmonious working partnership leading to the self-determination and sovereignty the African is demanding," he declared.

Among the conditions touched on by Dr. Clark who administers the church's missions in Africa, West, Central and South were:

1. The impact on West Africa and other parts of the continent of South Africa's "hidden slavery."
2. The attitudes of so-called "Coloureds' and Asians and the possibilities of their eventual political emancipation.
3. The cynical views of South African natives and their bitter disappointment over the absence of a clearly defined Africa policy on the part of the United States of America.
4. The failure of U. S. investment interests to disassociate themselves with the suppression of native freedom.
5. The need for a re-appraisal of Christianity's approach to missions in reaching what he called "a prime target for the spread of communism and anti-Western sentiment."

Confronted With Queries

Commenting on the twin questions of Little Rock and American singer, Paul Robeson, Dr. Clark stated that he had been confronted with queries concerning them "almost without exception" by everyone of the hundreds of Africans, native, colored and Indian, with whom he conferred.

DR. A. CHETSER CLARK

"The Little Rock school crisis was a blow on America's prestige that might well rank with Pearl Harbor. Our failure to give proper interpretation to the use of troops at Central High school gave both aid and comfort to African segregationists, and I dare say it will be a full decade before we can recover from its effects," he said.

Speaking of singer Paul Robeson whose denial of passport rights has triggered anti-Americanism throughout the non-white world, Dr. Clark expressed the hope that early attention would be given to a re-evaluation of Robeson's right to travel freely.

In addition to Johannesburg, Capetown and other cities in the Union of South Africa, Dr. Clark visited in the Orange Free State, North and South Rhodesia, Basutoland and Swaziland. In the latter two he participated in laying of cornerstones for new AME church edifices.

The report reveals that there are now over 140,000 African Methodists including 400 preachers and layworkers in the region. Among the 30 educational institutions the denomination maintains in various parts of South Africa and South West Africa is Wilberforce institute in Evaton, Transvaal with a student enrollment of 700.

38a General

The Call K.C.

Fri 5-9-58

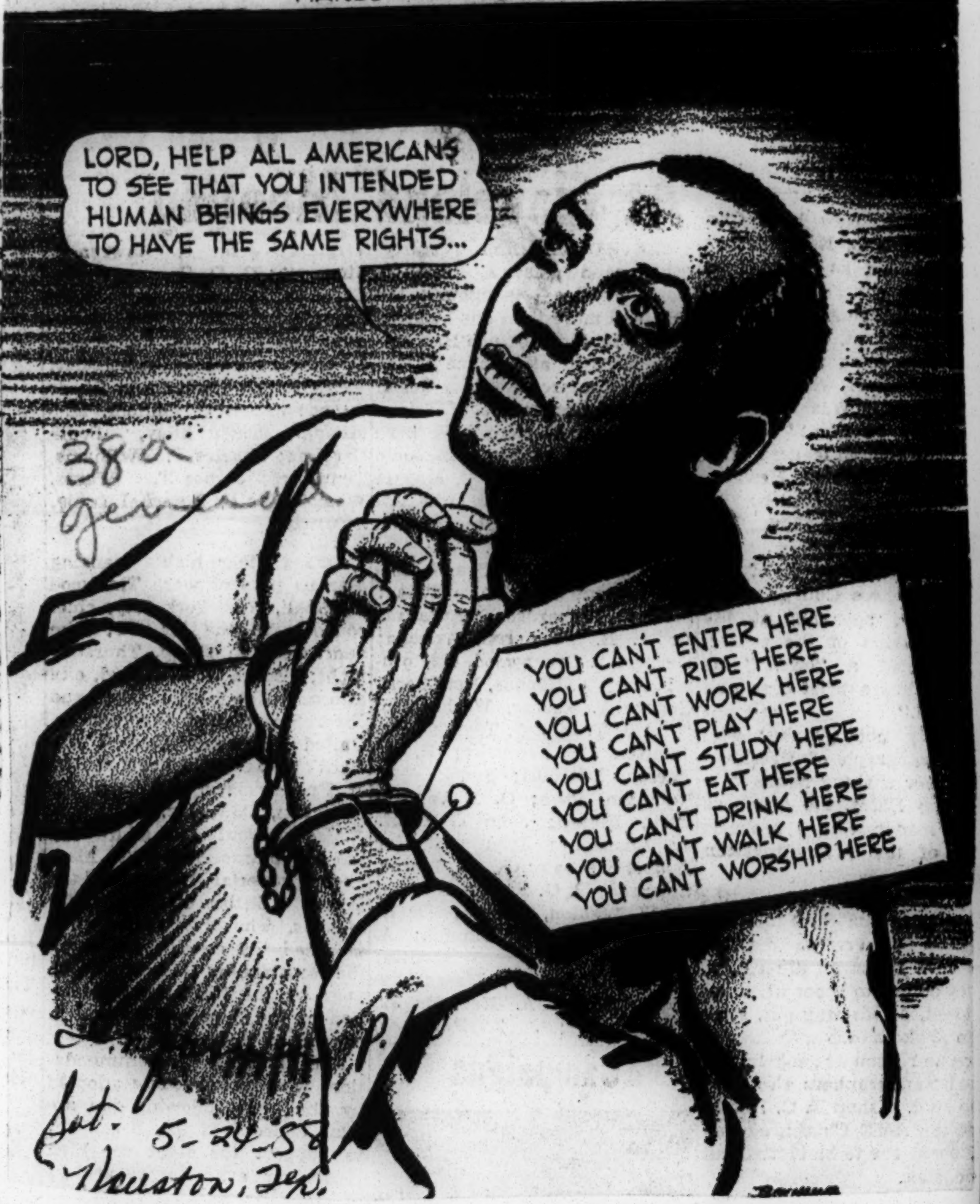
Kansas City Mo.

The Call

Fri 5-9-58

Kansas City Mo.

HANDS THAT CAN STILL PRAY



38a General

Sat. 5-24-58

Houston, Tex.

Negroes Want Integration, Racial Identity, Too-Nabrit

JAMES M. NABRIT

Register

Feb 5-17-58

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P.12

Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James M. Nabrit, jr., professor of law of Howard university says the Negro does not want to lose his identity or traditions in seeking integration. He made the statement while addressing the Tennessee State University's campus last week.

Keynoted by TEC's theme, "Education, An Endless Frontier," Dr. Nabrit, also secretary of the Washington, D. C. university, told some 500 persons that "the fact that the Negro seeks absolute equality and no racial discrimination is not to imply that we wish to lose our identity as Negroes or our traditions."

"We gather together to draw strength to fight for our individual rights as citizens," he said, and suggested that teachers dedicate themselves to three tasks.

"First, acquaint youth with the stimulating facts of Negro history, because man is moved by great deeds done by his brother.

"Second, motivate youth to seek wider horizons and distant frontiers. Let them know that in the world of tomorrow race will no longer be a barrier.

"Third, make clear to youth the changes taking place in our economy and the requirements which our children will face.

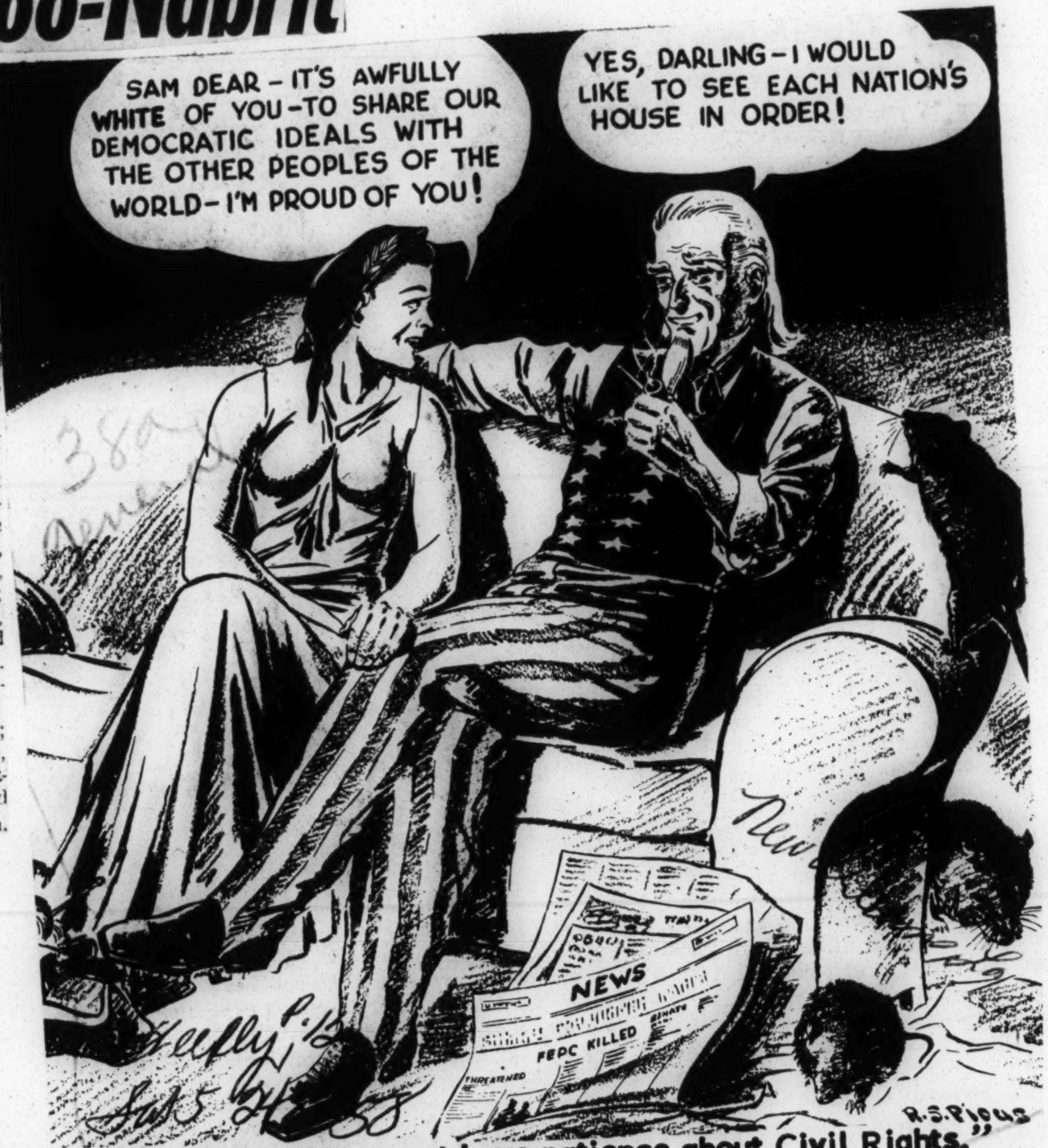
Mrs. Arnetta G. Wallace, TEC's president, presented her annual message with admonition that "We are as strong as our goals and as weak as our motives,' and promised that the membership of 3177 for the Congress will grow more than 3500 in the very near future.

Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee State, announced to the Tennessee teachers that the university will make 118 scholarships available for Tennessee high schoolers with unusual ability who will be entering college in September, 1959.

There will also be 79 schola ships for sophomores, juniors an seniors already enrolled at Tennessee State.

Music for the assembled teach ers was presented by the Nashville All-City Elementary Ban directed by Andrew Goodrich, J D. Chavis, John Reed and Leonard Morton. Two choirs, Chattanooga's Howard high school choir directed by Mrs. E. J. Simmons and the Cameron high schoo chorus, directed by L. H. Morton, presented several numbers.

Officers for 1958-59 include: Isaiah Goodrich, Memphis, president: William H. Fort, Nashville, first vice president; Clarence B. Robinson, Chattanooga, second vice president; C. N. Berry, Jackson, third vice president; G. W. Brooks, Clarksville, executive secretary; Mrs. Mabel B. Crooks, Nashville, assistant executive secretary and editor, Broadcaster; Miss C. Y. Russell, Ripley, recording secretary; Mrs. Evelyn P. Hall, Gallatin, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. F. A. Sanders, Nashville, treasurer; Fred Wasson, jr., Chattanooga, parliamentarian, and Miss Lucie E. Campbell, chaplain.


SAM DEAR - IT'S AWFULLY WHITE OF YOU - TO SHARE OUR DEMOCRATIC IDEALS WITH THE OTHER PEOPLES OF THE WORLD - I'M PROUD OF YOU!
YES, DARLING - I WOULD LIKE TO SEE EACH NATION'S HOUSE IN ORDER!
NEWS
FEPC KILLED
SENATE
THREATENED
R.S.Pious

But at home, "You must have patience about Civil Rights."

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News

Weekly P.12

Feb 5-58

V

BREAKING SEGREGATION LINE NOT REAL SOLUTION, GOV. COLLINS SAYS

(Reprinted with special permission from the May 27, 1958, issue of Look magazine. Copyright 1958 by Cowles Magazines, Inc.)

38a General

By LEROY COLLINS
Governor of Florida

Last October, at the height of the Little Rock crisis, I sat across the desk from President Eisenhower with three other Southern governors, Luther Hodges of North Carolina, Frank Clement of Tennessee and Theodore McKeldin of Maryland. We had come to the White House from the Southern Governors' Conference to do what we could to bring about a withdrawal of Federal troops from Central High School under proper resumption of local responsibility.

We seemed to have achieved success, only to face failure when two men professing agreement in principle could not agree on words.

Constitution
p. 1-8

However, the President, gracious and attentive, opened the door for discussions beyond Little Rock. I said that, in my opinion, the greatest tragedy of Little Rock was that this display of raw force was destroying the middle ground on which people of good will could meet and find ways of progress out of racial discord. Little Rock was causing people to move from the middle to the extremes or, worse, into holes where they would see, say and do nothing.

Jun. 5-25-58

I TOLD MR. EISENHOWER a dangerous thing was happening in the South—a break-off of communications between whites and Negroes. I told him this story:

In Tallahassee, Florida's capital, we have two fine institutions of higher learning, Florida State University and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University for Negroes. Unlike some Negro schools in the South, Florida A. and M. is a first-rate university. Floridians have been proud of A. and M. and its graduates, including Althea Gibson, the women's world tennis champion; Willie Galimore, sensational Chicago Bears halfback; Dr. Daniel T. Rolfe, dean, School of Medicine, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. Jack White, cancer-research specialist at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D.C. The coach of the A. and M. football team, currently holder of a national championship, is Alonzo Gaither, long a friend of mine and one of the most popular men in Tallahassee.

Atlanta Ga.

Many outstanding Negro leaders in business, the arts and professions got their training at A. and M.

For as long as I can remember—and I was born and reared in Tallahassee—it has been customary for leading white citizens and government officials to attend commencement exercises at A. and M.

* * *

BUT LAST SUMMER, I witnessed a different scene. I went to the A. and M. campus for commencement. Except for the friend who accompanied me, I was the only white person in the auditorium. At about the same time, the Florida Legislature sent word that it could not accept A. and M.'s invitation to attend a barbecue that the university always held on campus for legislators during each session.

I related this story to the President as evidence of the present major obstacle to better race relations. Without communications between whites and Negroes and, above all, without a spirit of mutual understanding and helpfulness, there is little hope of progress toward bettering the lives and opportunities of colored Americans.

I do not deny that Negroes have been treated as less than equal in the South. While their general progress has been great, it also has been spotty. But to listen to some reformers talk, all the Negro needs in the South is to break down the lines of segregation.

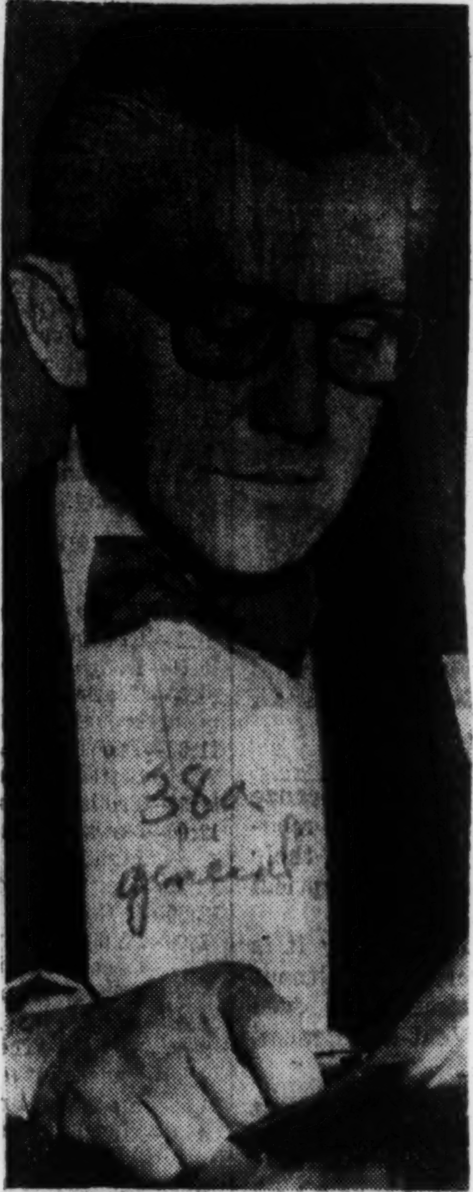
Nothing could be more ridiculous.

* * *

THE NEGRO'S MOST pressing needs are better health, education, moral and housing standards. He needs these desperately in order to have an equal chance to develop his talents and better command the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens.

We have been making great strides in Florida recently. Our people, by constitutional amendment, set up a rigid requirement that new school buildings be in direct relation to needs. As a result, far greater progress has been made in the construction of schools for Negroes than for whites. Negro teachers get paid on the same basis as whites.

Our public-health clinics are within easy reach of everyone. We are making real headway in elimination of diseases that long have retarded the Negro. We have a large-scale program aimed at eliminating substandard housing, where crime, delinquency and disease flourish. Every year, more Negroes vote in our elections. There are 148,000 Negroes registered now, against only 48,000 10 years ago. In almost all counties, Negroes serve on juries. This was almost unheard of 25 years ago. Generally, increased Negro voter registration and improved Negro welfare have gone hand in hand.


38a General

GOV. LEROY COLLINS
"Must Reconcile Differences"

* * *

BUT THE SUPREME COURT'S school decisions halted, at least temporarily, much of the Southern Negro's progress. Hostility to the decisions among Southern whites not only halted a growing acceptance of Negroes on a nonsegregated basis in many ways of life, but hampered improvements in health, housing and education even on a segregated basis.

Now there are urgly scars on the former good feelings between the races in the South. No one knows how long they will take to heal.

As a sample, I recall an incident that took place in 1956 in Madison County, one of the rural counties in northern Florida. Madison, together with adjoining Jefferson and Taylor counties, employed as the county health officer a fine, competent physician, Dr. Deborah Coggins. As the only public-health officer in the three counties, she ministered to all, white and colored alike. One day, Dr. Coggins had a heavy schedule. To save time, she suggested to a Negro nurse that they have a sandwich in the back of a restaurant in the county seat and utilize the noon hour to discuss professional matters. Word that the white doctor had lunch with her Negro nurse ran through town like a brush fire. At a meeting of the Madison County commission, townspeople gathered to demand her dismissal. The other two counties took up the cry: "Fire her! She violated the South's traditions."

* * *

SOME PEOPLE CAME to Dr. Coggins' defense. The Rev. J. M. Gammon of the Madison Presbyterian Church spoke up for her, as did Curry Merchant of the weekly Enterprise-Recorder, and a few others. But most demanded she be fired. And she was.

Never, since I have occupied the governor's chair, have I felt so helpless. Dr. Coggins' job was strictly under county control. There was nothing the state government or I, as governor, could do to prevent her dismissal. All I could do was to express my resentment. I stated publicly that the whole incident was sickening, that this "action cannot be squared with right and justice and conscience" and that I would not by silence "condone an evil act."

Unquestionably, there have been hardening of racial prejudices and stiffening of resistance in the South since the Supreme Court school-desgregation decisions. Since those decisions, the voice of extremism has grown loud and the voice of moderation has been reduced to a feeble murmur. White people who a few years ago met, talked and counseled with Negroes today are afraid to be seen having anything to do with them. They are afraid of being called "integrationists."

* * *

IN SUCH AN ATMOSPHERE, elections can become mockeries of democracy. I have seen candidates for tax collector, for example, make segregation in public schools their chief campaign pledge. For the incompetent or corrupt, the racial issue affords a convenient smoke screen to obscure their own shortcomings.

When racial fears infect a state legislature, all else takes a back seat. During a recent session of the Florida Legislature, a resolution of interposition was about to be put to a vote. That resolution, in effect declaring that our state could not be bound by a Supreme Court decision it did not like, was in reality a proposal of nullification. I openly branded it a hoax and stated that, while it had no effect in law, the adoption of the resolution would stigmatize our state in the eyes of the nation.

Legislator after legislator came to my office and said, "Governor, this thing is no good. Personally, I don't want to support it, but my hands are tied. My people back home think it might do some good and demand that I vote for it." Reasoning with them only added to their embarrassment. It was plain they had made up their minds to vote contrary to their convictions.

* * *

IN THE SOUTH and in Florida today, there is a fringe of belligerent anti-Negro sentiment. It is organized and noisy. But I hope the nation does not mistake the noise for numbers. The vast majority of Southerners are decent, law-abiding citizens. They do not hate Negroes. They respect them as Americans and desire to help them.

However, just as it would be wrong to overestimate the noise of the extremists, so would it be an equally bad mistake to underestimate the depth of the racial attitudes of the great majority of silent Southern people. There is no doubt they favor maintaining the customs of segregation. They feel strongly about this. Yet they also feel strongly about living by Christian principles and abiding by the law. Torn between strong emotions, Southern white people seldom are able to find leadership that offers any real solution to their dilemma.

The key is to work peaceably and patiently. But a tragedy of our plight today, is that the reformers—and I mean the well-intentioned as well as those with other motives—often destroy our power to make progress toward the goals they themselves espouse.

* * *

THIS ISSUE OF integration will be with us for a long time. Laws alone never have regimented the thinking or forced the will of a free people and never will. The issue is more fundamental than law.

Atlanta Constitution

Racial discrimination, in part, is due to inferior standards of achievement not inherent in racial differences. Largely, however, it is the manifestation of something much more basic—deeply entrenched attitudes springing from the hearts and minds of people. The battle for progress should be directed toward improving Negro achievements and toward changing those attitudes.

P. 8-E

In the wake of the Supreme Court decisions came wave after wave of moral preachments by Northern editors, columnists and politicians. Such statements certainly did not help the South to adjust and made it even more difficult for moderate Southerners to stand up to the "wild men." Members of a family may be critical of one another, but when an outsider picks on them, they stand together.

Jan 5-28-58

Southerners are aware of the squalor in which Negroes live on Chicago's South Side, of race riots in Northern cities, of white neighborhoods with discriminatory rules and of gerrymandered school districts which have segregated schools in the North.

Atlanta, Ga.

Many Southerners resent criticism from those who do not practice what they preach. While the South has its share of racial demagogues, that does not make the Southerner feel any more kindly toward the Northern politician who, equally demagogic, makes a big show of impressing Negroes, not because of any real regard for them as individuals but because they are members of strong voting blocs.

In Florida, we have no integration in our public schools. And, since I have encouraged our people to regard the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, as the law of the land, I have been accused of dealing in words, not deeds. I respond that there are times when words are deeds. I regard integration in and for itself as no proper goal. But developing a healthy climate for racial tolerance is a very high goal. In Florida, we have achieved a far more wholesome climate of opinion than we would have if we had plunged into desegregation at all costs.

* * *

I HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY proud of Florida's Negro citizens. Amid the racial furor besetting the nation, with few exceptions they have conducted themselves with dignity and reserve. I believe they recognize the vast majority of white Floridians are determined to be fair. Negro Floridians have avoided incidents which would have helped to destroy the climate of understanding which is essential to the progress of both races.

I am called a "moderate." Certainly, I have sought to avoid being an "immoderate." One of my critics says that, on the racial issue, I am playing the middle against both ends. He is right, and I am convinced that unless we reinforce the middle ground, it will become a no man's land across which the extremists will fight.

As a moderate, I am determined to see that in Florida: 1) Law and order shall prevail; 2) segregation of the races in public schools and recreational facilities will continue in any community where its abandonment would cause deep and dangerous hostility; 3) any integration at any time shall be keyed to the achievement standards of colored and white; 4) harmonious, friendly biracial meetings and discussion shall be encouraged.

I am determined also that we continue at an accelerated pace to improve the Negro's educational, health, employment, housing and moral standards and that the Negro be encouraged to exercise his full rights of citizenship, at the polls and elsewhere.

There are those who will say some of these standards are not those of justice. But I believe they are wise. In the quest for right, there are times when wisdom must restrain the pace of unfettered justice until it can catch up and walk hand in hand with it.

* * *

THE SUPREME COURT in 1955 assigned to the Federal district courts the job of determining the "whens" and "wheres" of desegregation. The district courts, unequipped for extensive inquiry, have ordered desegregation in numerous cases, each of which differs from the others. In some instances, desegregation has worked without difficulty. In others, the district courts have appraised local conditions incorrectly and have been faced with enforcing their own desegregation orders without the means to do so.

An amazing number of people do not understand just what the Supreme Court held. The basic holding was clearly interpreted by a three-judge Federal court, and later affirmed by higher authority, in these terms: "It is important that we point out exactly what the Supreme Court has decided and what it has not decided in this case. It has not decided that the Federal courts are to take over or regulate the public schools of the states. It has not decided that the states must mix persons of different races in the schools or must require them to attend schools or must deprive them of the right of choosing the schools they attend. What it has decided, and all that it has decided, is that a state may not deny to any person on account of race the right to attend any school that it maintains. . . . The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination. It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as the result of voluntary action. It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

* * *

WHAT SHOULD THE REAL AIM BE? Is it our aim to force admission of a student, regardless of how many tanks, troops and bayonets it takes? Do we seriously propose to garrison hundreds of Southern schoolyards? Surely not. Is it our aim to have a white child and a colored child sitting together in the sixth grade for integration's sake alone? Surely not. If it is wrong to keep one child from sitting next to another because of race, then it is equally wrong to make them sit together because of the same difference.

A sound implementation plan should be developed by Congress through the research and counsel of the new Civil Rights Commission. I do not pretend to be omniscient as to details, but I think such a plan should recognize these fundamentals:

1) Conditions and opportunities vary from community to community and from state to state. 2) Power should be granted to guard against improvident integration as well as to facilitate integration where feasible. 3) People of each state should be secure in the knowledge that decisions affecting their state will be developed by citizens of that state and will be enforced by them.

This local responsibility might well be obtained by establishing a Civil Rights Commission in each state, with members appointed by the President upon recommendation of the governor.

* * *

IT WILL BE ARGUED THAT Southern congressmen will never vote for a proposal involving any degree of desegregation. Or, should they accept it, it will be argued that Northern congressmen then will find the plan suspect—and refuse to buy it. I do not think this has to be. The appeal of the plan is precisely that it does take into account local conditions, just as the court intended. It offers the only real assurance Southern congressmen can hope for to avoid wholesale integration orders, with resulting chaos, bloodshed and closing of schools. It would guarantee consideration by local people who could judge local conditions as they are and not as some judge might feel they should be.

There are countless Southern communities where it will be many a day before desegregation can be accomplished without race rioting. Yet, under present procedures, such could be provoked irresponsibly at any time. We are in a situation in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People decides where and when to desegregate. These are decisions that should rest with an agency created by law and responsible to all the people.

* * *

PATIENCE DOES NOT MEAN "wait and see." The challenge confronting the President, the Congress and the people is the development of a constructive program which includes understanding and realism to balance its idealism.

In the North, the proposed plan would be equally beneficial. If desegregation is being thwarted in a community that is ready for it, a commission at the state level should be most welcome. We must keep in mind that this is a national problem, not just a Southern one.

In 1820, 1833, 1850, 1861 and 1877, our country experienced crises that threatened the nation with impending chaos. With one exception, these crises were resolved through compromises.

The one outstanding example of our failure to resolve a major crisis through compromise was the crisis of 1861, which resulted in the Civil War, the most tragic event in our history.

In times of national crisis, the differences that keep our land divided must be reconciled if the national interest is to be served, if crisis is not to bring catastrophe. Now is such a time.

The Supreme Court decision is here to stay. America must find a just, sound and legal way to resolve this crisis. I know it can be done. Those who say the North and South can never get together on this issue underestimate the Americans I know and the fiber of the government that has been our glory for almost 200 years

38a 1958 GENERAL

Bias Seen Hurting U. S.

Inquirer 38a Philadelphia Pa General Tues. 2-4-58 P. 6

Labor, management and government spokesmen, taking part in a one-day conference on civil rights here yesterday, were in agreement that American prestige throughout the world rests largely on our ability to eliminate racial intolerance.

Gov. George M. Leader, Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Nelson Rockefeller, Mayors Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia and David Lawrence of Pittsburgh, were among some 400 attending the meeting at the Bellevue-Stratford, along with representatives of church, civic, business, labor and philanthropic organizations.

WORLD LISTENING

The meeting was sponsored jointly by Gov. Leader and David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America. Those attending heard these sentiments:

Governor Leader:

"A world in which white people are in the minority watches and listens with critical intentness as we seek, after almost two centuries, to purge this Nation of its inequities."

David McDonald:

"Our treatment of minorities is one of the chief obstacles we face in our efforts to achieve world peace."

A BLANKET OF BIAS

Joseph J. Morrow, personnel director, Pitney-Bowes, Inc.:

"Business leaders have it in their power to invalidate Communist charges of injustice toward our non-white minorities."

Although Pennsylvania and a dozen other States have enacted fair employment practices laws or antidiscrimination commissions, Gov. Leader told the conference that discrimination, in varying degree, still "blankets the Nation," and cannot be ended by Government action alone.

'PROTECTIVE DEVICES'

The Governor, who said he prided himself on being "a Pennsylvania Dutchman whose ancestors came to America nine generations ago," said Americans tended to construe civil rights "too much in the negative sense."

They think of them as "protective devices, as defenses against the invasion of our individual freedoms, as subjects better left to the courts, to the lawmakers," he said, adding:

"But why must the individual citizen turn his conscience to the legislators, to the lawyers, to the courts? If that were true, why would God have given every man a conscience?"

UNIONS PRAISED

McDonald, declaring that unions had done a great deal toward elimination of descrimination, said that "there have never been any outbreaks due to racial conflict in any of the plants where we have labor contracts."

"But ours is not the sole responsibility," he added. He said the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Chamber of Commerce and their local bodies "must speak out firmly and give their support in compliance with the Supreme Court's ban on segregation."

Morrow, whose firm is the world's leading manufacturer of postage meters, employing about 4000, said that although the Negro had made great strides because of the unemployment shortages in two World Wars, it was still true that:

"The reasonable degree of success within the reach of the average white man is far beyond the grasp of most average Negroes."

Only when the large group composed of those with average abilities are used "in average occupations in equal proportion to whites" will there be real grounds for claiming that Negroes are enjoying equal economic opportunity, Morrow said.

"If we let Negroes find their true level on the basis of ability," he said, "their increased earnings will give us one of the best consumer markets we can hope for."

A film, "The Burden of Truth," produced for the United Steelworkers for national distribution, was shown to the conference.

The conference concluded last night after a dinner at which William L. Batt, Jr., State Secretary of Labor and Industry, spoke and Dr. Howard Y. McClusky, of the University of Michigan, summed up the findings of seven panel discussions held during the afternoon.

RECESSION CALLED TRIGGER FOR BIAS

Times P. 13 New York

Harriman Warns of Rise in U. S. Tensions if Drop in Economy Isn't Checked

Fri. 2-28-58

By IRVING SPIEGEL

38a General

Governor Harriman warned yesterday that unless the current economic recession was checked, a "sharp increase" in discrimination and group tensions at home would follow.

At the same time the Governor declared that "since we are such an enormous part of the economy of the free world, the challenge of Communist imperialism to our allies, as well as to the uncommitted nations, will be magnified unless our economic recession is reversed promptly."

The Governor spoke before leaders of the American Jewish Committee at a breakfast in the Lombardy Hotel. Later he took part in a ground-breaking ceremony for the committee's Institute of Human Relations, being constructed at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street.

Mr. Harriman said that he had no hesitation in "saying that a continuation and worsening of the current economic recession in this country may bring a sharp increase in discrimination, as well as in group tensions and hostilities."

"Here I might emphasize," he continued, "I am not talking about the problems for the future arising out of the new scientific revolution. I am stating the need to achieve the greatest good in our economy with the tools we have now. We must achieve this now, if there is to be any hope in the future of utilizing these new forces to create and produce for man's welfare."

Economic recessions, he said, have been checked before, and "we can do it again."

"We must develop," he continued, "a new sense of national and world purpose and develop proposals which, with our leadership, will fire imagination, create new opportunity for all and rout the destructive forces of fear and base emotion in the world."

Other speakers at the meeting included A. N. Sonnabend, chairman of the institute's development program; Irving M. Engel, president of the agency, and Louis J. Glickman, special gifts chairman.

The new eight-story structure, projected at a cost of $2,000,000, is scheduled for completion by the spring of 1959. Emory Roth & Sons are the architects. In addition to serving as the new headquarters for the American Jewish Committee, the institute will have centers for research on group prejudice, education and social action, world affairs and mass communications, and a Jewish community service center. Since its establishment fifty years ago, the agency has been devoted to combating bigotry and protecting the civil and religious rights of Jews the world over.

The New North: Our National Headache

Advertiser P. 3-B Montgomery Ala Sun 3-2-58

By J. Fred Thornton

Associate Editor, The Advertiser

ONE OF THE most overworked expressions in use today is the one about "the New South" and "the Changing South." It is run in the ground by Yankees and Southern liberals. We are told that in the New South, just around the corner, hardened rebels will repent and reform, things outsiders object to will be swept away, and we will become the kind of men and women that Yankees, and of course God, would like to see us be. As an old native of these parts, I submit that this is tripe of purest ray serene. It would be far more correct to speak or write of "the New North" and "the Changing North." The North is changing far more than the South, in the all-important matter of the kind of people who live there.

THORNTON

The South has indeed changed greatly, and continues to change, when it comes to making better use of our resources and winning a fairer slice of the nation's wealth. In the business and economic field it is quite correct to speak of a "New South." We are making great gains in industry, in spite of the anguished howls of Yankees who still think of the South as a colonial area to be exploited, its sole mission to supply them with raw materials. We have stopped placing all our bets on cotton; we are cashing in on cows, grass and trees. Best of all, we have gotten rid of the down in the mouth, furl that banner attitude which followed the Civil War.

After 50 Years

38a General

BUT IN the makeup of its white population the South shows no great change since the start of the century. There are fewer Negroes in proportion to whites and in many areas the Negro population shows an actual decline. Even this is a matter of people leaving and not of hard-to-handle elements moving in, as in many parts of the country.

I have lived in Montgomery since I was a very small boy, more than half a century. Fifty years ago, Negroes were about half the city's population, today they are roughly 30 per cent. Going into details on the white population, by far the most numerous element, today as 50 years ago, is of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh ancestry. In 1908, Montgomery had old-established Jewish families which had contributed much to the building of the community. We have old families, both Gentile and Jewish, which are virile and prominent in the city's life today, and in addition, later arrivals who are making a place here. In 1908, as in 1958, Greek, German, French and other races contributed to the making of Montgomery. Some changes in the ratio of the various racial stocks are to be expected, but the general picture, the basic population pattern, shows little change, apart from the reduced Negro ratio.

The Changing North

THE NORTH has changed tremendously, and it is still going on. The old Yankee stock, from which came the men who fought our ancestors in the great war nearly 100 years ago, has declined greatly in proportion to other, newer elements; it counts for far less than it used to, especially in the big cities.

I am not one of those patriots who sneer at newcomers to this country. Far from it. We have in Montgomery some excellent people, men and women, who were born in other lands; people any community would be glad to have. In smaller Alabama towns also we find citizens of foreign birth who are well thought of and accepted by the community. We have received far fewer immigrants, and ours average up of higher caliber than those concentrated in the rat-infested slums of big cities up North. Montgomery attracts professional men and small business men. Some of the latter start in a very modest way, maybe with a hole in the wall or a stand on the sidewalk. The point is that they—most of them at any rate—want to get ahead through legitimate hard work and intelligent application, and a large proportion succeed. The knife-wielding kind do not come our way, certainly not in any appreciable numbers.

Immigration has been greatly reduced since restrictive laws were passed shortly after World War I. But the face of things up North continues to be changed by movements of population on which there is no limit—Negroes from the South, and to a lesser degree, Puerto Ricans. These two latest waves are harder to digest than any before them. They go to make the "New North" where racial strife rages on a scale unknown in the South. Big cities up there are changing before our eyes as new racial strains come in and older elements move out to escape contact with them.

Responsible Negro leaders have expressed concern over the surge of crime among members of their race up North. But Negroes are not due all the blame. Yankees who loved the colored brother so long as he existed, for them, only in the story books, sing a different tune when brought into close contact. Several hundred thousand Puerto Ricans have moved into New York City from their overcrowded island in very recent years. I have never so much as laid eyes on a Puerto Rican, to know it. I would not do them an injustice; I assume there are some good people among them. But the Puerto Rican descent on New York has had a bad effect all around, as anyone who keeps up with the news cannot fail to note. They and the Negroes are the two biggest problem groups in the nation's biggest city. It is argued that the horrible conditions under which Negroes and Puerto Ricans are compelled to live up North are partly to blame; I can readily see that this would be an influence.

Regardless of blame, the "New North" today is in the throes of a gigantic racial bellyache which gets worse by the clock. But it still finds time to censure and jab at the far more peaceful South. I wonder when, if ever, the alleged Yankee sense of humor will assert itself.

In Montgomery

THE CONDITION of the Negro in Montgomery has changed greatly in my lifetime. Negroes are better educated, they are making more money and living better; there are far more Negro business and professional men than 50 years ago. The number of Negro voters is on the increase, and in other ways they are much more active in demanding what they consider to be their rights.

White Montgomery, on the whole, is sympathetic with Negro gains in education, business and better living. Accuracy requires me to say that granting the vote to Negroes is viewed with reluctance by many white people, who believe that applicants should be closely screened. I think we should have tighter voting qualifications for white people, too; regardless of race, I do not think a man should be automatically entitled to vote just because he is 21 and has managed to stay out of the penitentiary or an insane asylum.

But I see no sign of "integration," of greater mixing, between white people and Negroes in Montgomery. I believe there is actually less contact and association—taking into consideration all forms of contact and association—between the races than there was 50 years ago.

Hollow Victory

YANKEE publications harp on the great victory Negroes have won here in getting bus segregation banned. I ride the bus to and from work every day. In the more than fourteen months since segregation was ended by court decree, I have not seen a single case of a white person occupying a seat beside a Negro. I do not say that there has never been such an instance, but I have never seen one. I have repeatedly seen white passengers standing rather than take seats beside members of the other race. In the rare instances where I have seen a Negro sit down beside a white person, the latter has always moved promptly, even though it meant standing up. I am glad to say that I have personally observed no hostile word or act. What I have witnessed is an unspoken determination on the part of white bus riders to remain aloof.

Is this the great victory for Negroes we have been hearing about? If so, what would it take to constitute a defeat? To me it is a straw in the wind which clearly shows the cruel folly of any further attempt at forced integration, in our schools for example.

Talmadge Attacks Dulles On Brussels Racial Exhibit

Advertiser

38 C2D

Montgomery Ala

Mar 27-58

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Talmadge (D Ga) protested to Secretary of State Dulles Wednesday the inclusion in the U.S. Brussels Fair presentation of exhibits which Talmadge described as "apologizing for racial segregation" in the South.

Talmadge made public a letter to Dulles saying he was "shocked" to read that the planned American exhibits will include a series of those on that subject sponsored by [illegible] magazine.

Calling participation of the Department of State in such a project "a gross insult" to conscientious Southerners, Talmadge told Dulles:

"It amounts to a repudiation by the Department of State of its constitutional responsibility to represent before the world the best interests of all Americans regardless of their belief, persuasion or place of residence."

Talmadge protested expenditure of tax funds for exhibitions which he contended violate that responsibility. He asked for a report on the extent of government participation and told Dulles:

"I call on you, in the name of the people of Georgia, whom I have the honor to represent in the Senate of the United States, to repudiate the impression thereby given that the Department of State has set itself up as an arbiter of right and wrong in matters of purely internal import."

Talmadge took issue with the whole idea of presenting such a matter in an international exhibit, and said if it is done at all both sides should be presented.

He said the planned exhibits do not that but "seek to show in the worst possible light those states and regions of our country in which segregated society has proved to be in the best interests of all races concerned."

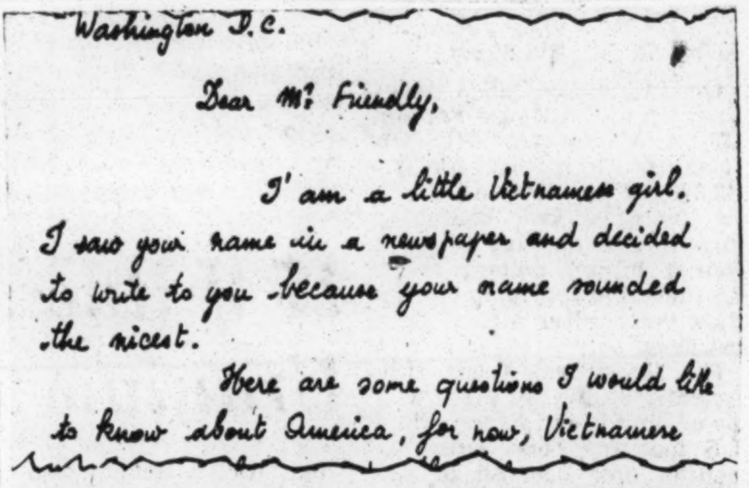
She Asks for an Answer

38a
general

The "Little Vietnamese Girl"

CHINA
BURMA
NORTH VIET-NAM
LAOS
Hainan
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
SOUTH VIET-NAM
Saigon
Gulf of Siam
South China Sea

Post and Times Herald
Jue 2-25-58



Washington D.C.

Dear Mr Friendly,

I'am a little Vietnamese girl. I saw your name in a newspaper and decided to write to you because your name sounded the nicest.

Here are some questions I would like to know about America, for now, Vietnamese

The letter printed below was recently received by the managing editor of The Washington Post and an answer was made to it. It seemed to the editors, however, that the questions posed by the writer, a teen-age Vietnamese girl, reflected so well the "doubts towards your country," which millions of people throughout the world may share, that the letter deserved wider circulation. It may be, also, that many Americans would like to give their answers to the questions. The Washington Post will forward replies to her and, given the permission of those who respond, will publish some of them at a later date.

38a general

Mr. Alfred Friendly
Managing Editor
The Washington Post and Times Herald
1515 L Street, NW.
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Friendly:

I am a little Vietnamese girl. I saw your name in a newspaper and decided to write to you because your name sounded the nicest.

Here are some questions I would like to know about America, for now, Vietnamese people are living under the help of your country.

Post A1

I would also like to let you know what I think about America. These questions are my doubts towards your country. If you answer my questions, I am sure that all the other Vietnameses will appreciate it.

1. Does American Government help us because of friendly reasons or by its own interests?

As for me I think that American Government help Vietnamese people because of these principal reasons:

a—Commercial point of view: Vietnam will be a big market for the commerce and industry of America.

b—Strategic point of view: Vietnam will be used to stop communism.

Jue 2-25-58

2. Is it right that the policy of American Government is to assimilate all the countries living under its help?

3. Will Americans go home soon or will they stay in Vietnam for a hundred year?

4. Do American people know that Ngo-Dinh-Diem is an American puppet as some of the Vietnamese think?

5. Do American people know that 95% Vietnamese people don't like them?

Washington
D.C.

Mr. Friendly, I found that although we live under the help of Americans but we don't like Americans, we don't get along with Americans.

6. What do Americans think about Vietnamese people? Do they consider us as Negros in America?

7. Is President Eisenhower influenced by big capitalists such as General Motors, General Electric, or other interests?

8. Why are there still a lot of White Americans do not get along with Black Americans? Do they still have the impression that Blak Americans are their slaves?

I think America is a democratic and free country so such a colored seperation must be ended. The trouble at Little Rock, do you think that was a big shame hung over America?

9. What do Americans think about the Russian man-made moon and 150 atomic sub-marines?

I think that's a big mortification for American Government.

10. Do you agree with me that Americans do not have man-made moon because American spies could not work in Russia?

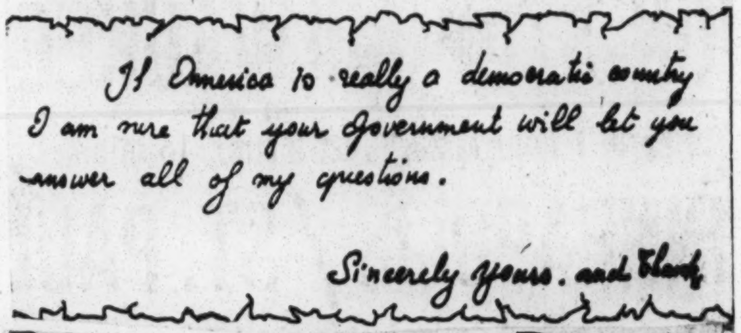
(Russians control their country very rigid.)

11. How can Hoollywood make James Deans more popular than President Eisenhower in Vietnam?

If America is really a democratic country, I am sure that your Government will let you answer all of my questions.

Sincerely yours, and Thanks,
Miss Lê-My*

*A pseudonym



If America is really a democratic country I am sure that your Government will let you answer all of my questions.

Sincerely yours. and Thanks

Pray to Ease Race Tensions

World-Telegram

By LOUIS CASSELS
United Press Staff Writer.

38a
general
New York N.Y.

Thousands of Protestant churches across the nation will join Sunday in prayer for a Christian solution of America's racial tensions.

The occasion is the annual observance of Race Relations Sunday, sponsored by the National Council of Churches.

A special message, to be read from the pulpits of participating churches, emphasizes that Jesus drew no color line when he gave his followers the commandment:

"You shall love your neighbor as yourself."

Sat. 3-8-58

Obedience to this commandment in America today, the message says, means actively supporting "those who seek freedom and justice in the face of discrimination and segregation."

The message suggests four specific ways in which local churches and individual Christians can act to improve race relations:

1. Welcome people of all races into membership in the church and its organizations and make this fact known in the community.
2. Support "constructive" measures for integration of public schools, and firmly oppose any attempt—by legislation or "mob violence"—to circumvent federal law.
3. Cooperate with other community agencies in breaking down racial barriers in housing.
4. Urge elimination of segregation on buses and other transportation facilities.

* * *

Hungary's famed Lutheran bishop, Lajos Ordass, is under heavy attack by his country's controlled Communist press. Church leaders of other countries see ominous similarities between the present campaign of vilification and the one which preceded his arrest in 1948 on trumped-up charges of currency manipulation.

Bishop Ordass was released in October, 1956, shortly before the Hungarian revolt. After the revolt was crushed by Russian troops, he was ousted from his post as presiding bishop of the Hungarian Lutheran Church, but was allowed to remain as head of the church's southern district.

Bishop Ordass has stood aloof from the state-appointed "bishops" who have been imposed on the Hungarian Lutheran Church by the Communist government. His name was conspicuously absent from their recent joint declaration recognizing the "divinely ordained supreme authority of the state."

* c *

The leader of the world's oldest Protestant sect, the Waldensian Church of Italy, is visiting in the United States.

Dr. Achille Deodato, moderator of the Waldensians, came to Washington last weekend to speak before several groups which have given financial support to his church, which was founded in the 12th century and now claims about 26,000 members in Italy.

Dr. Deodato said that recent court decisions are helping Italian Protestants actually to exercise the religious freedoms which were promised to them by Italy's postwar constitution. He said it is now possible for Protestants to hold religious meetings in rented halls without notifying the police beforehand, or to open their own premises to public worship without requesting authorization.

P. 9

* * *

Protestant and orthodox churches of the United States will be asked to contribute $10.4 million in 1958 to support the global programs of relief for the hungry and homeless which they carry on cooperatively through Church World Service.

Much of the money will come from contributions of individual church members during "one great hour of sharing" on Sunday morning, March 16. Special collections for Church World Service will be taken up then in thousands of participating local churches.

Church World Service distributes food, clothing, medical supplies and other aid directly to needy families in 50 countries.

How We Look

Post, p. A14

38a

Washington, D.C.

The searching questions about the United States contained in the letter from a young Viet-Namese girl which we published on the front page yesterday have caused considerable consternation in Washington. Some persons assume that the letter was a Communist plant. We are convinced from what we know of the background of the letter that it was not; that the questions are sincere and that they deserve thoughtful answers. Obviously the young lady has absorbed Communist propaganda. But the views which she expresses really pose a challenge for this country to do a better job of making itself understood in Asia.

It is quite natural in a country such as Viet-Nam, which was long under colonial rule, that people should be suspicious of large groups of Americans who descend upon them. These suspicions are fed by the occasional Americans who are overbearing, who are impatient with the "locals" and seldom see them except to dispense advice, who live in sumptuous houses and whose chauffeurs imperiously honk for the peasants to scatter. There are relatively few such persons in comparison with the numbers of Americans sympathetically doing their best to help, but they hurt. The effect of such arrogance is compounded by reports of American racial discrimination which are widely discussed among the darker-skinned peoples of Asia—although the American information services tried hard to show that the events at Little Rock came about because it was the policy of the United States Government to eliminate discrimination.

Wed. 2-26-58

Special difficulties arise in Viet-Nam because of the character of the divided country and its government. Independent Viet-Nam was born in the war with the Communist Viet Minh. The United States quietly urged France to grant full independence, but to some persons the United States seemed to be aligned with the country they regarded as their oppressor. The Geneva armistice left Viet-Nam split into two parts, and when American advisers replaced French colonial administrators their motives were suspect.

The government of President Ngo Dinh Diem has proved a good bet for American help in establishing stability. Mr. Ngo is an authentic nationalist, and his objectives are praiseworthy. But he has little understanding of the function or importance of a democratic opposition, and there has been an autocratic cast to his regime. The reasons why he resists nation-wide elections for reunification have never been fully explained. Part of the task in Viet-Nam is for President Ngo to take the people more fully into his confidence.

American aid to Viet-Nam last year amounted to nearly $300 million. Much of this went directly or indirectly into support of the 10-division army maintained against the Communist threat. But there is an impressive showing for economic help—resettlement of nearly a million refugees, a flourishing agriculture, small industries starting up.

It is difficult at best to explain that the primary interest of the United States in extending aid is to assist other countries to maintain their freedom. The quest for markets is easily disposed of; American exports to Viet-Nam last year amounted to only $75 million out of a world-wide American total of $19.5 billion. But to many Asians the United States unquestionably does seem more interested in signing up anti-Communist allies in the cold war than in helping people for their own sake.

Obviously there is no simple answer to the young Viet-Namese girl, but part of it lies in official American attitudes. Communism, and even the brutal events in Hungary, are something remote from the experience of many Asians. But what the United States has done to help neutral India without strings—and the eloquent thanks of the Finance Minister for pioneering "the concept of aid by richer countries to those less fortunately placed"—does have meaning in Asian terms.

What the episode really illustrates is that, whatever may be the shortcomings of the American information program, the information people can't do the whole job by themselves. The need is for official actions and statements to reflect an understanding of Asian desires, for recognition by Americans at home that their own conduct is on trial. The need is for American representatives abroad who are trained in local languages, who are willing to live on a modest scale and who can win the trust of the people.

It is particularly fitting that the Viet-Namese letter should have arrived at a time when discussion of foreign aid is so current in Washington. Far from regarding this single instance impatiently as a rebuke or a demonstration of ingratitude, administrators and legislators ought to look upon it as a stimulus. We hope that the young lady will receive many answers—and that the appropriate answers will be translated into official policy.

v

But Courts Should Stop 'Coercion'

Herald Miami Fla. P.1

Sun. 2-2-58

Integration Coming to South, Accept It, Says Gov. Collins

See Boyles Column, 2G

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Herald Staff Writer

RALEIGH, N. C. — Florida's Gov. LeRoy Collins boldly told a Democratic Party fund-raising dinner crowd Saturday night that the South must abandon the defiant attitude of "never" toward integration.

COLLINS

"The inevitable tide of human progress moves against racial discrimination," Collins asserted in a Jefferson-Jackson day speech. "Universal brotherhood must be our goal."

38a

He said, "It is our Christian obligation as well as our legal obligation to accommodate our hearts and minds to it. We must abandon the defiant attitude of 'never.'

General

"We must say to Americans everywhere, 'We will move forward as, where and when it is reasonably sound to do so.' And mean it. And do it."

Collins said the two greatest influences now destroying the nation's spirit of unity "seem to me to be our failure to achieve an understanding about the segregation problem and to obtain the acceptance of a sound state's rights philosophy."

But the Florida chief executive said "the tragedy of our plight today is that the reformers—and I mean the well-intending, as well as those with other motives — often destroy our power to make progress toward the goals they themselves espouse."

He asserted they should bluntly be told to take the "heavy hand of coercion — whether by judicial order or bayonets or otherwise — off the South," and to allow southerners to "resolve our sins of racial discrimination, such as they may be, by our own efforts in our own time."

He said the courts should be told to get out of the legislative business of developing broad-scale plans for implementing the rights secured under the 14th amendment.

And Congress should be directed to "accept the responsibilities."

Collins asked for "a program for implementation developed and administered in each state by local citizens of high calling and with full understanding of local needs, conditions and opportunities."

Often mentioned as a possible candidate on the Democratic party's national ticket Collins did not lambast the GOP but called on his party to give the nation leadership.

America, he said, now stands indicted before the world on two counts:

"1 — We have without just cause allowed the U.S. to slip to a second-place position in the world.

"2 — Our one nation is no longer indivisible. In fact, it is divided, confused and confounded.

"This is not a partisan indictment, although the Republican party must accept its full share of responsibility. It is an indictment of the nation and all of its people, including you and me."

He said frankly he does not "look at Democrats through rose-tinted glasses. I can see fault in them about as easily as I can see fault in Republicans."

Many people, he said, who champion states' rights are just angry at the federal government.

He declared "The Democratic party must show nothing but contempt for such a dishonest usage of states' rights."

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Yale's Law Dean Declares Situation In South 'Ominous'

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Eugene V. Rostow, dean of Yale Law School, said last night the "situation in the South is one of the most ominous which has developed in our country in more than a century."

Sun 2-2-58

Speaking at the ninth annual Yale Law School alumni luncheon, Rostow said Southern reaction to recent court decisions was a "challenge to law and law enforcement."

P 3D

"What we have in the South is civil disobedience to the law," the dean said, adding "The problem is a very grave one, and it cannot be solved by the courts."

Urging a sympathetic and understanding approach" to the problem, Rostow said:

"I don't think in a democratic society people can disobey the orders of the court, but we don't want mere acquiescence with authority as such."

Youths Tell Of Foreign Race Views Forum Visitors

Herald Tribune New York N.Y. Mon 1-20-58

On Television

P 15

Race problems and prejudices as viewed in different parts of the world were discussed last night on television by teen-age delegates to the 1958 Herald Tribune Forum for High Schools.

Eighteen-year-old Rina Them, a delegate from the Union of South Africa, said:

"I think integration is perfectly all right and I approve of it, but I don't see how it would work, at least for the present, in South Africa."

38a

Yilma Taddesse, eighteen, from Ethiopia, said that in his country there is no racial problem insofar as color, but that many tribes consider themselves vastly superior to other tribes.

General

"Youth Wants to Know"

Other participants in the second of thirteen weekly panel discussions on WOR-TV, from 8:30 to 9 p. m., were Suzana Rigoleth, eighteen, of Brazil, and Marcella Bassani, sixteen, of Italy. The broadcasts, entitled "Youth Wants to Know," are impromptu discussion programs moderated by Mrs. Theodore Waller, Forum director.

Miss Rigoleth said that there was no race problem in Brazil and that whites and Negroes often intermarried, but that many families in the upper level of Brazilian society oppose this practice.

Another subject discussed was what the word "American," referring to a citizen of the United States, suggests in different parts of the world.

Miss Bassani said that in Italy "American" often means "people with no culture and a childish education." She said that "I've never seen people that kiss so much as they do" in the United States.

Miss Rigoleth said:

"Americans have a way of treating us as if we were an American colony, and we certainly don't like that."

Miss Rigoleth added that her impression of the country is better and "so different from the movies."

To Stay Three Months

Last night's panelists were among thirty-two youth Forum delegates brought to the United States for three months. During this time each will live with four different host families in the New York area.

At the conclusion of their visit, the delegates will participate in the twelfth annual Forum program at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 22.

Their weekly television panel discussions are being filmed by Educational TV & Radio Center, Ann Arbor, Mich., and they will be rebroadcast on twenty educational television stations throughout the United States at various times during the year.

The delegates were transported to the United States by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines.

Williams Asks Alabama Backing

Post Herald B'ham Ala.

Says NYC Proves Integration Futile

Sat 2-1-58

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Rep. John Bell Williams (D., Miss.) today expressed hope that Alabama and Georgia congressmen will back him in proving that integration won't work as proven in New York City.

P 1

The congressman yesterday hit hard at the troubles besetting integrated New York schools where rapes and a suicide have occurred in recent days.

38a

You havent' heard of that in Mississippi, Williams declared.

It isn't necessary to station policemen in Mississippi schools, he said.

General

"Where are the bleeding heart editorials requesting presidential action to restore peace and order in New York," he saked.

"We have heard the protest of Eastern politicians . . . strangely, these people, who were so vociferous during the Little Rock episode, are now silent as the tomb.

"Where are the paratroopers?

"Why is it," he asked, "that the President has not federalized the New York National Guard. Are our armed services to be used solely against the Southern people to make sure that the President's definition of 'peace and order' is achieved. . . .

"Law and order in New York City has obviously broken down and city officials appear unable to cope with the situation. Why has there not been a demand for Federal action."

Today William's office told the Post-Herald it is hoped that perhaps Monday an Alabama congressman will speak on the subject and that Wednesday, maybe one from Georgia will follow up.

The point will be that there are no schools in the South, where segregation is maintained, which have suffered such violences as the integrated New York schools.

Williams' office pointed to the handling of the New York situation by newspapers here.

The Washington Post, one of the "bleeding hearts" papers, hasn't yet mentioned that one of the white girls attacked in a New York school was the victim of a Negro boy.

However, today's Washington Post said in a headline that a white youth in Little Rock had kicked a Negro girl. Today's Post still made no reference to the races in New York.

Nor did the Post make any mention of Williams' speech.

P 2

Williams wasted few words in his talk.

"It is interesting to note," he said, "that practically all organizations which constantly agitate for so-called civil-rights legislation and compulsory school integration have their headquarters in New York City.

Post Herald

"While these organizations are constantly lobbying Congress and distributing bales of propoganda in behalf of racial amalgamation, school children are being stabbed, raped, mugged, and beaten on their doorsteps.

Sat 2-1-58

"The incidence of racial crime and violence in New York City . . . appears to be accepted as commoplace. . .

38a

"In my much maligned state of Mississippi, racial harmony prevails. Except for routine traffic duties, it has not meen necessary, within my memory, for policemen to be assigned to duty at any of our public schools."

General

Williams said you can't compare Little Rock to New York as in the former there are no organized criminal gangs roaming the street and students aren't assaulted in the schools, nor are teachers beaten up.

"All of these things are apparently daily occurrences in Brooklyn," he said.

Racial equality achievement No. 1 problem, parley told

38a

General

Afro American

p. 5

Sat 2-15-58

Baltimore

PHILADELPHIA

"The achievement of racial equality is still America's No. 1 problem."

That was the agreement Monday among leaders of government, industry and labor during a day-long conference on human rights here Monday.

Sponsored jointly by Pennsylvania's Gov. George Leader and David McDonald, president of the United Steel Workers, the sessions, held at the Belevue-Stratford Hotel, attracted more than 400 distinguished leaders from all fields of America life.

* * *

THE CONFERENCE also saw the premiere showing of the film "Burden of Truth" produced by the Steel Workers Union as a project of the union's Committee on Civil Rights.

Reciting government's role, Gov. Leader traced official acts of Federal and state governments back to 1941 when President Roosevelt issued his famed FEPC Executive Order.

Pointing out that the conference was designed to speed the day of equal citizenship, Gov. Leader expressed the view that individual attitudes were more effective than laws or court decisions in making American practices match American preachments.

* * *

AS INDUSTRY'S spokesman Joseph J. Morrow of Pitney Bowes Co., pleaded with businessmen to "serve the economy on which they depend" by granting equal job opportunity to all Americans without regard to race.

Dispelling management fears Mr. Morrow declared: "I know of no company with an integration program which hasn't made the transition successfully.

"The colored worker's capacity to contribute to our economy is far greater than we realize," he reminded fellow employers.

"The potential is there waiting to be released. This is the opportunity and the responsibility of our industries and businesses. The time for decision is now and the time for action is growing short."

VOICING LABOR'S viewpoint on integration, Mr. McDonald, also called upon management to share responsibility in solving the problem.

"The National Association of Manufacturers and the National Chamber of Commerce must speak out firmly and give their support in compliance with the Supreme Court's ban on segregation, for fair employment practices and in housing and in support of legislation which will guarantee all Americans equal protection under the law," he said.

He outlined an eight-point program for his union designed to effect complete integration in American life.

* * *

THAT PROGRAM includes a union million dollar scholarship plan for science and engineering without regard to creed, color or racial origin; appointment of union good will ambassadors to NATO nations;

Also a proposal to be worked jointly with industry to upgrade qualified employes on a racial equality basis and strong support for federal aid and finance to provide equal educational opportunities.

Mr. McDonald also proposed support for a program to abolish slums and to provide all citizens equal protection and justice under the law.

"We believe these points are sound, reasonable, honest and worthy of attainment," he said. "We pledge ourselves to their fulfillment."

* * *

THE CONFERENCE registrants were divided into seven intragroup response clinics where various phases of the segregation problem were discussed.

These findings were summarized at the evening dinner session by Dr. Howard Y. McClusky of the University of Michigan.

Dr. Furman Templeton, secretary, Baltimore Urrban League, served as one of the group recorders.

Mr. Beckwith Lists Racial Suggestions

News & Courier

Charleston S.C.

Thurs. 2-13-58

By HENRIETTA MEANS
Washington Correspondent

38a

P. 8A

General

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12— Three general areas of activity were suggested here last night by the Rev. John Q. Beckwith, formerly of Charleston, ~~as leads toward~~ solving the South's racial problems.

Warning his interdenominational audience that there is no "simple and pat" solution to a problem of "formidable proportions," the Episcopal minister nevertheles offered these three recommendations:

1—Ending the "tragic wall of silence" he says has been built up in the South on the subject of race and substituting open discussions on Negro-white relations.

2—Encouraging bi-racial meetings at which whites and Negroes would get together on an absolutely equal basis to act on race problems.

3—Making the church assume its expected position of leadership in a program based on "the universal love of God and the brotherhood of man."

OPPOSES SEGREGATION

Mr. Beckwith, concluding a series of five lectures on "Race and Religion in the South," expressed strong opposition to segregation practices, because he said he feels "segregation per se is discriminatory."

But, he added, he personally does not favor intermarriage or amalgamation of the races.

"We're living in a real world, not an ideal world," Mr. Beckwith said, "and in the world in which we live intermarriage is wrong."

Asked why he felt that way, the minister said it was not a matter of principle but rather a conviction, based on sociological factors, that racial intermarriages create "terrific problems" for children "who have a stake in the white world but are rejected by it," and because they add "unnecessary stress" to the normal adjustments of marriage.

AGAINST AMALGAMATION

Mr. Beckwith, formerly rector of the church of St. Luke and St. Paul in Charleston and now teaching at Virginia Theological Seminary, acknowledged that his approval of integration and his disapproval of racial amalgamation offered something of a dilemma in itself. But he said, in effect, it has become a question of choosing between greater and lesser evils.

He said history has shown that integration does increase amalgamation "to some extent," although people in any area tend to marry within their own social and racial group. But he declared the presence in this country of many mulattoes shows that white persons "have not always been so finicky" about race mixing.

"If integration comes about in the Deep South," he said, "I dare say there will be a very small increase in amalgamation, but I would rather have some increase in amalgamation than continuation of the tremendous injustice that has accrued to the Negro by segregation law."

Speaking specifically of school desegregation Mr. Beckwith said the Supreme Court decision of May, 1954, was "right" but "ill-timed and premature."

COURT'S DECISION

It came at a time, he said, when race relations were "on the march" in the South, and when South Carolina, for instance, was in the midst of a giant program of improving its Negro schools. And it engendered such opposition that it's possible some places in the Deep South may never have pupil integration without "a quota of tanks, guns and soldiers for every school house."

Expressing the opinion that legal actions aimed at striking down segregation in public places and an intensified program of education on race relations are possible ways of speeding integration in the South, Mr. Beckwith cautioned that any anti - segregation programs must be advanced cautiously and "discreetly."

"It could well be that a moratorium ought to be called now of perhaps five years, with possibly another five - year postponement after that," the minister said, to give time for adjustments before further "pressures" on desegregation are attempted.

PROF SAYS HERE:

Democracy Can't Have Segregation

Daily News Jackson Miss

By JAMES FEATHERSTON
Daily News Staff Writer

Tues 3-4-58

38a

General

To accept racial segregation is to reject "Christian premises" and the principles of democratic government, a white Tougaloo professor told a Millsaps discussion group last night.

"When we reject Christian premises we should not rationalize it. In my opinion, we can not continue, without rationalizing, the kind of caste relationship that has grown," Dr. Ernst Borinski, a European immigrant who has taught at the Negro college the past eleven years, said.

He also opined that the U. S. "can be a republic" by retaining segregation "but not a democracy."

Borinski told the 22 persons attending his lecture at the Millsaps Christian Center that the Negro is convinced that integration is inevitable "because he knows the law is on his side."

'CAN'T CHALLENGE LAW'

"The supreme law of our land cannot be challenged, state laws notwithstanding," Borinski said.

He said the Negro in Mississippi is "not satisfied and looks toward the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as the "legal avenue" to get what he wants.

"He wants to ride the bus in the seat he chooses, go to the schools which are best, and go to the shows where the best shows are shown," Borinski, who is a member of the NAACP, said.

"When the Negro rides the bus and sits down beside someone, that does not mean he immediately wants to cohabitate with them, go to bed with them," he added.

Dr. Borinski, who speaks with a distinct European accent, said that integration is "not mixing" but merely "association".

He declared that segregation viewpoints in newspapers and other literature are merely the "white man's contentions for the white man's consumption."

DEFENDS GOVERNMENT

Borinski defended the federal intervention in the Little Rock integration dispute as legally justified.

He said the administration sent troops to Little Rock to uphold federal laws.

"It was a federal affair on local territory," Borinski opined

38a 1958

GENERAL

What Goaded Them On

Behind every good man is a good woman.

This is good to believe, whether it is true or false.

But there is evidence some famous men were motivated by a consuming, overpowering idea, which gave them no peace, no rest and kept them in constant pain.

38a General

Sometimes it takes the form of resentment of those who pretend to be racially or culturally superior.

Afro American P.4 *Baltimore.

FOR EXAMPLE, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, always remembered how the British barred Africans from their own clubs and hotels and Americans told him to look for drinking water in a bus station cuspidor.

Sat. 4-5-58

Krushchev of Russia was bitter as a child because westerners looked down on his people and excluded Russians from living in one section of his home city. Now he's the Reds' most important leader.

Paul Robeson never forgave Woodrow Wilson, who was then president of Princeton University, for barring him as a student, so he became a brilliant scholar and athlete at nearby Rutgers.

Proud Nnamdi Azikiwe, prime minister of Nigeria, remembers the Americans who called him "boy" and jimcrowed him at eating places.

Abraham Lincoln remembered how people laughed at his homely features, his ungainly frame, his country mannerisms and his lack of family background.

Frederick Douglass bitterly resented the slave system, which made it possible for a weaker master to whip him.

* * *

IS RESENTMENT as powerful as love? Poets and philosophers say no.

But what is the dividing line between resentment of those who claim superiority, and love of the common people, who are the victims of oppression?

We do not know where one begins and the other ends.

This much is plain.

In a world in which America's claims to leadership are challenged so insistently, pretense of inherent racial superiority is a dispensable luxury.

Says It Does Not Exist

Archbishop Blasts Racial Superiority

Courier P. 2 Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOSTON, Mass.—There is no such thing as racial superiority, Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston stated at the first meeting of the newly formed Boston chapter of the Catholic Interracial Council. The Archbishop said his point was based on two sources—natural science and supernatural religion.

38a General

"There is no valid scientific evidence," he said, "for the claim that skin color, or any other pattern of bodily constitution, has a positive correlation with either intelligence or personality."

"It is completely absurd to say that a Negro can be recognized by the presence of certain anatomical inferiorities and thus to draw the conclusion that Negroes as a class are psychologically inferior to white people," the prelate asserted.

Sat. 3-29-58

THE FUNDAMENTAL cause of interracial problems is not to be found in any biological factor, he said. Rather it is "the prevailing attitude towards racial differences" that caused trouble, he added.

"Whatever superiority one group may have over another is completely the result of environmental factors, or of hereditary factors which have no relation whatever with racial differences," the Archbishop continued. "The superiority of one group over another must therefore be regarded as temporary, and as subject to change as environment brings about changes in socioeconomic status."

From a religious viewpoint, the Archbishop said: "We must look beneath the surface to the image of God which we find in the depths of the soul. We must welcome Negroes to our churches whenever we find them ready and willing to enter. We all belong together because God has so created us. We must all live together and work together because our solidarity in the society into which we are drawn by our temporal and material needs is the reflection of the higher unity of our incorporation with Christ our Lord."

■

WHILE THE principles are clear, Archbishop Cushing cautioned, "we must, however, deal with human relationships as they actually exist, even as we prepare a program of social restoration from which we hope to obtain better results in years to come."

"We must be careful to avoid the tempting methods of violent reform when the harmful immediate effects will be out of proportion with the long range improvements for which our ideals move us to agitate," the prelate declared.

All men, by the very fact of their human nature, share in certain fundamental rights, he said.

Are There Troubles Ahead?

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Sat 4-12-58

P. 8

38a

General

TWO prominent men, neither of whom is given to lightly-made observations and each of whom is a student of minority and racial relations problems, have made similar predictions concerning the future of the Negro in an increasingly integrated society in this country.

One of them is Mr. HARRY GOLDEN, a highly regarded writer and editor of *The Carolina Israelite* at Charlotte, N. C., and the other is Mr. E. FREDERIC MORROW, an assistant to the President and administrator of the Special Projects Office of the White House, the first of his race to hold such an appointment.

Mr. GOLDEN was speaking at the tenth Carolina Symposium on Public Affairs at the University of North Carolina. Mr. MORROW was addressing the District Two (Tidewater) Conference of the Virginia Teachers Association at Hampton Institute.

The Jewish editor foresees "big troubles" for the southern Negro and they will begin, he warned, "when he achieves first-class citizenship, politically and economically."

The White House aide averred "It should be clear by now that the very essence of integration is competition. When you compete on equal terms with others and fail because of inferior qualifications, the excuse of failure because of color is no longer available as a refuge or crutch."

Considerably summarized, this is Mr. GOLDEN's views.

"The Negro of the South has been here for generations, but he will soon be an immigrant into the American culture. He will then begin to feel his alienation—an alienation which he has never known to this day. The southern Negro had acceptance at an inferior level. His education and economic equality will make him feel alien because he will be far behind it. He will go through the same process as the Irish, the Jews, the Slavs, and the Italians in America. The courts will be through with him. He will be completely on his own and he will feel the same need that he must make good.

"He too will go through the wild scramble into the classrooms of America that other immigrant groups experienced. And at this level his development in the society of the South will be exactly opposite to that which the southerners fear. As a group or race rises in self-esteem and proves its individual worth, the pattern of the entire history of human progression has been that there has been less 'association' than there had been in his inferior status."

Mr. MORROW'S views are summarized in these words:

"The surge of Russian science threatens the United States and has brought on a renaissance in education in this country. In Negro educational circles, this renaissance could create havoc. It will be difficult for those who have been able to get by for years on low standards, mediocre achievement, poor scholarship, and a glib tongue, to accept the fact that there is no longer a place for them in the highly competitive field of modern education.

"Negro students and teachers must adjust their minds, personalities, attitudes, and values to the requirements of a single standard of measurement, where neither race, color, nor previous social condition enter into evaluation. . . We will be forced to raise our sights even higher.

" . . . There are many ill-prepared people teaching and administering to others, and this merely multiplies an army of inept, unqualified persons."

The view voiced by the estimable gentlemen in cultured language is often expressed by others in the vernacular, "we ain't ready." There are historic and well-known reasons why the Negro suffers from so many disadvantages, and those very same proscriptive and oppressive conditions are just what brought on the legal battle for equal citizenship rights.

Those rights and duties naturally carry responsibilities, and the advancing Negro must shoulder them fully if he is to win acceptance as well as increasing rights and opportunities. With that fact there can be no argument.

Mr. GOLDEN makes his predictions after a long, hard look at history—and he is right that there are troubles ahead. The important thing is to recognize those troubles as the inevitable lot of a people — any people — once enslaved, then freed, but long denied the equal benefits of free men, and who now are surging on to their just dues in a nation that boasts of its democracy.

The troubles can be anticipated and accepted as an inexorable phase of history, but victory can be lost if knowledge of the trying times depresses, discourages, or defeats us in advance. The answer is to have faith in our just cause, in the innate sanity and decency, in time, of a majority of the people. But, in the words of Mr. MORROW, our sights must ever be set higher. Battles may occasionally be lost, but the campaign *can* be won.

Moral Aid Asked for South

Post B-A19

Tue. 4-22-58

38a

Washington, D.C.

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Continued moral pressure from the rest of the Nation is the key to breaking the segregation problem in the South, an Atlanta Jewish civic leader said last night.

"The good guys of the South need outside help to break the stranglehold of the plantation past, help which can come only by continued moral pressure on the South from the rest of the country," said Arthur J. Levin, Southeastern regional director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

He spoke on "The Challenge of the South" at a meeting of B'nai B'rith's Argo Lodge in the Jewish Community Center here.

The "good guys," Levin said, are the great majority of "decent Southern people who, regardless of their views on segregation, are law-abiding people who believe in and will preserve public education on a desegregated basis."

"We need the pressure of national Government leadership," he said, "the pressure of national business and labor leadership, the pressure of national legal, educational and religious leadership, the pressure of the national media of mass communication.

"Most of all, we need the pressure of national public opinion, which in the last analysis determines which way this country will go, and how rapidly."

Levin said the dynamiting of the Nashville Jewish Community Center and a Miami synagogue and the attempted dynamiting of synagogues in Charlotte and Gastonia, N. C., did not represent ill-will by the communities "for indeed Christian-Jewish relations in these cities are exemplary."

"What the violence did represent," he said, "is the fact that the Ku Klux Klan and the Klan-type of mentality, which is as much or more anti-semitic as segregationist, has lost its last shred of influence and has been repudiated by decent Southerners everywhere because of its religious bigotry." Consequent frustration led to the violence to gain public attention, he said.

Earlier yesterday in a conference with representatives of organizations interested in civil rights, Levin said the segregation turmoil in the South has not hurt the area industrially.

Priest touches on racial issue

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-14-58

38a

General

BRUSSELS (NNPA) — Elimination of racial discrimination in the northern states of the United States will be more difficult than in the southern states, an American priest declared here last week

Msgr. Vincent W. Jefiers, director of New York's archdiocesan Pontifical Society for the Propagation of the Faith called laws enacted in northern states against racial discrimination in employment "a very encouraging sign."

"Inevitably, discrimination and segregation must disappear for they are alien to the American spirit and there is a progressive awakening of public opinion against them," he said.

Monsignor Jeffers touched on the American race question in the course of an address on "The Soul of America" at the World Conference on Christian Humanism at the Catholic pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair.

38a 1958

PETER EDSON

Racial Question Hotter Issue Than Two Years Ago

Jackson News

Jackson Miss

Sat. 9-20-58

P. 8

38a

General

WASHINGTON — Racial and religious prejudices are the two issues which U. S. political leaders fear will dirty up the 1958 election campaign in the next two months.

This came out when Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn and Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler appeared with Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Fair Campaign Practices Committee, to sign its clean politics code.

This code was used in the 1954 and 1956 campaigns. It presents seven principles of decency, honesty and fair play which every political candidate is asked to sign.

One of the principles is: "I shall condemn any appeal to prejudice based on race, creed or national origin."

But in presiding at the signing of the code by the two major party national chairmen, Taft declared:

"Some of the primaries over the summer have seemed to confirm our fear that dirty campaigning may occur on a large scale this fall. Whispering campaigns, appeals to racial and religious prejudice, deliberate distortion and even forgery are some of the tactics that have been charged against opponents in summer campaigns here and there."

RELIGION A PROBLEM

Elaborating on this state, Taft pointed out that though the Al Smith campaign is now nearly 30 years in the background, Catholic candidates still have a problem.

Taft revealed that a series of questions on religious prejudices have been submitted to Catholic candidates this year by his Fair Campaign Practices Committee.

Answers to these questions will be studied by its members who represent the three major faiths. They are the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Rabbi Simon G. Kramr and Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill.

The three clergymen's consideration of the replies will be "off the record." But their principal objective is to see if religious prejudice can be minimized during this campaign.

On the subject of racial prejudice in politics and this year's school integration issue, Taft declared that any city which has urban renewal and housing relocation projects is confronted by this issue. It is not confined to the South. He cited Cincinnati experiences as examples.

RACIAL DISCUSSIONS SURE

Democratic chairman Paul Butler took it from there.

"We don't construe this pledge (in the Fair Campaign Practices Code) as stopping our party from discussing the attitude of the President and the Attorney General (William P. Rogers) on the issue of integration. The pledge affects only the manner in which we discuss the racial problem," said Butler.

Republican Chairman Alcorn replied promptly with the comment: "I don't regard the code as limiting our party on making rejoinders to such statements by the Democrats."

Alcorn declared further that the GOP would not be restricted in discussing the attitudes of Democrats like Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas or Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi on racial questions.

Chairman Butler later took the matter a step further when he declared — as he has done before —that anything Gov. Faubus said which was not consistent with the attitude of the Democratic party would be repudiated.

Butler further challenged Alcorn "If you would deal as straightforwardly with some of the people out of line in your party, we'd all get along better."

SEASON NOW OPEN

Questioning the right of the party chairman to control anything, police campaign headquarters or censor speeches, Alcorn said he would use moral suasion to get all candidates to tell the truth.

Taft observed that the racial question was obviously much hotter than it was two years ago.

And so the first ball — or brickbat — was thrown out to open the season for the great American game of politics.

Says South Must Make Concessions

38a

General

Defender

P. 1

Chicago

Def.

Sat. 11-8-58

~~MEMPHIS, Tenn.~~ — (UPI) — Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette said here the South "must be prepared either to make some concessions or completely go over to private schools."

Ashmore, in a talk to the Memphis Advertising Club here, said the South must never abandon its public school system.

"Little Rock is a symptom of a larger issue facing the South," he said. "The Supreme Court rulings are clear and definite. It is my own view that they will not be reversed."

Ashmore said that the Little Rock situation would continue as a "statemate" until Gov. Orval relaxes his stand, or court action forces him to reopen the schools on an integrated basis.

NOT ANSWER

Ashmore said that Little Rock's experience has shown the South that "massive resistance" is not the answer to integration. "You may keep the Negroes out of the schools, but you also keep everybody out," he said.

Ashmore said that a system of private schools like that in Little Rock now will not work very long. He said most people cannot afford the tuition costs and public contributions needed to support them can't keep up indefinitely.

GENERAL

Says Public Will Back Equal Rights

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill

Sat. 10-18-58

38a

P. 13

GALESBURG, Ill. —(UPI) — Gov. Stratton Tuesday told a crowd marking the centennial of the fifth Lincoln-Douglas Debate that national sentiment "will not allow much longer" Negroes to be denied equal rights.

He said the debate centennial should be viewed "not as history, but as a lesson in tolerance, as a renewed plea" for understanding.

Stratton was joined on the speaking platform by poet-historian Carl Sandburg, a native of Galesburg, and present Illinois Senators, Republican Everett M. Dirksen and Democrat Paul H. Douglas.

This was the last day of a four-day observance of the debate 100 years ago between Abraham Linor creed," Stratton said.

He asked: "How can we have a double standard of morals, of legal rights, and continue to be great in the eyes of the world?

"How can we justify the denial of use of public facilities and public opportunities to all the soln and Stephen A. Douglas.

Two students from Knox college, where Old Main building was the site of the original debate, re-enacted the roles of Lincoln and Douglas, using the debate transcripts recorded by newspapers 100 years ago.

NO DOUBLE STANDARD

Stratton, in a speech prepared for delivery, said Lincoln held during the debate here that "public sentiment can change the most rigid of minds."

"I say that public sentiment in this nation is of a tenor that will not allow much longer any citizen to be deprived of the rights. All the rights, of any other citizen regardless of color, race public?

"How can we go to church on our Sabbath and on the following day deny the teachings of our religious philosophies.?"

"I contend," Stratton said, "that such action is not the public sentiment today in a majority sense."

He said it was his "conviction that this basic philosophy of the created equality of man will triumph in this nation of ours, in all this nation of ours, and in all sections, because I believe it is the public sentiment that it will triumph."

Sandburg observed "Carl Sandburg Day" in his old hometown Monday by reading poetry to a crowd gathered at the east entrance to the Old Main building where Lincoln and Douglas debated 100 years ago.

The white-haired poet also visited the frame house where he was born, a site he referred to as "south of the tracks."

Rogers Says Bias Hurts U.S. Abroad

Herald Tribune

P. 8

Tues 8-26-58

New York N.Y.

38a

General

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Attorney General William P. Rogers said tonight that the United States cannot "fall short of the mark" on race relations if this country is to maintain its influence abroad.

Without referring directly to recent criticism of the Supreme Court, Mr. Rogers also said that "across-the-board public condemnation" of decisions by any of the courts, state or Federal, was not in the best interest of the nation.

He told the American Bar Association that Americans must be guaranteed equal treatment under the law regardless of race, religion or national origin to convince the world "that our system holds forth the greatest hope for individual freedom."

Plans Labor Bills

Mr. Rogers, in a speech prepared for delivery to a bar convention dinner honoring the judiciary, also said the Administration would put "top priority" next year on proposals for "legislation aimed at labor racketeers."

Mr. Rogers spoke after F. B. I Chief J. Edgar Hoover warned that the nation was paying a "shocking ransom to the underworld" amounting to $128 a year for every man, woman and child. He blamed part of the rise of lawlessness on courts which are "over-solicitous" of hardened criminals at the expense of law-abiding citizens.

Criticizing "overindulgence" in dealing with juvenile delinquents, the F. B. I. director said that "in the interest of self-preservation, it now is time for sterner measures."

Mr. Hoover also warned that world communism remained a constant threat to civilization. He said Communist agents "at work in our nation today, at this very moment, both openly and secretly, attempting to obtain our latest technological and scientific developments."

The lawyers also heard Chief Justice Earl Warren call for changes in the nation's legal system to end long delays in court cases. These delays, he said, are compromising peoples' rights.

Mr. Rogers touched upon points similar to those raised in speeches by Mr. Warren and Mr. Hoover as 8,000 judges and lawyers took part in the opening of the eighty-first annual convention of the A. B. A.

The Attorney General called for appointment of more judges to help relieve the case-load jam in Federal courts.

Ross L. Malone, forty-eight, of Roswell, N. M., was elected president of the A. B. A. Other officers elected were: Sylvester C. Smith jr., Newark, N. J. chairman of the House of Delegates; Joseph D. Calhoun, Media, Pa., re-elected as secretary, and Harold H. Bredell, Indianapolis, Ind., re-elected to his tenth term as treasurer.

Pope reiterates stand on racial controversy

Afro American P. 7

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 9-27-58

CASTELGANDOLFS, Italy —His Holiness Pope Pius XII, last week told a group of blood specialists from all over the world that "the church has always energetically opposed genocide attempts and practices arising from what has been called the 'color bar.'"

The Pontiff spoke on the problems of blood types and related hereditary factors in an audience he granted to medical specialists taking part in the Seventh International Hematological Congress in Rome.

While the address was in the main devoted to a scholarly discussion of the general field of hematology, the Pope, included in it a specific reference to race problems in general.

HE ALSO referred obliquely to the current controversy over the extent of genetic change brought about by atomic radiation and fallout.

"It is sufficiently well known to what extent pride of race and racial hatred unfortunately can lead. The church has always energetically opposed genocide attempts and practices arising from what has been called the 'color bar.'"

The Pope also said that "the church also disapproves of any genetic experiment which cheapens the spiritual nature of man and treats him as another type of the animal species."

* * *

SPEAKING ON the dangers of genetic mutation, he said, "Men today, better informed on the problems which genetics brings up and on the seriousness of certain hereditary illnesses, have more than in the past, the duty to keep in mind the advances of medicine to avoid many physical and moral complications for themselves and others.

"They must watch out for everything which could cause lasting damage to their progeny and which could drag it down into a series of interminable misfortunes.

"Let us remember that in regard to the topic, a blood relationship among people both in the family and in the community, impose certain obligations.

"Although the formal elements of every human communty are of the psychological and moral order, the progeny constitute the material basis which must be respected and preserved from harm."

Racial Strife Hurting U. S., Says Huddleston

By DON CUMMINS

The greatest disservice that can be done to hamper our fight against communism is for integration forces to continue the tremendous pressure on the people unwilling to accept it.

That's what Rep. George Huddleston Jr. yesterday told members of the Kiwanis Club.

Birmingham News

Such pressure will only continue to divide our people at a time when internal unity is the thing to strive for now, Huddleston told Kiwanians.

He said the 1954 Supreme Court decision was the most important single factor in creating disunity among the nation's people since Abraham Lincoln was elected president.

Birmingham, Ala.

"It is extremely important for us to strive to the utmost in impressing our agitators with the importance of unity at home," he said.

The congressional representative pointed out the United States was drafted into the job as leader of the free world.

"As to our foreign policy," he said, "our biggest problem is the lack of decision making."

Wed. 9-24-58

P. 11

In a democracy, he explained, foreign policy is dictated by the will of the people.

As a result this has created a considerable problem for our government in answering to our citizens.

It has become necessary for us to align ourselves with governments sometimes contrary to our thinking, and people not necessarily popular here or in other parts of the world in our best interests, he said.

Franco in Spain is a dictator but very much of an ally to the United States, Huddleston pointed out.

Trujillo is unpopular here, but he is very anti-communist. And, Chang Kai Shek is unpopular in other parts of the world yet a staunch ally.

Huddleston expressed the opinion that if the United States shows determination in the present crisis over Formosa and the outer islands the Chinese Reds and Russia will not fight.

Russia has never won a war of aggression not on their own soil and the Chinese Reds are aware of that he said.

NEED IS FOR UNITY—Rep. George Huddleston Jr.

✓

'You Are A People Of Great Generosity'

Americans Termed Greatest, Except For Racial Problem

38a General

Daily World

"If your racial problem could be solved, America would be heaven. You are a people of great generosity, you have a country of great variety and beauty, you appreciate the dignity of labor. Always remember that Christianity is supra-racial, supra-national. As Christian ministers we have no message if we do not believe this."

p. 1

The Rev. Dan Singh Chowdhry, president of Union Theological Seminary, Bareilly, India, and guest this week of Gammon Theological Seminary, made this statement as introduction to his final address Thursday at the Gammon Chapel service.

Atlanta Ga.

The theme of this message was "The philosophies of Gandhi and Nehru." With intimate first hand information the visiting theologian traced the background of their lives as sons of Indian barristers, educated in English schools.

GANDHI'S TERM

He told of Gandhi's term as a lawyer in South Africa, his first acquaintance there with racial discrimination, of the visit to the jail, where he with others were held as political prisoners, of a white clergyman who ignored Gandhi. He told of Gandhi's absorption with the Sermon on the Mount, but his disillusionment with practicing Christians. Other main influential forces in Gandhi's life were listed as the writings of Ruskin and Tolstoy and the Gita of the Hindu religion.

Fri 4-25-58

VISITED MONTGOMERY

Dr. Chowdhry was a guest in the home of a Negro minister in Montgomery, Ala., and was greatly impressed with Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, use of Gandhi's basic concept of non-violence. The speaker laid great importance on the necessity of eliminating "bitterness from our lives as we struggle for social change with non-violent methods." He commended the patient impatience, the divine discontent of Gandhi.

SPOKE OF NEHRU

The visiting theologian spoke, too, of Nehru, raised by his wealthy father to be first of all an English gentleman, but of his becoming a disciple of Gandhi, and becoming enmeshed in the struggle for the rights and freedom of every man. He told of the months Nehru spent in jail, of the deepening of his philosophy during these periods. The unity of India, the application of science to her problems, peaceful coexistence with other nations were mentioned as important parts of Nehru's philosophy.

Rev. Chowdhry extended a warm invitation to the students of Gammon to give careful consideration to the mission field in India. He stated that since there is no racial discrimination they would find a warm welcome and challenging fields of service.

p. 2

Rev. Chowdhry's son who is a student in Alabama, will join him in his last few days at Gammon.

Hampton President Moron Advocates Integration Now

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Fri 4-25-58

38a

HAMPTON, Va. — Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, President of Hampton Institute, advocated immediate integration of all Virginia schools and equal educational opportunities for all students in a speech at the second annual Hampton Institute Conference of Public School Personnel held on the college campus.

p. 1

In citing some of the progress made in education, Dr. Moron underlined the retarding effect of discrimination on the basis of color. "We have a constitution which guarantees equal rights to all citizens of the United States and equal treatment before law," he said, "but many school systems deprive a large portion of our people of the chance to get a good education."

"If we are going to make real improvement, even within a segregated situation, we must realize there are some things we can and must do which cannot be postponed until Mr. Stanley, Governor Almond or Senator Byrd dies," he said.

this figure, 17,905 were women. He said that there were 9,605 Negro college graduates and of this figure, only 3,655 were men.

WARPS THE MIND

He told the more than 300 educators assembled for the conference that "one of the tragic results of segregation is that it warps the mnd and souls of the teachers aind we must avod the real danger of transmitting the disgust, hatred and frustration on to our students."

Dr. Moron cited the alarming lack of male Negro high school and college graduates as compared to female graduates. He said, "We are gradually becoming a race of educated women and illerate men." Only eight percent of college age Negro pupils are enrolled in colleges in Virginia. According to the 1956 census figures, there were 29,905 Negro high school graduates. Of

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Negro Does Not Want To Lose Identity In Integration--Nabrit

World p. 6

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., professor of law of Howard University said, the Negro does not want to lose his identity or traditions in seeking integration, as he spoke to the first general session of the Tennessee Education Congress; meeting on Tennessee State University's campus last week.

38a

Sat 4-26-58

Keynoted by TEC's theme, "Education, An Endless Frontier", Dr. Nabrit, also secertary of the Washington, D. C. university, told some 5000 in a capacity audience that "the fact that the Negro seeks absolute equality and no racial discrimination is not to imply that we wish to lose our identity as Negroes or our traditions."

B'ham, Ala

"We gather together to draw strength to fight for our individual rights as citizens," he said, and suggested that teachers dedicate themselves to three tasks.

KNOW FACTS OF HISTORY

"First, acquaint youth with the stimulating facts of Negro history, because man is moved by great deeds done by his brothers.

Second, motivate youth to seek wider horizons and distant frontiers. Let them know that in the world of tomorrow race will no longer be a barrier.

"Third, make clear to youth the changes taking place in our economy and the requirements which our children will face.

Mrs. Arnetta G. Wallace, TEC's president, gave her annual message with the admonition that "We are as strong as our goals and as week as our motives," and promised that the membership of 3177 for the Congress will grow more than 3500 in the very near future.

Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee State, announced to the Tennessee teachers that the university will make 118 scholarships available for Tennessee high schoolers with unusual ability who will be entering college in September, 1959. There will also be 79 scholarships for sophomores, juniors and seniors already enrolled at Tennessee State.

Aid Integration, Rabbis Advised

Herald PYA

North and South, Views Should Be for Better Life for Negro

KIAMESAHA LAKE, N. Y., —(AP)—A Southern rabbi says rabbis in both the North and South should align themselves with "every bona fide organization that is interested in ameliorating the plight of the Negro."

Miami Fla.

The attitude of the rabbi both in the South and North must be "clear and definite" concerning integration, Rabbi Paul Reich of Norfolk, Va., declared. He added "there must be no pussyfooting."

Rabbi Reich spoke to 600 spiritual leaders of the conservative branch of Judaism at the annual convention of the Rabbinical Assembly of America.

Thurs, 5-1-58

The conference also was told that the Zionist movement must make Jews understand that the "survival and security of Israel must be made to us an absolute prerequisite to our dignity and self-respect as Jews and to self-fulfillment or salvation as human beings."

This statement by Dr. Mordecai Kaplan, professor of philosophies of religion at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York, was read by Rabbi Ario Hyams of Roslyn, N.Y.

Dr. Kaplan was unable to deliver his paper because of the illness of his wife. He is a leading theoretician of Conservative Judaism.

Dr. Kaplan said he deplored that large numbers of Jews living outside Israel "No longer feel a responsibility for Israel," and that many Israel Jews hold a similar view against "Jews who do not migrate to Israel."

Walks with blonde girls; advised to leave town

Afro American

Sat 5 -58

WASHINGTON

If America is to stay the leader of the "free" world she has to find a solution for this grave domestic problem of segregation, or at least guarantee her guests from Black Africa to be treated anywhere within her borders with the same respect and decorum Africans receive in other countries.

P. 8

Thus writes Djamali Yala, an Algerian student studying in the United States in the current African Newsletter, published by the All African Students Union of the Americas. Its headquarters is located at 1727 S St., NW.

Mr. Yala recently made a trip South with 40 foreign students representing 24 countries. The trip was organized and sponsored by the New Jersey and Florida Conventions of the Baptist Church.

"We enjoyed the opportunity to have an insight into that other part of the United States," writes Mr. Yala. "But we found ourselves actors in this classic drama of the South called segregation."

The international group included representation of Ghana, Kwabena A. Asare, an undergraduate student in economics in New York, who experienced the similar incidents of a Nigerian student in Texas and Ghana's Financial Minister K. A. Gbedemah last summer.

(Mr. Gbedemah, who previously had Vice President Nixon as a luncheon guest in Ghana, was not allowed to eat at a Howard Johnson's restaurant in Dover, Del.).

* * *

IN SUMTER, S.C., Mr. Yala reports, the group of students went into a restaurant but Mr. Asare was not allowed to stay with the international group. Mr. Asare and writer Yala had lunch in the colored section of town.

Baltimore Md.

THE NEXT stop was Hartsville, S.C. Mr. Asare was walking with two girls, French and Hungarian students, when a white townsman ordered Mr. Asare to separate and walk alone.

"Both girls strongly protested," reported Mr. Yala. "But a police officer arrived and ordered everybody to leave town at once if we did not want to be charged with violating the municipal order."

* * *

IN MIAMI, Fla., the students could not stay in the same hotel Mr. Asare had to live in the Baptist Student Center at the University of Miami.

"At a time when the new nation of Ghana is a member of the United Nations; at a time when some other foreign countries are watching for any weakness or failure of American democracy; and at a time when for instance 'Soviet Radio "kills" a Little Rock colored student,' I think it is time this retrogressive attitude be wholly denounced and condemned," Mr. Yala stresses.

The Continuing Struggle For Equality

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — School authorities have promised an answer by July 9 on a request for integration of public schools in the fall. The request was made by three officials of the Citizens for General Improvement. James Mapp is chairman of the education committee and [illegible] Ford and Douglas Carter, members.

Afro American

P. 6

* * *

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — For the first time since it was founded in 1872, the Scoresby Hose Company here elected Albert Kalen, a Jew, as a member. Mayor Eugene Glusker had threatened to cut off town funds for the volunteer fire companies on the ground they were discriminating in selection of members.

Baltimore

NEW YORK — Operators of the new SS Atlantic, now on its maiden voyage to Europe, discriminated against colored applicants for deck and engine room jobs, the NAACP charged Thursday. The charges were denied by the American Banner Lines.

Sat 6-21-58

WASHINGTON — First indication that not too much can be expected of the new Civil Rights Commission came Thursday when its director, Gordon Tiffany, rejected pleas to investigate a reign of terror in Dawson, Ga. He said "certified complaints" were needed. But three of the men who might complain are dead—shot in the back by police.

* * *

ARLINGTON, Va. — Naming their organization the Committee to Preserve Public Schools, more than 600 parents of this community have pledged to keep schools here open despite Virginia laws requiring that all desegregated schools be closed. The legal committee of the group has already announced that school closings could be prevented through appeals to the Federal Court.

* * *

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The U.S. District court here has been asked to restrain the Housing Authority of Eufaula from displacing 72 colored families from their homes in the Flake Hill area to make way for white residences. No homes of white families were disturbed under the redevelopment plan, they charge, contending the whole idea was a scheme to perpetuate illegal school segregation.

* * *

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The City Council, Monday, gave its okay to the action of City Manager Ross Windon in closing municipal Spa beach and pool after colored youngsters used them. The council is now considering building a public beach for colored citizens, but the move appears to have come too late.

* * *

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The widely ballyhooed Thomas Plan to end Central High's integration problems died a quiet death here Friday when the State Board of Education turned it down. Previously it had been rejected by the White Citizens Council and the NAACP. The plan would have forced the colored pupils out of Central and provided a "voluntary" system of segregation.

* * *

NEW YORK — New York's amended Fair Employment Practices Law makes it illegal, after July 1, to discriminate in the hiring or promotion of employees because of age. It is in line with similar laws in Rhode Island.

* * *

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Two of the three colored members of the Columbus police force have been fired and the third is under suspension on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and incompetence and negligence in performance of duties. The two were accused last month of receiving stolen goods but criminal charges were dropped after the grand jury failed to indict the man from whom they were alleged to have received the goods.

38a 1958

GENERAL

A MILLION DOLLAR FUND TO
SPREAD PRO-SEGREGATION PROPAGANDA

Seeking "A Million" To Help North To Back Segregation

MIAMI, —A Florida legislator who proposed the raising of a million dollar fund to spread pro-segregation propaganda in the North has been advised "to save the money."

The expert advice was given free to State Representative W. H. Reedy of Leesburgh by Roy Dilkins executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during the course of his address delivered at a mass meeting of the Miami NAACP branch here on Nov. 23.

Representative Reedy the NAACP leader noted, had proposed that $1,000,000.00 be raised in the South to engage a public relations firm to 'sell' the North on why the South needs segregation. I advise Representative Reedy to save the money. The North is pretty well informed as to what segregation means in the South.

"What would Representative Reedy sell to the North?" Mr. Wilkins asked. "Would he 'sell' to the North?" Mr. Wilkins asked. "Would he sell the savage segregated justice represented by Sheriff Willis McCall, who shot a handcuffed Negro prisoner as he was transferring him from Raiford for a new trial ordered by the Supreme Court? Would he sell the bomb-murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore at Mims, Fla., on Christmas Day, 1951 just because Harry Moore worked for the NAACP? Would he sell the slaughter of a Negro prisoner, already blinded by tear gas, at Homsetead, Fla., last Tuesday?"

The Florida legislator, he asserted, "will have to come up with something else. He could find a public relations firms-you can find anything when you have a million dollars to spend. But the firm could not deliver the goods. Making garbage smell like Chanel No. 5 is a task bordering on the impossible. Besides too many people are in on the truth."

Mr. Wilkins further urged Governor Leroy Collins, who has been advocating a national conference on the desegregation issue, "to take steps within his own state to assemble counsellors and to devise a plan" on how to proceed with desegregation of Florida's public schools.

Globe
38
Nashville
Tenn
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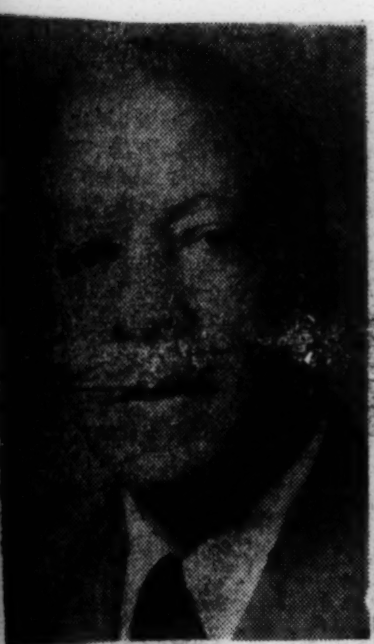
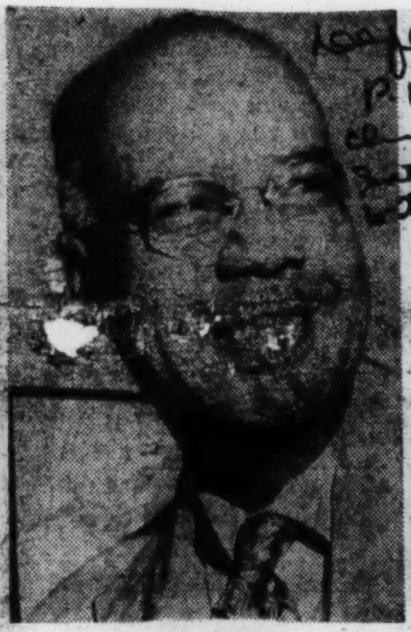


RANDOLPH



GRANGER

WILKINS

KING

Big 4, President In Monday Parley

Defender P.1

Chicago Def Sat. 6-28-58

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Four Negro leaders had a chance to ask President Eisenhower personally Monday for federal help in the court fight against a judge's suspension of school integration in Little Rock, Ark.

The Chief Executive's scheduled meeting with the four gained added drama and significance as a result of the decision by U. S. District Judge Harry J. Limley to call off integration of white and Negro student at Little Rock for two and a half years.

Assistant Atty. Gen. W. Wilson White has said that consideration was being given to joining as "a friend of the court" in an appeal from Lemley's ruling. However, he stressed that no decision had been made.

APPEAL NOTICE

The NAACP has filed notice of an appeal in Little Rock. The NAACP, threatening to take the case to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary, asked Lemley to hold off execution of his order until a higher court could hear the appeal.

The session was announced last Thursday, two days before Lemley's order. White House press secretary James C. Hagerty said it would be devoted to a discussion of school integration problems.

Integration at Little Rock's Central High school was enforced as a result of President Eisenhower's dispatch of troops there last September.

Scheduled to meet with the President were Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP; Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., who led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott by Negroes and requested the meeting; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; and A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Pullman Porters Union.

ROGERS THERE

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers also was scheduled to attend, along with White House staff members E. Frederic Morrow and Rocco Siciliano. Morrow is an administrative officer. Siciliano deals with minorty groups and federal personnel problems.

Rogers' presence increased the likelihood of a request by the Negro leaders for federal participation in the NAACP appeal, which will be heard in the 8th circuit court of appeals in St. Louis.

A department spokesman said the most the government could do would be to join in the appeal by filing a brief as a "friend of the court." The Justice Department could not file a direct appeal, the spokesman said, because the U. S. government is not a party in the case.

The parties are attorneys for the seven Negro children enrolled at Central High school, and the local school board.

ASKS REVERSAL

A demand for Rogers to join "wholeheartedly in the effort to have Judge Lemley's decision reversed" was sounded by Joseph L. Rauh, jr., vice chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA.)

Rauh said that unless Rogers does this "it will be a signal to every federal judge to delay integration."

It appeared doubtful that the appeal from Lemley's order could reach the Supreme Court before Central High school reopens next September. The court hopes to recess June 30 until next Oct. 6.

This would seem to mean that the only way the high tribunal could upset Lemley's decision in time to assure readmission of the

term would be to accept a direct appeal before June 30.

COULD STAY RULING

The Supreme Court has been disinclined to bypass lower appeals court jurisdiction. However, legal experts said that the circuit court could, if it chose, stay execution of Lemley's decision until the Supreme Court ruled.

On the other hand, the Appeals Court could declare Lemley's ruling in effect pending action by the Supreme Court.

There will be further repercussions this week in Congress, where Southerners hailed Lemley's decision and northern integration-advocates assailed it.

Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary committee said that "conditions out of which this decision arises" will be scrutinized by a subcommittee which he also heads. He said this will happen at civil rights hearings which will start Wednesday.

'Ike' Sees Cure For Racial Woe

Appeal

Memphis, Tenn

Says Everyone Should Obey Law And Logic Rather Than Prejudices

Thurs. 7-3-58

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Eisenhower said Wednesday the true cure for the nation's racial difficulties is for everyone to obey law and logic rather than prejudices and emotions.

38a

P.1 General

"The attorney general will execute, so far as the Constitution of our land implies for him, all the duties laid upon him," the President said.

'Up To Each Citizen'

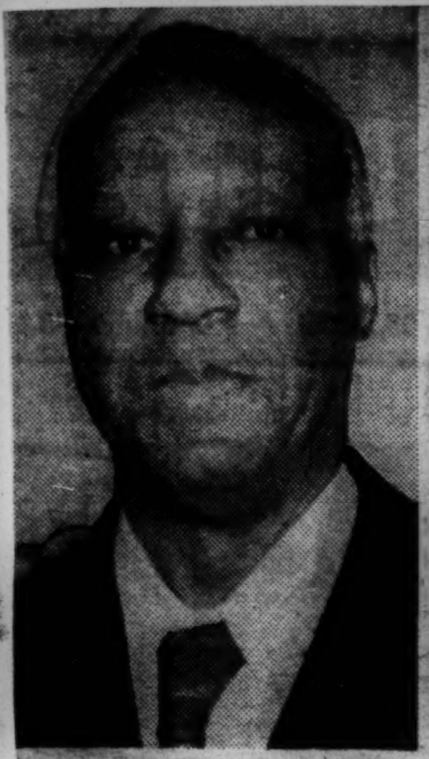
"At the same time, I still hold, as I have always held, that the true cure for our racial difficulties lies with each citizen in this land—each citizen examining himself, seeing whether he is doing his duty as is expected by our basic Constitution and legal procedures, and whether he is trying at least to obey law and logic and correct procedures rather than his own prejudices and emotions.

"Now, this, to my mind, is something that must come about before law, that might be called punitive law, can ever be successful throughout our land—universally successful. Of course it will have its effect, and it will be executed as laid down by the Supreme Court procedures. But the fact is that we must look to ourselves in more of this business."

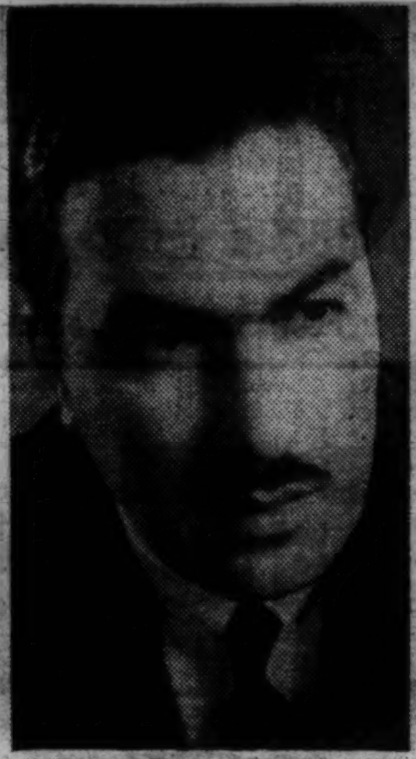
Prompted By Query

The President's comments were prompted by a question at his news conference about his meeting last week with four Negro leaders.

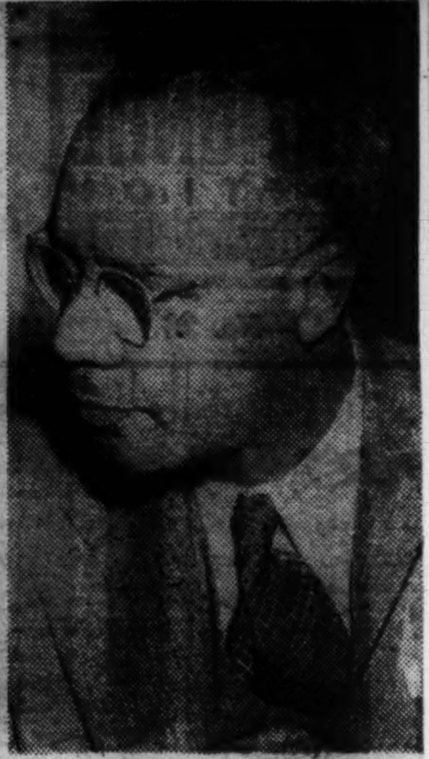
He said the conference was on a "friendly basis" and that "there was nothing extreme suggested to me."



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
. . . a man who knows



CONG. ADAM POWELL
. . . why was he left out?



LESTER GRANGER
. . . knows his way around

He Wasn't Invited

Powell on the Outside As Four Negro Leaders Meet With Eisenhower

Courier Sat. 6-28-58 P.2
Pittsburgh, Pa

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN 38a

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower consulted with a group of prominent Negro leaders at the White House, Monday of this week, on some of the important issues facing our nation. Included in the group were the Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery Improvement Association; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

General

Representing the administration, beside the President, were Attorney General William Rogers and White House staff members Frederick Morrow and Rocco Siciliano. Morrow is the only Negro on the White House executive staff, and Siciliano is in charge of personnel and minority group problems.

■

PRESS SECRETARY James Hagerty's official announcement of the conference, Thursday, came only a week after he had told newsmen that he had no information of the President planning a conference with Congressman Clayton Powell and other Negro leaders. This statement came in reply to a reporter's question on why the President had not met the Negro delegation as

Mr. Eisenhower

he had promised Congressman Powell nearly a year ago.

The White House did not comment on why Congressman Powell was not included in the group which met with the President Monday A spokesman recalled that the conference was first requested by Mr. King, and that Powell had pursued the request after Mr. King had made it. The President had given consideration to this request and had set a time which would be mutually convenient.

The Republican National Committee was also mum on reasons why the New York Congressman was not invited to sit in on the conference. One source said they had no official word why he was left out, but it was assumed that it was because the Congressman was under indictment and had so many other problems of his own.

■

POWELL'S only comment was that he was gratified that the White House had agreed "to my idea of seeing Negro leaders." He recalled that on May 17 at an open meeting in Harlem he stated that "the White House had erred seriously in refusing to hold these conferences."

And again on June 10, said in a public statement. He said at that time he though the President should hold such a conference whether or not he was present. He suggested the names of King, Randolph, Wilkins and Granger as possible participants.

In addition he recommended the names of Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and the Rev. William Holmes Broders, president of the National Fraternal Council of Churches.

■

POWELL SAID he was gratified that the White House had accepted four of these names, but felt that it had made a serious glaring omission by refusing to include Miss Height.

"Negro women, historically and now, have played a most tremendous role in the advance of Negro people," declared Powell. He pointed out that one could not think of Little Rock without thinking of Mrs. Daisy Bates and her heroic stand in the face of opposition. So the omission of a representative of Negro women, he contended, "is a most serious mistake."

Powell further claimed that the four Negro members of Congress—Representatives William Dawson, Charles C. Diggs, Robert Nix and himself—had sent a letter to the conferees pointing up some of the important issues that should be considered, in addition to those which the leaders would broach.

"We suggested these points," he concluded, "because, as members of the U.S. Congress, we are intimately aware of many things which today are being ignored by the executive, judicial and legislative branches of our government."

Courier P.2
Sat. 6-28-58
Pittsburgh Pa

ROY WILKINS and M. L. KING JR.
. . . bus boycott leader kept pressing for

38a 1958 GENERAL

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
MEETING - FOUR NEGRO LEADERS

Ike Urged To Proclaim He'll Uphold School Integration

Courier Journal

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, June 23.—Four Negro leaders urged President Eisenhower Monday to issue a proclamation declaring that he will uphold school integration "with the total resources at his command." Louisville Ky.

The Negroes outlined a civil-rights program during a 45-minute White House conference with the President. They said he made no promises.

In addition to a White House proclamation the Negro leaders asked for federal intervention in an appeal of the Federal Court order suspending school integration in Little Rock, Ark., a White House conference of Southern Negro and white leaders, and stronger civil-rights legislation.

The Negro spokesmen told Eisenhower that Saturday's ruling by United States District Judge Harry Lemley, postponing integrating 2½ years, "is being construed rightly or wrongly, as a green light to lawless elements in their defiance of federal authority." Tues 6-24-58

A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice-president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., said Eisenhower was "gracious, friendly, kindly, co-operative, and sympathetic," even though he made no comment whatever on Judge Lemley's order deferring integration and took no positive stand on the various requests put to him.

The other Negro leaders present were Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, who led a Negro boycott of Montgomery, Ala., buses.

Also sitting in were Attorney General Rogers and two presidential aides who hand[illegible] [illegible]ity and special problems. P. 2

The Negroes also urged that:

1. Goverment agencies supply information, resources, and advice to all communities and officials seeking to solve school-integration problems.

2. The President appeal to both political parties to support civil-rights legislation including a provision, rejected last year, to spell out more power for the attorney general to enforce all civil rights. Foes said the section would permit use of troops for enforcement.

3. Eisenhower also order the Department to "protect the right of citizens to register and vote," so that thousands of Negroes will not "be denied the right to cast a ballot in the 1958 election."

4. Eisenhower recommend that Congress extend the life of the new Civil Rights Commission from two to three years to "counteract the deliberate hamstringing" of its activities.

Negroes Get Pity Of Ike

News and Courier

P. 1

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four Negro leaders took word to President Eisenhower Monday that a court order delaying school integration in Little Rock, Ark., outraged their race. They said they got a sympathetic reception but no promises.

The spokesmen told Eisenhower that Saturday's ruling by U. S. Dist. Judge Harry Lemley, postponing integration 2½ years, "is being construed rightly or wrongly, as a green light to lawless elements in their defiance of federal authority." Tues 6-24-58

Specifically, they urged Eisenhower to direct the Justice Department to file a brief against the decision when it is appealed.

The four also said, before Eisenhower other requests for action in the fields of integration and civil rights. Neither on the Little Rock ruling, nor on any of the other points, they said, did Eisenhower make any pledges or commitments.

Chas. S.C.

But they said that out of their 45-minute conference with the President grew a little bit better understanding of Eisenhower's position and a bit better understanding of their position on his part.

"I should say," A. Philip Randolph of New York told reporters, "that the conference has put a new hope into the hearts of Negroes throughout the country."

Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, called this the most important accomplishment of the meeting.

Randolph said Eisenhower was "gracious, friendly, kindly, cooperative and sympathetic," even though he made no comment whatever on Judge Lemley's order deferring integration and took no positive stand on the various requests put to him.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of The National Urban League, said the program presented to the President was not something on which he should reach his decisions in a brief conference. He said it would have been injudicious had Eisenhower said immediately that "I will do this or that."

The others present were Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, who led a Negro boycott of Montgomery, Ala., buses.

Also sitting in were Atty. Gen Rogers and two presidential aides who handle minority and special problems.

While the Negroes praised Eisenhower's use of troops at Little Rock, his efforts to end segregation in government, and the enactment of a civil rights law last year, they said these are not enough. So they urged:

1. That Eisenhower proclaim to the nation, before schools open in September, "that the law will be vigorously upheld with the total resources at his command."

2. That a White House conference be called to discuss methods of obtaining peaceful compliance with court integration rulings.

3. That government agencies supply information, resources and advice to all communities and officials seeking to solve school integration problems.

4. That the President appeal to both political parties to support civil rights legislation which would include a provision, rejected last year, to spell out more power for the U. S. attorney general to enforce all civil rights. Foes said the section would permit use of troops for enforcement.

5. That a presidential directive go to the Justice Department to file a brief as a friend of the court in an appeal from the Lemley ruling and to provide "all legal assistance possible."

6. That Eisenhower also order the department to "protect the right of citizens to register and vote," so that thousands of Negroes will not "be denied the right to cast a ballot in the 1958 election." News and Courier

7. That he issue a third presidential order to the department to act against "murderous brutality directed against Negro citizens in Dawson, Ga., and other communities" and against a "wave of bombings of churches, synagogues homes and community centers."

8. That Eisenhower recommend that Congress extend the life of the new Civil Rights Commission from two to three years to "counteract the deliberate hamstringing" of its activities. Tues 6-24-58

9. That the President make clear by statement and act that he believes federal money should not be used to underwrite segregation, in the fields of education, hospitals, housing or any other federal grants to states and communities.

Ike Given Advice By Sen. Johnston

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Sen. Olin D. Johnston called on President Eisenhower Monday to shun the "intemperate advice of hotheads" by taking "no untoward steps to nullify" Judge Harry J. Lemley's order suspending integration of schools in Little Rock for two and a half years.

The President, Johnston said, "would do well to ponder the situation in calm deliberation" before moving to have the Justice Dept. intervene in the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People's appeal from the Lemley ruling.

AT BAYONET POINT

Efforts to obtain federal intervention, Johnson said, are backed by those "who want to tear the 10th Amendment to the Constitution to shreds and force integration at bayonet point."

Johnston added to a formal statement on the subject that if Asst. Atty. Gen. W. Wilson White, in charge of the Justice Dept, wants to be "a friend of the court, he will keep his nose out of this business." It has been suggested that White intervene in the matter as amicus curiae (friend of the court).

The South Carolina senator, who is a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, recalled with a significant leer "that fellow hasn't been confirmed yet; he's still subject to further appearances before the committee."

Johnston called the Lemley ruling, handed down Saturday, "judicial action based on realism." He said the jurist was confronted "with a serious situation in fact, not a judicial theory," and that he had acted "wisely and in the best interests of all the school children of Little Rock, white and colored."

He said that as a result of the decision, one paramount fact stands out: "No child, no matter what his or her race or color, is to be deprived of decent schooling under decent conditions. . . This is the meaning of Judge Lemley's ruling. He is dealing with a living problem, not an abstract theory. His recognition of all the factors counselled his persuasive and remedial ruling."

Huddle

Little Rock Ruling Sure To Be Talked

News
P. 1
Mon
6-23-58
Jackson
Miss.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Negro leaders hold a politically-potent conference with President Eisenhower today to urge him to use his power and influence to speed integration and assure Negro voting rights.

A federal judge's suspension of school integration in Little Rock, Ark., was certain to be discussed at the White House meeting, long sought by Negro leaders to discuss the explosive integration issue.

Administration sources indicated the President and his aides attending the meeting would give the Negroes' proposals careful consideration. The sources did not know whether the President would hold out hope of specific civil rights action.

PROPOSAL IS POSSIBILITY

Civil rights quarters speculated Eisenhower might make some dramatic proposal to help offset the effect of his counsel of "patience" to a recent Negro publishers' meeting. Many Negroes resented such advice in view of their already-long struggle for equal rights.

Reaction of the Negro leaders to the President's attitude today and his future civil rights moves could play an important part in GOP efforts to woo more Negro votes in the 1958 congressional and 1960 presidential elections.

Negro leaders have sought a "summit" conference with Eisenhower for nearly four years on ways to bring about peaceful school de-segregation in the South. The President and his advisers long resisted such a meeting on grounds it would open the flood gates to similar demands from many opposing groups, and the Chief Executive should hold himself as a unifying force above opposing sides.

CITE FAUBUS CONFERENCE

However he conferred with Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas and a group of Southern governors on the Little Rock crisis last year and his advisers felt he could no longer avoid a conference with Negro leaders lest he be charged with pro-South bias.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and one of the conferees, told United Press International he did not see how discussion of the new Little Rock integration ruling could be avoided at today's meeting.

He and his colleagues planned to confer in advance on whether to ask the President specifically for federal help in the NCAAP's court fight against Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley's decision to halt Little Rock integration for 2½ years.

The NAACP was to ask Lemley today to set aside his order. The Negro organization has served notice it would appeal all the way to the Supreme Court if Lemley refused to back down.

Like Negro Parley Today

Post and Times Herald
Washington D.C.

Segregationist Leader Asks Meeting With Ike

Mon. 6-23-58

An Arlington County segregationist group leader said yesterday his organization has asked President Eisenhower for an "equal time" conference to match that which the President plans today with four Negro national leaders on school integration problems.

Jack Rathbone, announcing also that two "model" segregated private schools will open in Arlington July 7 to demonstrate his group's educational plans, said a telegram was sent Saturday night to the President.

P. B1

Rathbone, executive secretary of the Arlington Chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, said he and other leaders want to talk to the President about the "legal status of education in Arlington Couny."

Civil Rights Issue

The telegram also asks that the minutes of the President's meeting with the Negro leaders and with the segregationist grou, if he grants such a conference, be turned over to the Commission on Civil Rights. Counsel for the segregationist group, John Bradley Min ick has a petition before the Commission for a full public hearing on the school integration question.

Rathbone declined to divulge the addresses of the two model schools, other than to say one will be in a vacant store in the Clarendon shopping center and the other in a recently-vacated six-room house in that general area.

He said he wants to see that the buildings are cleaned and that some painting is done before the addresses are divulged.

Several Grades

Plans are to teach several grades from elementary school through high school to demonstrate on a small scale what his group plans to do if Arlington schools are closed because of integration.

Under Virginia law, funds to integrated schools can be cut off and the schools closed. Arlington is under Federal Court order to integrate its schools when they reopen this fall.

Rathbone said the model classes will have a closed circuit television set in the six-room house for educational purposes. They also will have a rojector that can show pages from textbooks on a 10-by-10 foot screen, thus eliminating need for a textbook for each child, in the event there aren't enough books to go around.

A White House Conference With A New Proclamation Would Serve Good

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
[illegible] 6-26-58
P. 6
38a
38a General

The four leaders who urged that President Eisenhower call a White House conference on ways of complying with the Supreme Court decision, are fully in keeping with the tempore in which the measure should move. Roy Wilkins, Dr. M. L. King, Jr., A. Phillip Randolph and Lester Granger, all known for their consistency and honesty of purpose from their well established records, betray the patience of saner minds on this frontier of educational and social adjustment.

They set out in their preamble the desire of restoring harmony between white and Negro Southerners and urged the extension of the Civil Rights Commission for at least one more year beyond its currently stipulated two-year life.

Possibly the leaders spoke the sentiment of all lovers of peace and order through regulated systems when they inferred that lack of adequate and clear statutory authority have made the federal government a mere spectator in the disgraceful maneuvering at Little Rock.

For sometime the lag in accepting the court's authority has greatly rendered a disservice to our nation's influence; such has brought on Little Rock, our Tuscaloosas and others of wistful waiting for added encouragement in evading the law and flying into the teeth of the courts.

Surely, a new proclamation which might forestall further Violent reactions would do no harm.

Despite the fact that neither the President nor Attorney General Rodgers was ready to make any statement, it is well within the reach of reason that they listened sympathetically to the stories of the four leaders, which involved also bombing of churches, synagogues and the uproar at Dawson.

We think the recent meeting with the President has brought the race question into clearer focus.

4 Negroes, Ike To Air Little Rock

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Mon. 6-23-58

U.S. May Join NAACP in Fight

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Four Negro leaders will take up personally with President Eisenhower Monday a federal judge's suspension of school integration in Little Rock, Ark. P. 1

"I don't see how (the meeting) can be avoided," said Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

He told United Press International that this would be a prime topic when he and three other leaders meet with the Chief Executive at the White House for a discussion of racial problems.

COURT FIGHT

Wilkins said that he and his colleagues would confer in advance on whether to ask Eisenhower for federal help in a court fight against U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley's decision to call off integration of Negro and white students at Little Rock for two and a half years.

The NAACP official noted that Asst. Attorney General W. Wilson White had said "serious consideration" was being given to joining as "a friend of the court" in an appeal from Lemley's ruling. The NAACP has filed notice of an appeal in Little Rock.

In Little Rock the NAACP said it will ask a federal judge Monday to set aside his order returning Central High School to segregated classrooms.

RELIEF PRAYER

Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley 74, of Texarkana, Ark., granted the Little Rock School Board's "prayer for relief" Saturday by ordering a suspension of integration at the embattled school until the middle of the 1960-61 school term.

The NAACP's motion of supersedeas is scheduled to be heard by Judge Lemley at 11:30 a. m. E.D.T.

If Judge Lemley refuses to set aside his order, the NAACP can take the case to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, Mo., then to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary.

The decision by Lemley, who has often stated that he wanted no part of the limelight, was the most spectacular of his 19 years as federal judge for the Western District of Arkansas.

Lemley, grandson of a Confederate soldier, said the Central High School educational system had been impaired by integration.

Constitution

He said that if integration is maintained next term "the board will have to have military assistance or its equivalent and it is financially unable to bear the expense of hiring" guards.

Atlanta, Ga.

In his 35-page opinion, he said that while troops can check vandalism and violence, "they cannot reduce or eliminate racial tensions or create a climate that is conducive to education."

Mon. 6-23-58

Sen. Richard Neuberger (D-Ore.) predicted that the Supreme Court would reverse what he called an "unfortunate ruling" by Lemley. Neuberger said on NBC-Television's "Youth Wants to Know" that the ruling "damages us in world opinion" and "merely postpones the type of violence and turbulence" which accompanied school integration in Little Rock. P. 12

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) urged the Justice Department to take part in the appeal. "The absence of Justice Department participation would be most marked and unfortunate if it did not occur," Javits said in a statement.

Wilkins said: "In view of the legal situation, I don't know what the government could do," when he was asked whether any other federal assistance might be requested.

Lemley's ruling, Wilkins commented, was "of course a disappointment." He added that, although it "will have some effect" in future cases "it remains to be seen how great its effect will be in discouraging integration in other areas."

Wilkins emphasized that the meeting Monday would go beyond school integration problems. The White House, in announcing the session, mentioned this as the only topic of discussion.

The meeting was scheduled for 11:15 a.m. e.d.t. The session was announced last Thursday, two days before Lemley's order.

Scheduled to meet with the President were Wilkins; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott by Negroes and requested the meeting; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; and A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Pullman Porters Union. Attorney General William P. Rogers also was scheduled to attend.

President Urged To Start Program To Solve Problem

Wash Post

Wash. D.C.

Tues. 6-24-58

Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

P. 1

Four Negro leaders told President Eisenhower yesterday that their people are "frustrated and angry" because of resistance and reversals in their fight for equal rights.

These leaders asked the President to initiate a program providing a planned approach for solving racial problems in the civil rights field.

They suggested a nine-point program to Mr. Eisenhower and told reporters later they were "encouraged" by his attitude. They stressed that he gave no commitment but characterized his reaction to the conference as "very sympatheetic."

Propose Program

The Negroes urged the adoption of this program:

- A presidential pronouncement, before school begins in September with accompanying desegregation problems in the South, "that the law will be vigorously upheld with the total resources at his command."
- Justice Department intervention, as a friend of the court, in attempts to overturn the Federal Court decision which suspended integration of Little Rock Central High School.
- A White House conference of leaders of both races as a starting point for restoring "communication between white and colored southerners who are troubled by a common fear of reaction."
- A presidential request for nonpartisanship in Congress to clear the way for a civil rights bill which would extend enforcement of "constitutional rights other than voting rights."
- Action now by the Justice Department to protect voting rights.
- Justice Department action in the cases of bombings and violence in the South, and also in the "brutality directed against Negro citizens in Dawson, Ga., and other communities."

Tues. 6-24-58

- Presidential recommendation to Congress to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission "to counteract deliberate hamstringing." P. A12
- Federal help, through information and resources, to communities trying to work out a program of education and action in the racial field.
- Presidential support in efforts to bar Federal aid to all segregated projects and programs in the States.

The Negroes talked with the President for 45 minutes, 15 minutes longer than scheduled. One of them, A. Philip Randolph, vice president of the AFL-CIO, served as principal spokesman for the group when they talked with reporters later. He said:

"We tried to impress on the President that the Negro today, his heart is heavy with troubles. With the present fire of persecution and a reign of terror, he needs hope in his heart."

'Shocked and Outraged'

Of great concern to the Negroes was the decision of Federal District Judge Harry J. Lemley on Saturday which suspended integration at Little Rock.

In a statement submitted by the Negroes to Mr. Eisenhower, they said the decision "shocked and outraged Negro citizens and millions of their fellow Americans."

"This opinion," they said, "is being construed, rightly or wrongly, as a green light to lawless elements in their defiance of Federal authority."

Attending the conference were Attorney General William P. Rogers and two presidential aides on minority matters. The Negro delegation consisted of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott and president of Southern Leadership Conference, and Randolph.

Rogers Makes No Comment

The Negro leaders said Rogers made no comment on the Little Rock decision. Previously he had said the Justice Department is considering joining an appeal.

The statement of the Negro leaders said bitter opposition to the progress of Negro rights had been encountered in the past but justice and common sense prevailed. But today, they said, efforts to advance the rights of Negroes have been meet by "calloused disrespect for law," moral corruption, mob violence and denial of constitutional rights.

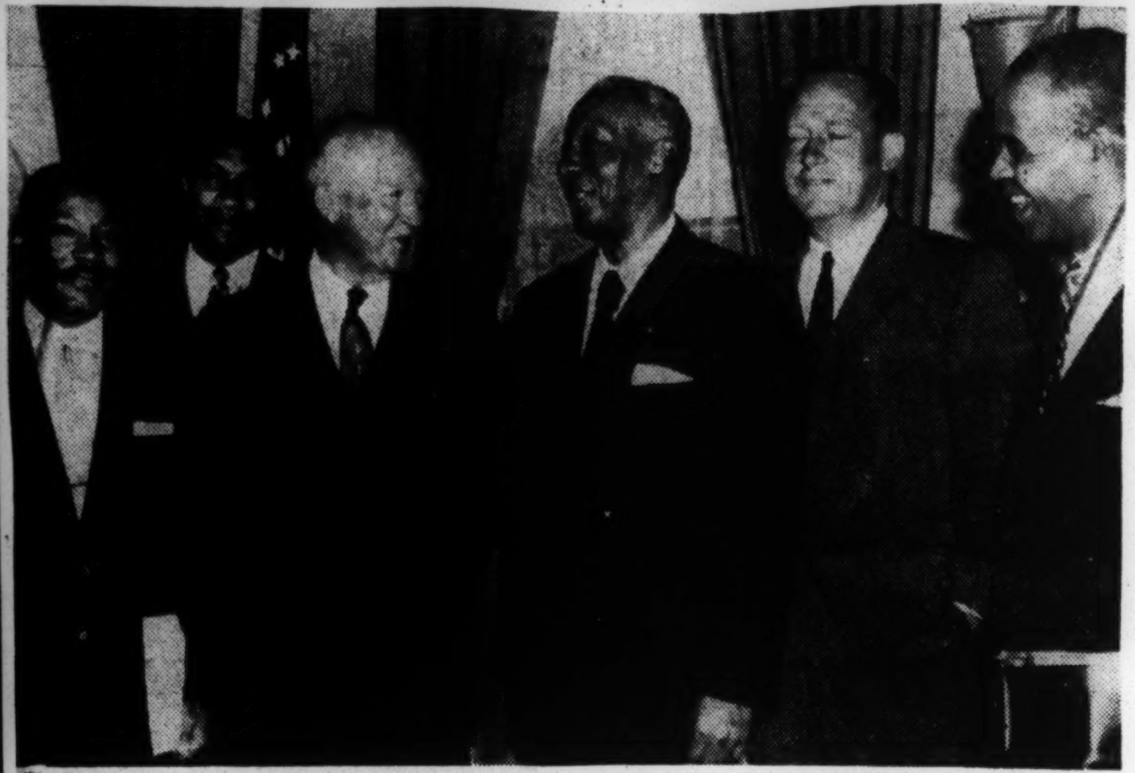
In the face of this resistance, they said, the Negro has shown unparalleled patience" but is now "frustrated and angry" and many are questioning whether their "forebearance" for orderly procedure is rewarding.

"We think the President understands a little bit better the mood of the colored people," said Randolph after the conference. "And we understand the President's situation a little bit better."

While talking to reporters later, King cited a "desperate need" for reopening communications between the races. He said Negroes must persist in their efforts but must shun violence.

Wilkins predicted Virginia would have "some desegregation" in schools this fall. Said he:

"The first time they close a school, they're going to find out perhaps that parents don't feel as intensely on this matter as the politicians do."



President Eisenhower stands in his office with Negro leaders during a conference yesterday on civil rights. From left, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., president of the Southern Leadership Conference; E. Frederic Morrow, White House administrative officer; the President, A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and head of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Attorney General William Rogers and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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On Integration

Ike Holds Session With Negro Group

Observer

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four Negro leaders took word to President Eisenhower Monday that a court order delaying school integration in Little Rock, Ark., outraged their race. They said they got a sympathetic reception but no promises.

The spokesmen told Eisenhower that Saturday's ruling by U. S. Dist. Judge Harry Lemley, postponing integration 2½ years, "is being construed rightly or wrongly, as a green light to lawless elements in their defiance of federal authority."

6-24-58

Specifically, they urged Eisenhower to direct the Justice Department to file a brief against the decision when it is appealed.

The four also laid before Eisenhower other requests for action in the fields of integration and civil rights. Neither on the Little Rock ruling, nor on any of the other points, they said, did Eisenhower make any pledges or commitments.

Raleigh N.C.

But they said that out of their 45-minute conference with the President grew a little bit better understanding of Eisenhower's position and a bit better understanding of their position on his part.

"I should say," A. Philip Randolph of New York told reporters, "that the conference has put a new hope into the hearts of Negroes throughout the country."

Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, called this the most important accomplishment of the meeting.

Randolph said Eisenhower was "gracious, friendly, kindly, cooperative and sympathetic," even though he made no comment whatever on Judge Lemley's [illegible] deferring integration and [illegible] no positive stand on the various requests put to him.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of The National Urban League, said the program presented to the President was not something on which he should reach his decisions in a brief conference. He said it would have been injudicious had Eisenhower said immediately that "I will do this or that."

The others present were Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, who led a Negro boycott of Montgomery, Ala., busses.

Also sitting in were Atty. Gen. Rogers and two presidential aides who handle minority and special problems.

While the Negroes praised Eisenhower's use of troops at Little Rock, his efforts to end segregation in government, and the enactment of a civil rights law last year, they said these are not enough. So they urged:

1. That Eisenhower proclaim to the nation, before schools open in September, "that the law will be vigorously upheld with the total resources at his command."

2. That a White House conference be called to discuss methods of obtaining peaceful compliance with court integration rulings.

3. That government agencies supply information, resources and advice to all communities and officials seeking to solve school integration problems.

4. That the President appeal to both political parties to support civil rights legislation which would include a provision, rejected [illegible] year, to spell out more [illegible] for the U. S. attorney gen[illegible] to enforce all civil rights. [illegible]oes said the section would permit use of troops for enforcement.

5. That a presidential directive go to the Justice Department to file a brief as a friend of the court in an appeal from the Lemley ruling and to provide "all legal assistance possible."

6. That Eisenhower also order the department to "protect the right of citizens to register and vote," so that thousands of Negroes will not "be denied the right to cast a ballot in the 1958 election."

7. That he issue a third presidential order to the department to act against "murderous brutality directed against Negro citizens in Dawson, Ga., and other communities" and against a "wave of bombings of churches, synagogues, home and community centers."

Negro Leaders Here to See Ike

Portland Times Herald

P. A3 Morn. 6-23-58

By Alvin Spivak Washington D.C.
United Press International

Four Negro leaders will take up personally with President Eisenhower today a Federal judge's suspension of school integration in Little Rock, Ark.

"I don't see how it can be avoided," said Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He said that this would be a prime topic when he and three other leaders meet with the Chief Executive at the White House.

Wilkins said that he and his colleagues would confer in advance on whether to ask Mr. Eisenhower for Federal help in a court fight against U. S. District Judge Harry J. Lemley's decision to call off integration of Negro and white students at Little Rock for two and a half years.

The NAACP official noted that Assistant Attorney General W. Wilson White had said "serious consideration" was being given to joining as "a friend of the court" in an appeal from Lemley's ruling. The NAACP has filed notice of an appeal in Little Rock.

Neuberger, Javits Comment

Sen. Richard Neuberger (D-Ore.) predicted that the Supreme Court would reverse what he called an "unfortunate ruling" by Lemley. Neuberger said that the ruling "damages us in world opinion" and "merely postpones the type of violence and turbulence" which accompanied school integration in Little Rock.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) urged the Justice Department to take part in the appeal. "The absence of Justice Department participation would be most marked and unfortunate if it did not occur," he said.

A Justice Department spokesman stressed that no decision had been made about joining in an appeal.

To Go Beyond Integration

Wilkins emphasized that the meeting would go beyond school integration problems. He said he thought "we also would touch among other things upon the Civil Rights Act of 1957, protection of the right to vote and some activities of the Justice Department in that regard."

The President was scheduled to meet at 11:15 a. m. with the Negro leaders. The session was announced last Thursday, two days before Lemley's order.

Scheduled to meet with the President were Wilkins, Martin Luther King Jr., who led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott by Negroes and requested the meeting; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, and A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Pullman Porters Union.

Attorney General William P. Rogers also was scheduled to attend.

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the NAACP, and Lester Granger, executive secretary of the Urban League.

Arrangements for the meeting were reported by James C Hagerty, Ike's press secretary, who said that Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) had scooped him on the announcement giving himself credit for the idea.

Hagerty said however, that the meeting was requested by King.

Dat. 6-28-58

THE MEETING also was to have been attended by William P. Rogers, Attorney General, and White House staff members Fred Morrow and Rocco Siciliano.

Morrow is an administrative officer and Siciliano deals with minority groups and civil service problems.

Powell said that he and the other three colored members of the House would send a letter suggesting other points that must be considered at the meeting.

Four meet with Ike

Afro American

WASHINGTON

President Eisenhower was scheduled to meet Monday with four colored leaders at the White House to discuss the school integration problem.

P. 3

Those due at the meeting were Martin L. King, who led the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott; A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of

Baltimore

Negroes Appeal For Ike Action

Memphis Tenn

Little Rock Ruling Protested By Four At Talks

June 6-24-58

NO PROMISES ARE GIVEN

P. 1

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Four Negro leaders called on President Eisenhower Monday to direct the Justice Department to intervene against suspension of school integration in Little Rock.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers attended their 45-minute conference with the President and told newsmen later the department is considering intervention.

No Promises Made

One of the Negroes, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said neither the President nor Mr. Rogers made any promises.

The NAACP has served notice it will appeal Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley's two-and-one-half year suspension order to the Circuit Court of Appeals and to

Negroes Tell Ike Millions Are 'Shocked'

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Four Negro leaders today told President Eisenhower that court-ordered suspension of school integration at Little Rock, Ark., has shocked and outraged Negro citizens and millions of their fellow Americans.

At a White House conference with Eisenhower, the Negroes said the court decision handed down last weekend is being construed, rightly or wrongly, as a green light to lawless elements in their defiance of federal authority.

The views of the Negro leaders were set forth in a prepared statement, which was handed to newsmen after their 45-minute meeting with the President.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said at a news conference that Eisenhower made no comment on the court ruling by U. S. Dist. Judge Harry Lemley.

Randolph added that neither did Eisenhower make any promise nor commitments with respect to a nine-point program offered by the Negro leaders with a view to improving the conditions of their people.

The immediate emphasis was on the Little Rock situation and school integration, but the Negro leaders had made it plain in advance they would raise a wide range of civil rights issues.

In advance of their White House visit the four Negro leaders conferred on the question whether to press for intervention of the federal government as a party to an appeal from Judge Lemley's order. The Justice Department has indicated it has that possibility under consideration, with no decision so far.

Wilkins said he expected talk about the program of the new civil rights commission set up under the Civil Rights Act passed last year. That commission has a special assignment to look into violations of voting rights.

Wilkins said activities of the Justice Department in that area also were a likely subject for the talk with Eisenhower.

Meanwhile, a segregationist group — the Arlington, Va., chapter of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties—said it was asking Eisenhower for equal time to talk with him about the school segregation situation in Arlington County, just across the Potomac River from Washington.

Federal courts have authorized seven Negro children to enter white schools in Arlington next fall. Some 15 other Negroes have applied for admission. Virginia law requires the immediate closing of any school that is racially integrated.

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the Supreme Court, if necessary.

The four Negroes handed the President a seven-page statement which urged him to uphold school integration "with the total resources at his command."

Philip L. Randolph, Negro vice president of the AFL-CIO Pullman Porters' Union, said he felt the Negro cause "had been enhanced." by the conference despite the President's refusal to make any promises.

The two other members of the quartet were Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, and Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Their joint statement said:

Negroes and millions of other Americans were "shocked and outraged" by Judge Lemley's postponement order. The order is being construed as "a green light to lawless elements in their defiance of Federal authority."

Negroes 'Frustrated'

Negroes "have exhibited unparalleled patience" in their long fight for full civil rights but "today they are frustrated and angry."

Fear of creating racial tensions should not deter progress. "Frequently tension is an inherent element of basic social change."

"The nation can adopt forthrightly a bold program which moves through tension to a democratic solution; or it can depend upon evasion and compromise which purport to avoid tension, but which in reality lead the entire society toward economic, social and mora frustration."

The Government should move with the same "pace and imagination" in dealing with the "rising expectations" of colored people at home as it has abroad.

The statement urged the President to adopt a "bold program" to hasten racial integration on all fronts. Recommendations included: new and tougher civil rights legislation; full mobilization of the powers of all Federal agencies and use of "the total resources at his (the President's) command"; an inter-racial leadership conference at the White House; action by the Justice Department to protect Negro voting rights and to investigate bombings of churches and synagogues; another year of life for the new Federal Civil Rights Commission, now slated to go out of business Sept. 9, 1959 and forceful statements by the President upholding integration.

Daily Home
Mon 6-23-58
Talladega Ala

38a 1958

Montgomery's M. L. King To Meet With Eisenhower

Talladega Home

Talladega Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Montgomery, Ala., is one of three Negro leaders called to a White House conference Monday for discussion of school integration problems.

Fri. 6-20-58

Others called to the session are A. Philip Randolph, New York, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Roy Wilkins, New York, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Lester B. Granger, New York, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

P.1

Also to sit at the meeting will be Atty. Gen. Rogers and two Eisenhower aides on minority group matters—Fred Morrow, a Negro, and Rocco Siciliano.

Ike Silent On Negroes' Racial Plea

Advertiser

Tues. 6-24-5

Little Rock Ruling Called 'Green Light' To Lawless Defiance'

Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four Negro leaders took word to President Eisenhower Monday that a court order delaying school integration in Little Rock, Ark., outraged their race. They said they got a sympathetic reception but no promises.

P.1

The spokesmen told Eisenhower that Saturday's ruling by U. S. Dist. Judge Harry Lemley, postponing integration 2½ years, "is being construed rightly or wrongly, as a green light to lawless elements in their defiance of federal authority."

Specifically, they urged Eisenhower to direct the Justice Department to file a brief against the decision when it is appealed.

OTHER REQUESTS

The four also laid before Eisenhower other requests for action in the fields of integration and civil rights. Neither on the Little Rock ruling, nor on any of the other points, they said, did Eisenhower make any pledges or commitments.

But they said that out of their 45-minute conference with the President grew a little bit better understanding of Eisenhower's position and a bit better understanding of their position on his part.

"I should say," A. Philip Randolph of New York, told reporters, "that the conference has put a new hope into the hearts of Negroes throughout the country."

IKE 'GRACIOUS'

Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, called this the most important accomplishment of the meeting.

Randolph said Eisenhower was "gracious, friendly, kindly, cooperative and sympathetic," even though he made no comment whatever on Judge Lemley's order deferring integration and took no positive stand on the various requests put to him.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of The National Urban League, said the program presented to the President was not something on which he should reach his decisions in a brief conference. He said it would have been injudicious had Eisenhower said immediately that "I will do this or that."

The others present were Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, who led a Negro boycott of Montgomery, Ala., buses.

So they urged:

ASKS PROCLAMATION

1. That Eisenhower proclaim to the nation, before schools open in

GENERAL

September, "that the law will be vigorously upheld with the total resources at his command."

2. That a White House conference be called to discuss methods of obtaining peaceful compliance with court integration rulings.

3. That government agencies supply information, resources and advice to all communities and officials seeking to solve school integration problems.

4. That the President appeal to both political parties to support civil rights legislation which would include a provision, rejected last year, to spell out more power for the U. S. attorney general to enforce all civil rights. Foes said the section would permit use of troops for enforcement.

5. That a presidential directive go to the Justice Department file a brief as a friend of t court in an appeal from the Le ley ruling and to provide "all leg assistance possible."

6. That Eisenhower also order the department to "protect the right of citizens to register and vote," so that thousands of Negroes will not "be denied the right to cast a ballot in the 1958 election."

7. That he issue a third presidential order to the department to act against "murderous brutality directed against Negro citizens in Dawson, Ga., and other communities" and against a "wave of bombings of churches, synagogues homes and community centers."

Advertiser

8. That Eisenhower recommend that Congress extend the life of the new Civil Rights Commission from two to three years to counteract the "deliberate hamstringing" of its activities.

Tues 6-24-58

9. That the President make clear by statement and act that he believes federal money should not be used to underwrite segregation, in the fields of education hospitals, housing or any other federal grants to states and communities.

At the request of King, the meeting was set up last Thursday, two days before Judge Lemley's ruling.

Actually, the conference had been in the making since last September, when mob violence broke out in Little Rock and Eisenhower sent in federal troops to protect Negro students.

Eisenhower apparently wanted some of the heat to disappear before talking with Negro leaders.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
MEETING 4 NEGRO LEADERS
REV.MARTIN LUTHER KING,JR.
MR. E. FREDERICK MORROW
MR. A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH
MR. ROY WILKINS

At The White House

YESTERDAY the President of the United States received a deputation of Negro leaders in the White House, among these being Dr. King. The audience was remarkable in that there are perhaps only six or seven white Alabamians who could hope to get an appointment with the President.

Advertiser

P 4A

We speculate that probably our two United States senators, Hill and Sparkman, could without doubt see the President and without much delay. Those Alabama congressmen who are committee chairmen or perhaps subcommittee chairmen would have a chance to gain an audience. Other of our congressmen would have to wait a long time. The governor could doubtless win access if he could wait a while.

Montgomery Ala.

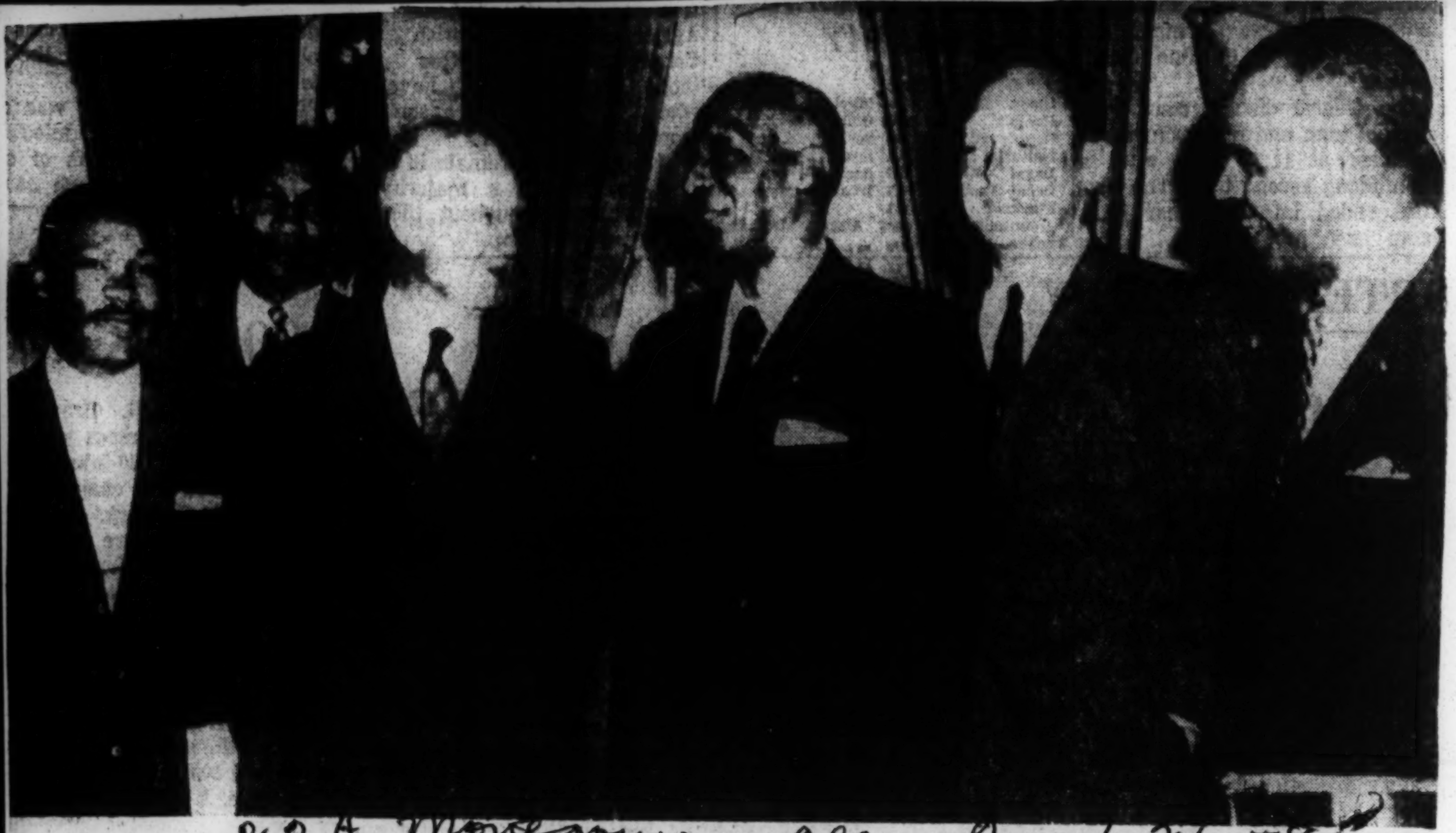
Tues. 6-24-58

That, we should say, about exhausts the list. We do not believe that any university president, any judge, editor or minister would have a chance to see the President about race matters despite the fact that they would represent two-thirds of the people of Alabama and about 40,000,000 Southern whites.

We can imagine the President and his colored visitors sagely shaking their heads over what people in other countries think of Little Rock and suchlike. It won't matter what the Southern whites are thinking of the federal government, that the Southern white still pays most of the freight for the colored population and that Southern tax dollars support countries whose citizens want to mind our business.

But apart from these strange circumstances and the vexations, probably the thing that had most meaning in reports on the Eisenhower conference was the fact that the President listened and committed himself not at all.

The President made a grievous blunder at Little Rock, but time and time again his statements have shown that he clearly understands that force and compulsion will not change the Southern white. There are many signs that the country is becoming a little bored with the race tumult and hence more temperate in its attitude towards the South.



S.2.A Montgomery Adv. Jun. 6.24-58

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MEETS WITH NEGRO LEADERS

President Eisenhower poses in his office with Negro leaders with whom he discussed civil rights issues Monday. Left to right: Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Montgomery, president of the Southern Leadership Conference; E. Frederick Morrow, White House administrative officer; Eisenhower; A. Phillip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and head of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Atty. Gen. William Rodgers, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP. The callers told Eisenhower that a court-ordered suspension of integration at Little Rock has "shocked outraged Negro citizens."
—AP Wirephoto

Advertiser

38a 1958

GENERAL

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
MEETING - 4 NEGRO LEADERS

✓

Full Text of Statement Submitted to Eisenhower

Call

Kansas City, Missouri

7-4-58

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The text of the prepared statement submitted Monday, June 23, to President Eisenhower by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP; Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, head of the Southern Leadership Conference, follows:

P. 2

"The process of peaceful advancement toward equality of citizenship for all Americans has reached a critical turn.

"New economic and cultural forces in our nation's life are changing the pattern of Negro-white relations. Any effort to impede this process will affect unfavorably all American society.

"Frequently tension is an inherent element of basic social change. Thus it is not a matter of choice between an unjust status quo with social peace, and integration with tension.

Decision For Nation

"The nation can adopt forthrightly a bold program which moves through tension to a democratic solution; or it can depend upon evasion and compromise which purport to avoid tension, but which in reality lead the entire society toward economic, social and moral frustration.

"Years of educational, legislative and legal effort to bring the status of Negro Americans in line with the guarantees of the Constitution have led, inevitably, to the determination by our highest court that enforced racial segregation and its attendant discrimination in publicly-owned facilities is morally and legally indefensible.

"At every intermediate stop along the way to this conclusion bitter opposition was encountered, but justice and common sense have heretofore prevailed; the unity of the nation has been strengthened; its moral fibers has been renewed.

"Today, however, the last-ditch resistance to the application of principles long since accepted by most of the nation has assumed a significance beyond the question of racial justice, important as that it. The welfare of the whole country is involved in the issues with which this presentment is concerned.

Disrespect For Law

"Presently there is manifest a pattern of calloused disrespect for law. Moral values have been corrupted. Mob violence has emerged as an instrument to maintain the status quo.

"The basic constitutional freedoms of speech, association assembly and redress of grievances. vital to all Americans have been perverted, abridged or denied through arbitrary practices or cynical legislation in the states.

"State and local officeholders of high and low station and national legislators, all sworn to uphold the Constitution, have incited to disobedience of the law and have campaigned nationally for support for their position. In community after community, fear of reprisals or of scorn has reduced to a whisper the reproach a moral people should feel for immoral behavior.

"It is no secret that the foreign relations program of our nation has been hampered and damaged by the discriminatory treatment accorded citizens within the United States, solely on the basis of their race and color.

Have Exhibited Patience

"In our world-wide struggle to strengthen the free world against the spread of totalitarianism, we are sabotaged by the totalitarian practices forced upon millions of our Negro citizens.

"These citizens have exhibited unparalleled patience in the face of deads of proscription and persecution. They have placed unfaltering trust in the guarantees of the Constitution and in the orderly processes of the courts.

"Today they are frustrated and angry. In their resentment and despair, an increasing number of them are questioning whether their forbearance and respect for orderly procedure are rewarding.

The decision of Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley reversing school integration in Little Rock and postponing further effort until 1961 has shocked and outraged Negro citizens and millions of their fellow Americans. This opinion is being construed, rightly or wrongly, as a green light to lawless elements in their defiance of federal authority.

Aspirin Not Enough

We have come to this pass largely because we have not recognized that adjustments of the magnitude called for in this vast social change cannot be undertaken effectively without planned effort of similar magnitude. We cannot combat pneumonia prescribing an occasional tablet of aspirin and a goblet of goodwill.

Just as our government has moved with pace and imagination to meet the revolution of rising expectations in other prts of the world so it is essential that similar imagination and intelligence — and courage — be shown by our Government in meeting the results of the revolution of rising expectations at home.

This is not to say that measures taken by this Administration up to now have been without value. The nation was immeasurably strengthened in its understanding of the gravity of the constitutional issues by the action taken at Little Rock last September to uphold the sanctity of the orders of Federal courts.

The chief executive's personal support of efforts to eliminate segregation in the armed services and on service installations has been beneficial, although pockets still remain which should be wiped out. The enactment of the 1957 Civil Rights Act with the active support of the Administration was a significant advance.

Valuable as these and other measures have been, they have not as yet clearly provided a planned and integral approach to the multitude of tough problems which must be solved along the way. It is in the hope that these essential objectives may thereby be promoted that we suggest and urge the adoption of the following program:

9-Point Program

1. The President of the United States should declare in a nationwide pronouncement, prior to September, that the law will be vigorously upheld with the total resources at his command.

2. Much emphasis has been laid on the need for restoring communication between white and colored Southerners who are troubled by a common fear of reaction. The President can well set the example in this matter by convoking a White House conference of constructive leadership to discuss ways and means of complying peaceably with the court's rulings.

3. Information, resources and advice of the appropriate government agencies addressed to the problems of integration should be made available to all officials and community groups seeking to work out a program of education and action.

4. The President should request both parties to lay aside partisanship so that Congress can enact a civil rights bill which will include Part III originally in the 1957 bill, in order that constitutional rights other than voting rights may be enforced by the United States Attorney General.

Lack of adequate and clear statutory authority has made the Federal Government a mere spectator in the disgraceful maneuvering at Little Rock.

5. We urge the President to direct the Department of Justice to give all legal assistance possible under the law, including the filing of a brief as a friend of the court and appearance of counsel, in the appeal from the Lemley decision in the Little Rock case.

6. The President of the United States should direct the Department of Justice to act now to protect the rights of citizens to register and vote.

In the nine months since the enactment of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, overt acts have been committed against prospective Negro registrants in some areas and numerous complaints have been submitted to the Department. but, to date, not a single case has reached a court of law.

Unless immediate action is undertaken thousands of Negro citizens will be denied the right to cast a ballot in the 1958 elections.

7. The President should direct the Department of Justice to act under existing statutes in the wave of bombings of churches, synagogues, homes and community centers; also in the murderous brutality directed against Negro citizens in Dawson, Georgia, and other communities.

8. In order to counteract the deliberate hamstringing of the new Civil Rights Commission, the President should recommend to the Congress the extension of its life for at least a full year beyond its present expiration date.

9. The President should make it clear both in statement and in act that he believes in the principle that federal money should not be used to underwrite segregation in violation of the federal constitutional rights of millions of Negro citizens; and that this principle should be applied whether in matters of federal aid to education, hospitals housing, or any other grants-in aid to state and local governments.

In support of national policy the Federal Government should finance continuation of public schools where state funds are withdrawn because of integration.

Discrimination Persists

In addition to the numerations above, Negro citizens are deeply concerned over the efforts to curb the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme court, particularly the restrictions proposed in H.R. 3, a bill, which is both anti-civil rights and anti-labor.

Widespread discrimination against Negroes in employment persists in industry, business and government and has been underscored by the general rise in unemployment. The problem is highlighted by repeated failures of efforts to enact national fair employment legislation and by the demonstrated ineffectiveness of administrative directives.

The need continues for vigorous enforcement of the Federal policy of non-discrimination in government employment. The national government can set an example by removing the barriers which have limited the employment of Negro citizens in all U.S. installations abroad, including the foreign service.

These recommendations are made in the belief that tensions between citizens in our country, and the anxieties of citizens themselves, will be eased and eventually erased if a clear national policy and a program of implementation are established by the Chief Executive of the nation.

President Answers Negro Leaders Request On Policy

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower said Wednesday the Federal Government will enforce the law on civil rights issues "as laid down by the Supreme Court procedures."

Ed. 7-5-58

But he sternly emphasized at a news conference that "the true cure for our racial difficulties lies with each citizen in this land."

The President pledged that Attorney General William P. Rogers "will execute, so far as the Constitution of our land implies for him, all the duties laid upon him" in this field.

P. 1

LOOK TO OURSELVES

"But the fact is that we must look to ourselves in more of this business," Eisenhower said.

He said this involves "each citizen examining himself, seeing whether he is doing his duty as is expected by our basic Constitution and legal procedures." And, he said, it involves "whether he is trying at least to obey law and logic and correct procedures rather than his own prejudices and emotions."

Eisenhower said he had no "detailed thinking of a new or revised plan" on civil rights.

He said his White House Conference with four Negro leaders June 23 was "conducted in a friendly basis." Each of the leaders, he said, showed "reflective thinking" and none of them suggested anything "extreme."

A QUESTIONER

The President spoke in reply to a questioner who said the Negro delegation got the impression Eisenhower had "more of an understanding of their problem in the recognition of their civil rights."

They had asked the President to establish a "clear national policy" against racial discrimination. They also asked him to proclaim before public schools open next fall that he will uphold the Supreme Court's 1954 decision on racial integration "with the total resources at his command."

The Negro leaders said the President made no commitments.

V

Dr. Faulkner's Approach At "Equality"

Daily World

p. 6

In the current drain of theories around the top controversial theme of the day, Dr. William Faulkner, Nobel prize winning author and authority on things education, hands over to the University of Virginia this one.

Atlanta, Ga.

He opined that Southerners must now teach Negroes responsibilities of equality. His suggestion is that white teachers take over Negro schools, or that Negroes be placed in white schools, as if these qualities of "self-restraint, honesty, dependability and purity" would be gained by contact a sort of contagion to be caught from teachers whose race would set them apart as reservoirs of honesty, dependability and self-restraint, not within the compass of Negro teachers.

38a

Tues. 2-25-58

On every hand it is obvious that the primitive Negro in slavery time already had these accomplishments to the extent that he was occasionally held up as worthy examples for others to emulate.

Such orators and statesmen of the South as Henry Grady immortalized the Negro for these stern qualities and said in his New South address at Boston that he gave a new meaning to trust, and a new ritual to loyalty.

We make no issue of the certainty that equality carries a responsibility; that it enhances self-restraint and is otherwise an asset to good citizenship, regardless of who achieves it. That is why the courts and the citizens at large are working overtime to break down the bars of inequality and set up a one world, one government pattern for all the people.

As forestated, in the early stages of Negro education in the South, white teachers were the only instructors. They had charge of all the Negro schools, from the elementary through college. Some Negro schools in the South today still have white teachers who would not set themselves apart as reservoirs of "honesty, self-restraint, dependability, purity" and such other qualities necessary to arouse him to a sense of that responsibility sufficient to make him an equality eligible!

The point at issue is rather that those citizens making such discussions as these necessary, be taught themselves that honesty, self-restraint and dependability, which lift one to that respect for the laws of the land, is inscribed in the Constitution of the United States—and occasionally interpreted through one arm of its government, namely, the Supreme Court.

Faulkner Wants Southerners To Teach Equality

38a

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Nobel [illegible] winning author William Faulkner [illegible] a University of Virginia [illegible] Thursday night that [illegible] must teach the Negro [illegible]bilities of equality with [illegible] by taking him into white schools or putting white teachers in Negro schools.

Fri 2-21-58

Faulkner said Virginia, a leader of Southern resistance to school integration, is "the place for this to begin."

Atlanta Ga

He said what the Negro must learn "are the hard things, self restraint, honesty, dependability, purity to act not even as well as just any white man, but to act a well as the best white man."

Mr. Faulkner's Drivel

William Faulkner, the Mississippi novelist, was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1949, but he'll get no prize of any kind for the drivel he's spewing at the University of Virginia where he's working as a writer in residence.

38a

Afro American

Maybe the reason is he can write a novel with his intellect and emotions, but he discusses the race questions with his prejudices.

p. 4

We don't mean prejudice in the sense of blind hatred, but in the sense of prejudgment.

Baltimore, Md.

For example, Mr. Faulkner says colored people must act not even as well as just any white people, but as well as the best white man.

Why should a whole group of people be required to act as well as the best of another group.

Sat. 3-8-58

No qualifications are set on citizenship. Every person born in the United States or naturalized is a citizen.

If he can pass the average qualifications, he should have the right to vote, to hold office, to the use of public facilities including the schools and recreational facilities on the same basis as any other citizen.

No Nobel prize winner in race relations would argue anything else except that each individual should be considered on his merits.

den and devious methods.

It's still practiced in the promotion and upgrading of Jewish workers where it is extremely difficult to prove and root out.

And it continues in newly developed suburban areas where real estate operators with the connivance of banks and building and loan associations, set up restricted areas without making use of the outlawed racial and religious covenants.

The Anti-Defamation League's director, Benjamin R. Epstein, pointed out one difference between prejudicial practices against colored people and those against our Jewish brethren.

Anti-Semitic rabble rousers like the White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan so far as they are concerned have ceased to be of importance.

They are no longer bothered by the lunatic fringe, while they and their ardent supporters in Congress are our principal antagonists.

But we and our Jewish friends share a common burden in that the end of anti-Semitism and racial discrimination are not in sight and are not likely to be reached in our day.

Frazier sees new "sense of personal worth" in Negro

38a

BRUNSWICK, Maine — Industrialization and urbanization are bringing a new Negro into existence in the South — a Negro who has "new sense of personal worth" and "a new conception of himself and of his rights as an American citizen," Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology at Howard university and author of the controversial book, "Black Bourgeoisie", told a Bowdoin college audience last week.

Tribune

Sat 4-25-58

"The status of the Negro in the South has undergone important changes during the past 20 years," Dr. Frazier said. "The extent and nature of these changes have been determined by the impact of industrialization and urbanization in the different areas of the South.

[illegible]

"Nearly two-thirds of the Negro farmers in the South are tenants and the majority of the tenants are still sharecroppers who represent one of the lowest income groups in the United States. However, as the result of urbanization a new Negro middle class about one-half as large relatively as the Negro middle class in the North has emerged in the South.

NEW RELATIONSHIP WITH WHITES

"The movement to cities has emancipated Negroes from their former semi-feudal status and from the traditional social controls which have maintained their subordination. In the mobility and anonymity of the urban environment Negroes are developing a different relationship with whites.

"As the result of their greater freedom," Professor Frazier concluded, "Negroes are developing a new sense of personal worth in their struggle for full citizenship in the urban industrial society which is coming into existence in the South.

"The results of the struggle of the Negro to achieve a new status in the South congenial with the new type of social organization which is coming into existence are seen in changes in traveling. At the present time Negroes may secure Pullman accomodations with little difficulty and they may eat in diners without sitting behind a curtain.

"As the result of their improved economic position in the city and the breaking down of their mental and social isolation, Negroes in Southern cities are acquiring new ideas concerning their rights, and they are able to struggle in an organized manner for their rights as citizens," Dr. Frazier concluded.

DR. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER

Author of disputed "Black Bourgeosie" . . . sees something new and notable about the Negro.

Dr. Frazier sees 'New Man' rising in South

DR. FRAZIER

BRUNSWICK, Maine — Industrialization and urbanization are bringing a new colored man into existence in the South — a colored man who has "a new conception of himself and of his rights as an American citizen, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology at Howard University told a Bowdoin College audience this week.

Dr. Frazier was among several professors who participated in the 1958 Bowdoin Institute lecture series.

Afro American

B.4

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Sat 4-26-58

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Baltimore

Md.

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38a 1958

GENERAL

REP. JAMES ROOSEVELT

✓

Rep. Roosevelt Urges Ike To Issue Race Ultimatum

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Mon. 5-19-58

1-2-A

38a

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif) urged President Eisenhower Sunday to call Southern governors to Washington and tell them to integrate public schools or the federal government will.

He called upon the President to take positive action to see that the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation decision be complied with rather than waiting until trouble arises over enforcement before stepping in.

The eldest son of the late president said later at a news conference he wanted to see this done "before some incident like Gov. Faubus had in Arkansas last year."

Roosevelt spoke at a meeting of the Florida State Conference of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. on the fourth anniversary of the Supreme Court integration ruling.

President Eisenhower should make it clear, said the Californian, that despite the tradition of letting localities handle their own educational problems "there is a great obligation to see that every boy and girl gets an equal education and that this must be in non-segregated schools."

He also recommended that the President call regional conferences throughout the United States to discuss all phases of civil rights.

A stronger and more rigidly enforced civil rights law also must be passed, he said.

He said that in the eyes of many people of the world the United States has failed to live up to the democracy it preaches.

Roosevelt said we tend to blame the Communist for the unfriendly demonstrations against us in other parts of the world.

"The Communists are only taking advantage of a situation our failure has helped to create," he said.

Roosevelt's speech was interrupted many times by applause, cheers and exclamations of "that's right, "yeah," and "do it now."

Roosevelt said there has been too much delay in enforcing civil rights laws and that the administration has failed to push it at all.

He said President Eisenhower spoke in weak words about school integration recently when very strong words were needed.

When a federal district court in Virginia ordered that state to comply with the Supreme Court ruling by September, Virginia "put the rest of the country and the federal government on notice that it will resist compliance," he said.

At the same time, Roosevelt said, President Eisenhower told the National Assn. of Newspaper Publishers (Negro), "We must have patience and forbearance. We must depend more on better and more profound education than simply on the letter of the law."

✓

Brainwashed Americans

38a

By Lillian Smith

Author of "Strange Fruit" and many other books and articles. This is an excerpt from an address delivered before the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Afro American P. 5 Sat. 2-22-58

You don't have to live in a Communist country to be **brainwashed.** Baltimore, Md.

It can happen here at home; and has been happening to Southerners for nearly 80 years.

We have heard on this subject of race—at least at home—only what the White Supremacists have told us.

38a

And there are too many people in other parts of our country who are **brainwashed**, also. They use the same old defenses, ask the same irrelevant questions, give the same answers.

Even the President of the United States said in a recent speech on the Little Rock question that you can't **"legislate morals."**

His variation was, I think, that **"laws won't change men's minds."**

Now: who ever thought they would?

* * *

LAWS ARE to protect the rights of people—from those whose minds can't change; they are to protect the security of people from the criminals, who have no morals.

But the implication of this statement (most popular among highly educated) is: laws are ineffectual, because they do not convert men.

Yet what alternative is there to the rule of law, save the rule of dictators? Unless we are willing to sink into anarchy and chaos.

And which of these speakers who talk about the futility of "legislating morals" would be willing to do away with traffic laws, etc., etc.

(We might say, just here, that while laws cannot change minds and have no such purpose, they do condition men to behave in a certain, semi-automatic way, sometimes good, sometimes bad).

Of course: When people speak like this, their reason is sound asleep.

Yet, these same men, on other subjects, often speak with good sense and, sometimes, with extraordinary intelligence and wisdom.

This is what brainwashing does to a people.

We talk like fools in Dixie — and north of Dixie, too — about race and segregation.

The Russians talk like fools about capitalistic imperialists, etc.

Jewish Leader Sees Trouble For Negroes

38a General

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. (AP)—A Jewish leader said here Wednesday night the "big troubles" for the Southern Negro "will begin when he achieves first class citizenship, politically and economically."

Courier P. 15A

Harry Golden of Charlotte, editor of the Carolina Israelite, declared "the Negro of the South has been here for generations but he will soon be an immigrant into American culture."

3-20-58

Golden said, "He will then begin to feel his alienation — an alienation which he has never known to this day."

Charleston

Golden made his remarks in an address at the 10th Carolina Symposium on Public Affairs at the University of North Carolina.

S.C.

He said the Southern Negro "had acceptance at an inferior level. His education and economic equality will make him feel alien because he will be far behind it.

"He will go through the same process as the Irish, the Jews, the Slavs and the Italians in America. The courts will be through with him. He will be completely on his own and he will feel the same need that he must make good."

Golden added, "He, too, will go through the wild scramble into the classrooms of America that other immigrant groups experienced. And at this level his development in the society of the South will be exactly opposite to that which the Southerners fear."

Talmadge, South Challenged To Respect Law Of The Land

By Alice A. Dunnigan

Weekly P.1

Washington-(ANP)--A Georgia Democrat and a New York Republican crossed verbal words on the Senate floor last week over outbreaks of violence in the Brooklyn schools.

Sat 2-15-58

The outburst occurred when Sen. Herman Talmadge expressed sympathy on behalf of the citizens of Georgia to the people of Brooklyn "in difficulties they are experiencing in maintaining the integrity and independence of their public schools."

New Orleans La.

The southern sympathy drew an unwelcomed reception from Sen. Jacob Javits who charged Talmadge with "shedding crocodile tears".

Talmadge had pointed out that people of the South were already asking why the President did not send troops to preserve order in Brooklyn public schools "in the same manner that he did to force a new social order" upon the public schools of Little Rock?

This led Javits to remark that "the people of Brooklyn see no relation between the violation of the law of the land (in Little Rock) and effort to suppress disorder (in Brooklyn.)" He added that such a comparison would "make the hair of many of the people of New York stand up on end."

Javits further added that the governor of his state and the mayor of his city are "indefatigably pursuing the effort to deal with disorder in the public schools and indefatigably seeking in every possible way to deal with any vestiges of segregation in our public-school system which may persist because of a residence pattern."

He challenge the S make the same kind of attitu with respect to the law.

This Senate cross-fire no doubt inspired a local daily to comment editorially that the "beam-and-mote" exercise now being employed by the South in no way serves to solve their own conscience. It stated that the South is pointing gleefully at Brooklyn as the "People who have made a mess of their own schools and have the nerve to tell us how to run ours."

Louisiana Weekly

Sat 2-15-58

New Orleans La.

"But there is one essential distinction between the situation in Brooklyn. . .and that in Little Rock," continued the editorial. "In Brooklyn the resources of the community are being employed on the side of law and order and there is no official encouragement to the lawbreakers. In Little Rock, Gov. Faubus called out troops for the patent purpose of thwarting the enforcement of the laws of the United States. . . .The difference is essentially the difference between trying to fight off a band of desperadoes and joining the band."

What Negroes Think About Jews

EDITOR'S NOTE: Traditionally, Jews have a personal interest and stake in the course of human rights everywhere in the world. They have a particular concern in the current struggle by Negroes for equality of opportunity in the United States. Negroes represent more than ten percent of the national population. The Negro's emergence raises many questions of immediate interest to Jews. Will it increase areas of conflict between Jew and Negro? Do Negroes consider Jews another minority group--or do they identify them exclusively with the white majority? Do Negroes single out Jews as a vulnerable part of the white race as an outlet for their own hostilities? Or do they believe that Jews are sympathizers--sometimes silent, sometimes eloquent--in their present struggle? In short, what are Negro attitudes toward Jews?

Weekly P.12

Sat. 3-22-58

New Orleans La.

Robinson

To answer these and related questions, the ADL Bulletin asked two foremost Americans, both Negroes, one minister, the other a psychologist, to give readers the benefit of their understandings. Both men did better than that--each undertook extensive tours of Negro communities to study and assess current attitudes toward Jews. Here are their reports.

By Southern educator—

Dixie integration seen as 25 to 50-year task

WASHINGTON, March 7—(AP)—A Southern educator suggested today it is going to take 25 to 50 years to accomplish general racial integration in the Deep South.

News P.34

The long-run strategy might as well reckon with that situation, Dr. Guy Benton Johnson told the 10th annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House.

B'ham Ala.

THE GROUP DEVOTED a morning session today to a discussion of the aftermath of Little Rock, Ark., school integration difficulties and "ways to acceptance and compliance."

Dr. Johnson, sociology professor at the University of North Carolina and former executive director of the Southern Regional Council, said a net good had come from the affair at Little Rock.

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas jolted the moderates and shocked more people into an appreciation of law and order, he said.

Fri 3-7-58

DR. JOHNSON urged Congress to strengthen civil rights legislation. He said he hoped the new Civil Rights Commission would be given a fair chance and that the president will take a more direct interest in integration.

Should another Little Rock situation occur, he said, he hoped President Eisenhower would move with more finesse and do a better job of explaining the issues.

JOHNSON SAID every effort should be made to protect the Negro's right to vote and that "non-violent" protests of the type displayed in the Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla., bus boycotts can have tremendous moral impact.

As for long-pull strategy, he suggested that institutions of higher education present less resistance to integration than the public school systems, and litigation should be pursued on that level first.

GAIN AGAINST BIAS IS SEEN BY TRUMAN

Times P.24

Getting Brotherhood Award Here, He Recalls Role in Fighting Discrimination

New York N.Y.

Former President Harry S. Truman said last night that Americans were "growing more and more aware of the importance" of the problem of discrimination.

"If we look at ourselves in the true spirit of brotherhood," he said, "we must acknowledge that in the United States there are instances of discrimination and injustice because of difference in color, religion or national origin.

"But we are working diligently to overcome these violations of the fundamental faith which holds us together."

Mr. Truman made the remarks in a speech at the eighth annual dinner of the Universal Brotherhood Movement of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. One thousand persons attended the dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The former President received the movement's annual brotherhood award from Dr. Louis Finkelstein, chancellor of the seminary. Mr. Truman was cited for his "immense contribution to civilization in our time."

In his acceptance, Mr. Truman said:

Mon. 4-28-58

"We can succeed in achieving brotherhood only if we acknowledge that the ideal of brotherhood is something outside and above us, something by which we in our turn will also be judged.

"All the great religions, whatever their differences, acknowledge this belief in God as the Father and Creator of mankind. For us, therefore, brotherhood is not only a generous impulse, but also a divine command."

Mr. Truman said that, as President, he had "called for legislation to protect the rights of all citizens, to assure their equal participation in national life, and to eliminate discrimination based upon prejudice."

He added: "In view of the fundamental faith of this country and the clear language of our Constitution, I do not see how we can do otherwise than live and act by such legislation and implement the court decisions based on that legislation."

Three men were installed as fellows of the movement.: They are Murray Bellow, president of Lugay Frocks, Inc., 463 Seventh Avenue, Justice A. David Benjamin of the State Supreme Court and Charles B. McCabe, publisher of The New York Mirror.

Joseph S. Wohl, president of the movement, also spoke. The movement was organized in 1951 to "present the creative concept of human brotherhood.

Mitchell Sees U. S. Hurt by Racism

Post Times Herald
Washington D.C.
11-20-58

American prestige abroad has been gravely impaired by the incident of Little Rock and by a man named Faubus, Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell declared yesterday.

The Cabinet officer's reference to Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus came as he spoke at Washington's first Equal Opportunity Day luncheon attended by more than 400 persons at the Willard on the 95th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Racial discrimination, Mr. Mitchell emphasized, is a serious economic problem and leads to a waste of one of the Nation's "most precious natural resources"—manpower. Skills of all our citizens, he added, must be developed if we are to defend the country and continue to raise the Nation's standard of living.

38a

The Labor Secretary said he was gratified by the progress made in the District in the last 10 years in removing racial barriers.

General

Notes Progress in Decade

Even such a luncheon as the one held yesterday—attended by both races—could not have been planned a decade ago, Mitchell noted.

Just four years ago, he added, he sat in on discussions with local businessmen to tell them employing Negro sales clerks in department stores would be an "economic good as well as a moral good."

"Today," Mitchell said, "we have broken through the barrier of employing Negro sales persons in department stores."

Employment Service officials here later said that Negroes now work on the sales forces of the Hecht Co., Lansburgh's, Kann's, and Sears Roebuck and Co.

Sponsored Jointly

Eleven local groups joined in sponsoring the Equal Opportunity Day luncheon. They represent a cross-section of the city's education, welfare, religious, labor and civic groups. The Urban League has sponsored the national observance of the day since 1956.

Aaron Goldman, a member of the Commissioners Council on Human Relations, served as chairman of the luncheon.

The audience also heard Julius A. Thomas, acting director of the National Urban League, who said racial barriers, lead to a "what's-the-use" attitude among young persons denied equal opportunities for jobs and advancement.

Migrating Negroes Can't Flee Problem

Commercial Appeal

Find Segregation In North, West, Official Says

P. 14
Memphis

DARIEN, Conn., Oct. 19. — (AP)— Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany of the Civil Rights Commission said Sunday night it is ironic that Negroes leaving the South may encounter elsewhere schools segregated in practice although not by law.

Tiffany said the Negro has been migrating in large numbers to the North and West in search of greater economic and educational opportunities and freedom from voting restrictions. Then he added:

38a
Dem. 10-28-58

"Racial discrimination in housing prevents him from fully enjoying these opportunities.

10-28-58

"The black belts of Negro housing areas now spreading in Northern and Western cities spell schools that are segregated in fact although not by law."

In a talk at the Darien Congregational Church, Tiffany said racial discrimination in housing "spells slums and all the social demoralization that goes with them."

He attributed vast progress to the urban renewal program, but said there remain "many critical questions of discrimination."

Tiffany is staff director of the commission set up by Congress last year and charged with investigating complaints of racial discrimination. The commission is to report back to Congress and the President.

Tiffany said the problem of the 18 million Negro Americans must be solved not because of fear of world opinion but "because in our minds and our hearts we believe that every human being is entitled to the equal protection of the laws."

CARLINO CHARGES AN APPEAL TO BIAS

Sees Democrast' Letter to Italian-Americans as Arousing Prejudice

Times
P. 94 C
New York N.Y.

Joseph F. Carlino, the Assembly majority leader, charged the Democratic state organization yesterday with a "low-grade appeal to prejudice" aimed at Italian-American voters.

In a statement from Republican campaign headquarters at the Roosevelt Hotel, the Long Beach Republican legislator said:

"The latest phase of this insulting tactic is their action in mailing 600,000 Italian-American voters a letter and other material that is an outright appeal to what the Democrats consider to be nationalistic prejudice.

"Attached to the letter is a scurrilous innuendo that there is no Italian-American on the Republican state ticket by design. I personally can attest to the complete inaccuracy of that vicious implication.

"I would have been accorded decisive support from the delegates and from Nelson Rockefeller if I had become an active candidate for state-wide office."

Spokesmen at Democratic headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel and the candidates' separate campaign headquarters in the Shelton Towers Hotel said there would be no comment on Mr. Carlino's statement.

10-30-58

The material released by Mr. Carlino included a form letter to voters from the Columbian Campaign Committee, signed by Rocco G. Scioscia, chairman. It was sent from the Biltmore Hotel.

38a
General

The letter urged support for Lieut. Gov. George B. De Luca, Democratic candidate for re-election. It hailed his Italian extraction and affiliations.

Attached was a sheet headed: "Blunder? We Wonder . . ." This reproduced extracts from newspaper stories on the absence of a candidate of Italian descent from the Republican state-wide ticket.

Mr. Carlino asserted "a majority of Italian-Americans will vote for Nelson Rockefeller," the Republican nominee for Governor. He called on Governor Harriman, the Democratic candidate, "to repudiate this detestable political appeal designed to provoke and project prejudice or bias."

Lena Horne Urges Early Integration For Respect

38a General

NEW YORK—"Integrate the kids right at the kindergarten and grade school level. Let the races grow up together and you can bet they'll respect each other," said Lena Horne in a rare interview for DATEBOOK, a magazine for teenage girls.

The interview, "Lena Horne Talks Frankly About Integration," is in the current issue of DATEBOOK, on the stands now. Publisher Arthur Unger, feeling that teenagers in the U. S. have a common problem in the school desegrgation issues, went to Miss Horne, mother of two teenagers herself, following the tremendous response to DATEBOOK's fiction piece on integration entitled "Them," which appeared in the November issue.

Sat. 11-8-58

These responses indicated, Unger said, that teenagers want to come to grips with the problem of integration and, with responsible guidance, attempt to solve it. Miss Horne, however, would not offer advice. She said, regarding the Negro students at Little Rocks' Central High: "Talk to those wonderful kids who went back to school, day after day, to face what they had to face! I can't give them advice. They've done beautifully. I don't know where they got the courage. I couldn't have done it."

iss Horne, star of "Jamaica," usical currently on Broadway, daughter, Gail, who is a ior at Radcliffe and a son, , a freshman at the University Southern California. Insofar the white students were concerned, the beautiful singer blamed their attitudes on the way they were brought up. A good part of their activities she characterized as juvenile delinquency.

Decrying gradual desegregation, Miss Horne said, "How gradual can you get! If you've got to do something, you do it. School integration is not only a principle—it's a law."

Rights Commission Boss Says—

Negroes Leaving South Still Find Segregation

Post-Herald p. 15

38a

DARIEN, Conn., Oct. 19 (AP)—Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany of the Civil Rights Commission said tonight it is ironic that Negroes leaving the South may encounter elsewhere schools segregated in practice although not by law.

Birmingham

Tiffany said the Negro has been migrating in large numbers to the North and West in search of greater economic and educational opportunities and freedom from voting restrictions. Then he added:

Mon, 10-20-58

"Racial discrimination in housing prevents him from fully enjoying these opportunities.

"The black belts of Negro housing areas now spreading in Northern and Western cities spell schools that are segregated in fact although not by law."

In a talk at a meeting at the Darien Congregational Church, Tiffany said racial discrimination in housing "spells slums and all the social demoralization that goes with them."

Tiffany is staff director of the commission set up by Congress last year and charged with investigating complaints of racial discrimination. The commission is to report back to Congress and the President.

Negro's Faith In America Is Seen Unshaken

Atlanta World

DURHAM, N. C. — Despite the fact that some Southern States deny colored Americans "due process of law," the Negro's faith in America is unshaken, according to Asa T. Spaulding, former UNESCO delegate.

Atlanta Dai

Spaulding addressed an Achievement Week audience in North Carolina College's B .N. Duke Auditorium last Sunday.

38a

He was a member of the United States mission to the UNESCO general conference at New Delhi, India in 1956.

Thurs 11-13-58

Speaking of his contact with the "little men" of the world on his globe girdling journey, Spaulding said he thought America had lost prestige in recent years.

Pol

He attributed a part of the changed opinion toward America to the treatment of colored minorities in the United States.

Commenting on the difference in U. S. theory and practice Spaulding said, "To the Negro American, the physical image and estimate of the country are the same as they are to his white brother. The enjoyment of what America is and affords, however, is restricted to him, and his opportunities are limited in many areas, at least in practice if not in theory. Largely because of the badge of color his "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness" are circumscribed.

There are still some sovereign states in these United States which would even deny the Negro American the right to "due process of law" and to carry on, through the established legal channels and constitutional processes, his struggle to rid himself of the shackles

win added insult to injury by running the extra point.

Miss Osceola Dawson Writes Nixon' About Negro's Plight

Louisville Defender

Paducah, Ky. — Mrs. Osceola A. Dawson, registrar at West Kentucky Vocational School, recently wrote a letter to Vice President Richard M. Nixon in which she congratulated him on his conduct during the unpleasantness in South America and pointed out that the experience would undoubtly enable him to better understand the plight of Negroes in America.

Louisville Ky

38a

Unthinkable

Thurs 10-16-58

"It was almost unthinkable that the Vice PPresident . . . should be subjected to such indignities," she stated. "Yet . . . thinking through the matter seriously, I wonder if it were not highly necessary that it should happen. I feel that now you are in a better position to advocate justice for all the people in these United States, because you know first hand what it means to be spat on, what it means to be surrounded by a mob without protection . . .

"But do you know, Mr. Nixon, the experiences which yu had are experiences which some Negro has to undergo and continues to undergo in some way . . . almost every day?

New at Home

"The only difference in your situation and that of the 15,000,000 Negroes is you were in a foreign land and you know that the American people were behind you and that when you came home, you would have a hearty welcome. On the other hand, the American Negro experiences all this in his own land, and unlike you, he has no place to go and unlike you, he has only a few people behind him, and while you were in jeopardy for only a few hours, the American Negro in many respects spends his entire earthly sojourn in jeopardy."

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Negro Must Learn To Be Responsible, Faulkner Declares

News & Courier
Charleston S.C.

Fri 2-21-58

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 20 (AP) — Author William Faulkner said tonight Southerners must teach the Negro responsibilities of equality with the white man "and the place for this to begin is Virginia."

Faulkner, winner of a Nobel Prize for literature, told a University of Virginia audience this must be accomplished either by taking the Negro "into our white schools, or giving him white teachers in his own schools until we have taught the teachers of his own race to teach and train him in these hard and unpleasant habits.

"Whether or not he (the Negro) ever learns his A-B-C's or what to do with common fractions, won't matter," said the native Mississippian, who is beginning his second period as writer in residence at the university.

8/10B

"What he must learn are the hard things — self restraint, honesty, dependability, purity; to act not even as well as just any white man, but to act as well as the best white man."

Faulkner said the problem of second class citizens may stem from inability or unwillingness to accept "first class responsibilities." The Negro must be taught, he added, "that in order to be free and equal he must first be worthy of it, and then forever afterward work to hold and keep and defend it."

NEGROES 'MUST LEARN'--AUTHOR

Times Picayune
New Orleans La

Faulkner Stresses 'Responsibility of Equality'

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 21 (AP) — Author William Faulkner said Southerners must teach the Negro responsibilities of equality with the white man "and the place for this to begin is Virginia."

38

Sat 2-22-58

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P J

"Whether or not he (the Negro) ever learns his a-b-c's or what to do with common fractions, won't matter," said the native Mississippian, who is beginning his second period as writer in residence at the university. "What he must learn are the hard things—self restraint, honesty, dependability, purity; to act not even as well as just any white man, but to act as well as the best white man."

Faulkner said the problem of second rate citizen may stem from inability or unwillingness to accept "first class responsibilities." The Negro must be taught, he added, "that in order to be free and equal he must first be worthy of it, and then forever afterward work to hold and keep and defend it.

"It is easy for the North to blame on us, the South, the fact that the problem is still unsolved," he said. "Nor will it help us any to remind the North that, by ratio of Negro to white in population, there is probably more of inequality and injustice there than with us.

"Instead we should accept that gambit. Let us say to the North: All right it is our problem, we will still solve it. For the sake of argument let us agree that as yet the Negro is incapable of equality for the reason that he could not hold and keep it even if it were forced on him with bayonets; that once the bayonets were removed, the first smart and ruthless man, black or white, who came along would take it away from him because he, the Negro, is not yet capable of, or refuses to accept, the responsibilities of equality."

38a 1958 GENERAL HATE MONGERS FLOOD MAILS

THE VIRGINIAN
NAME OF HATE SHEET

Hate Mongers Flood Mails Again With Virulent Attacks on Integration

Herald Tribune Special

This is the first of two articles.

By Paul Tobenkin

Herald Tribune
New York
N.Y.
10-6-58
p. 11

Hate mongers have taken a new lease on life from the [illegible] integration crisis in the United States.

In Little Rock or any other American city confronted with integration problems, doorsteps have become receiving stations for floods of new and old "hate" publications with huge headlines shouting:

"The U. S. Supreme court: An Instrument of Communist Conquest."

"High Court Unlawful Rulings Peril to States Rights and U. S."

"Zionists—The Only Real Masters of Deceit."

"Can the United States Win the Cold War—With Men like These Leading Our Fight" (This headline refers to leading Americans.)

Not only has the person finding these publications on his doorstep not ordered them, but usually he's never even heard of them. Nor does he realize that their being there is no accident. In most cases someone, perhaps hundreds of miles away, [illegible] that the literature [illegible] at a moment that was significant.

Herald Tribune
N.Y.
10-6-58

Typical of the hate propaganda fanning racial flames across the United States is a lead article in "Common Sense," a hate sheet published in Union, N. J., by the notorious Conde McGinley. The article starts:

"It begins to look as though the one great question to come before the people during 1958 will be the matter of the continued existence of [illegible] as an aggregation of independent states with a limited government as originally set up and intended, under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights will continue to be circumvented by the unlawful rulings of the nine red tinged Justices who constitute the Supreme Court; That is to say, whether these nine disloyal men can continue to sell the nation down the river of no return under an autocratic regime in Washington."

The article goes on at great length with the same little regard for punctuation and facts as in the first sentence.

To dramatize this article of hate, "Common Sense" has used a drawing at the bottom of the front page showing a soldier pushing two white girls at bayonet point. Over the illustration is this caption:

"No Troops for N. Y.? With all the rape at knife point as well as the muggings, stealing, knifing, and other crimes, that are too numerous to list—why does not the president send troops into the New York Schools—Hmmm?"

Such is the hate that is being spread viciously across America.

Neither the Post Office Department nor the Justice Department can stop the dissemination of these papers because under the law they are not obscene or pornographic, nor do they openly incite to arson or murder.

Among the old time hate merchants who appear to have jumped into the integration fight to spew their poison in addition to Conde McGinley's "Common Sense" are "Don Bell Reports," published by Don Bell in Palm Beach, Fla.; "The Georgia Tribune," edited by E. G. Johnston in Columbus, Ga.; "The White S entinel," edited by Helen Wolf in St. Louis; "The American Nationalist," edited by Frank L. Britton in Inglewood, Calif., and Gerald L. K. Smith's "The Cross and the Flag," published in Los Angeles.

These old timers, who have specialized in anti-semitism, anti-Catholicism, anti-foreignism and isolationism, have been joined by some newcomers in the integration campaign. These include "The Virginian," edited by William Stephenson in Newport News, Va.; "Thunderbolt," edited by Lloyd Martin in Jeffersonville, Ind.; "Right," edited by Bradford Martin in San Francisco; "The Revere," edited by F. Allen Mann in Hinsdale, Ill., and "The Southern American," edited by Jesse W. Jenkins in Columbus, Ga.

Across the Libel Line

Hate sheet publishers are protected by the very laws they seek to destroy. Sanctity of the mails is fundamental to a democracy and group libel is almost unheard of in the United States.

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2 FEDERAL UNITS FIGHT 'HATE MAIL'

Justice and Postal Officials Face Legal Obstacles as Attacks Are Increased

Times

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

P. 18 C
New York
N.Y.
NY Times
10-23-58

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Post Office and Justice Department officials met today to consider action against "hate mail" attacking racial and religious groups.

In a statement afterward they promised to do whatever they could. But they indicated that legal and constitutional restrictions would make any effort to halt the mailings most difficult.

The conference followed recent bombings of places of worship, notably a Jewish temple in Atlanta. Some of those charged with a part in that bombing have been described as distributors of violently anti-Jewish literature.

Herbert B. Warburton, general counsel of the Post Office Department, met with Malcolm Anderson, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's criminal division. They said their meeting was occasioned by "a substantial increase in the mailings of hate literature."

Their joint statement said the two departments would cooperate in action against "publications which violate existing law."

"The difficulty, of course," the statement went on, "is that many of these publications will not violate present laws even though they are warped and abbhorrent." The most relevant existing statute bars mailing of matter that would tend "to incite arson, murder or assassination."

Mr. Warburton and Mr. Anderson said department representatives would "study the possibility of new legislation to see if laws can be drafted to prevent these publications from being sent through the mails."

But they said, "The problem is to determine a way to accomplish this within the framework of constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech."

Vice President Nixon Praises Negro's Fight For Equality

Louisville

Defender

Paducah, Ky. — Mrs. Osceola Dawson, registrar at West Kentucky Vocational School here recently received a letter from Vice President Richard Nixon in which he praised the efforts of American Negroes to achieve full equality.

Ky

The message said:

"The quiet but determined efforts of our Negro citizens to attain full equality with all Americans is one of the brightest chapters in our nation's history. Just now, we are going through a very difficult period of resistance to the attainment of this ideal. I have no doubt but that ultimately we will see the day when all of our citizens regardless of race, creed or ancestry will enjoy full opportunity.

"To me, it morally wrong to segregate human beings on the basis of race. Praise or blame, acceptance or rejection should be personal matters based on individual achievements and not the accident of birth. I could not accept Hitler's idea of a master race; I cannot accept the false principle of an inferior race..."

Mr. Nixon's letter was in reply to one the Kentucky civil rights leader had written to him praising him for his conduct in South America and in which she pointed out that the unpleasant experience would undoubtedly enable him to better understand the plight of American Negroes.

"It was almost unthinkable that the Vice-President... should be subjected to such indignities," stated Miss Dawson. "Yet ... thinking through the matter seriously, I wonder if it were not highly necessary that it would happen. I feel that now you are in a bettter position to advocate justice for all the people in these United States, because yu know first hand what it means to be spat on, what it means to be surrounded by a mob without protection...

Underges Everyday

"But do you know, Mr. Nixon, the experiences which you had are experiences which some Negro has to undergo and continues to undergo in some way ...almost every day?"

Miss Dawson also reminded the vice-president that whereas he knew that the American people were behind him, the American Negro has no place to go and very few people behind him.

Defender

"While you were in jeopardy for a few hours, the American Negro in many respects spends his entire earthy sojourn in jeopardy," she concluded.

In revealing the contents of the letter, Miss Dawson points out "it is significant in that it shows that instead f our efforts toward first-class citizenship being viewed with disapproval, they are actually approved by our high officials..."

12-4-58

38a 1958

Seattle Attorney Attacks Desegregation Decision

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—Members of the Georgia Bar Assn. Friday morning heard a talk on segregation and the law from the viewpoint of a lawyer in the Northwest as the association opened its second day of a three-day session.

The speaker was Alfred J. Schweppe of Seattle, Wash., a lawyer, teacher and speaker who is an authority on constitutional law and states' rights.

He told the association there was "no spectacle in history comparable to that of Little Rock from September of last year to May of this year." He said federal troops "stationed in an American high school" enforced a federal court decree which "invalidated state and federal statutes a century old."

Schweppe said that although he was born and reared in Minnesota and grew up in an atmosphere "free of legal restrictions on race," he was deeply concerned over the legal processes by which desegregation had been arrived at by the Supreme Court.

He discussed in detail the legal processes, and said the constitution intended for Congress and not the Supreme Court to solve the problem "at the proper time."

He said the use of troops by the President to enforce desegregation decrees of district courts is beyond the constitutional powers of the President.

Schweppe asserted the "tempo" of integration is largely in the hands of the lower federal judiciary, "to the extent it can gain support for its findings in the appropriate circuit court."

A forum on "Spotlight on Lawyers" was held Friday morning. Speakers were Jack J. Spalding, editor of the Atlanta Journal; Morgan Thomas, clerk of the Georgia Court of Appeals; Miss Frances McDonald, Decatur, immediate past president of the Georgia Association of Women Lawyers; and Charles J. Driebe of the University of Georgia law school.

Sen. Richard B. Russell will speak Saturday. He will be introduced by Sen. Herman Talmadge.

Officers will be elected Saturday.

Julian R. Friedman of Savannah and Charles J. Driebe of Fort Gaines were announced as winners of an essay contest conducted by the Legal Aid Society on the subject, "Should the Georgia Bar Association Sponsor a Defender Program?"

Constitution
p 3
Sat
6-28-58
Atlanta
Ga

GEORGIA

Herman Talmadge: Conduct In Senate Surprising

Appeal

Was Expected To Be A Fire-Breather, But Has Been Quiet And Modest

Memphis Tenn.

By DILLON GRAHAM
Associated Press Staff

Sun. 7-6-58

WASHINGTON, July 5.—When Herman Talmadge of Georgia rode into the United States Senate two years ago, a lot of people figured he would lose little time establishing himself as a fire-breather, particularly on racial issues. P. 2

38a

Instead, the square-jawed, black-haired former Georgia governor has been quiet and modest, as befits a freshman senator. His few speeches struck observers as well thought out and moderate. They marked him as a champion of states' rights, opponent of nonmilitary foreign aid and backer of higher support prices for farm products.

Personality

And in the civil rights debate in the Senate last year, Talmadge spoke with restraint, avoiding impassioned oratory and stressing constitutional points.

"Herman Talmadge," says House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Texas), "has fooled a lot of people by turning out to be a student of government, a convincing speaker and not a hell-raiser as some of his critics had billed him."

Some political observers say Talmadge has changed since he came to the Senate. The Georgia Democrat disagrees. He's older, he says, and "I hope I've grown some," but he insists his position on major issues has remained the same.

No 'White Supremacy' Man

Foremost among these are integration and what Talmadge calls the "usurpation of power" by the Supreme Court through its segregation and other decisions.

Pending in the Senate is a bill by Representative William Jenner (R., Ind.) that would limit Supreme Court powers in several areas. Talmadge is expected to play a vocal role on the side of senators favoring restrictions for the tribunal.

Critics have often referred to Talmadge as a "white supremacy" advocate, a label he rejects.

While he's militantly pro-segregationist, the senator contends, he doesn't believe in the superiority of any race. "You'll find superior white, Negro and yellow people, depending on the character, intelligence and initiative of the individual," he says.

Talmadge was governor in 1954 when the Supreme Court ruled segregated schools unconstitutional. He likes to point out that more money was spent for new schools—most of them Negro schools—during his six years as governor than in all previous administrations combined.

In the face of the Supreme Court ruling, Talmadge considers a private school system to keep the races separated as the best answer to the South's problem.

At 44, Herman Talmadge has covered a lot of ground: governor, senator, editor, insurance company executive, farmer.

He once published a newspaper weekly, the Statesman. And he is chairman of the board of the United American Life Insurance Co. He and his wife, Betty, whom he married in 1941, operate two farms in Georgia and a ham-curing business. They have two sons, Gene, 15, and Bobby, 12.

He Is Urbane In Big City, But A Gallus-Snapper In The Backwoods

Talmadge, a Baptist, attends prayer breakfast every week with a group of senators. A man of enormous energy, decisive, and little patience for small talk and formalities, Talmadge is a polished urbane speaker before a big city audience. But he's equally at ease at a cross-roads gathering of farmers, and he can talk backwoods language on the stump.

Likes Drink Now And Then

Talmadge is a six-footer, a heavy eater whose tastes run to thick sirloin steaks and rib roasts. He likes a drink now and then, smokes long black cigars and sometimes chews tobacco.

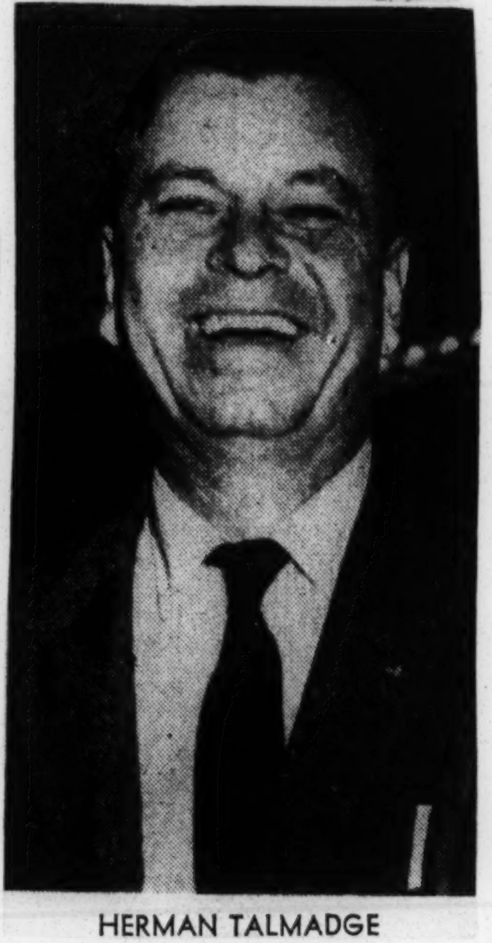
Talmadge replaced the late veteran Walter F. George in the Senate. George, approaching 80, was Foreign Relations Committee chairman. Knowing Talmadge's strength in the state, he declined to seek re-election.

George was a forceful advocate of foreign aid. Talmadge opposes it, except military assistance to a few countries on the perimeter of the Iron Curtain which are willing to fight communism.

But he calls himself "international-minded," is ready to vote money for sharing food and fiber with the needy of other lands in some instances. "You can be a good neighbor without trying to support your neighbor's family," he says.

There's a facial resemblance between fiery Gene Talmadge, who died in 1946, and Herman Talmadge and, like his father, Herman wears red galluses on the stump. But as one political acquaintance put it, "Gene would walk a mile to get into a fight and Herman would walk a mile to stay out of one."

At any rate, Talmadge's tenure in the Senate is likely to be prolonged. Said one Georgia politician, echoing the feeling of many insiders: "The man who will beat Herman is still a teenager."



HERMAN TALMADGE

Despair Drove Dawson People To Talk To "Post" Reporter

World
Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Robert E. Lee Baker, the reporter whose story of terrorism and violations of constitutional rights, has created international repercussions, said an atmosphere of despair at getting help in the south Georgia blackbelt town of Dawson, drove a few colored persons to tell their story to him.

Wed. 6-18-58

In his expose, which appeared in Sunday's Washington Post and Times Herald, Baker wrote:

"They were afraid to be caught talking to a reporter in their Dawson homes. They set up elaborate plans for meeting at night outside the city and outside Terrell County

"They talked softly, earnestly behind tightly drawn shades. They froze at outside sounds. They enacted a promise they would not be identified. They kept their number small because they feared police informers among their own race.

38a
9a
P. 7

WATCHED "CURFEW"

"They watched the clock and left the haven singly and at intervals so they wouldn't be out after an 11 p.m. 'curfew.' They traveled predetermined and separate routes to their homes."

Baker said they told stories of police brutalities and indignities and of resulting great unrest among the colored people of Dawson.

"Later, Dawson Police Chief Howard L. Lee and Terrell County Sheriff Z. T. (Zeke) Matthews conceded there is unrest" among the colored people, Baker wrote. "But beatings and the two deaths resulted from resisting arrest, they said.

"They blame the unrest on television news broadcasts originating up North with talk about integration and civil rights. And they blame it on the 'communists.'

"NOTHING LIKE FEAR . . ."

"'You know, cap,'" Baker quoted Matthews as saying, "'there's nothing like fear to keep niggers in line. I'm talking about "outlaw" niggers.'

"'And we always tell them there are four roads leading out of Dawson in all directions and they are free to go any time they don't like it here."

The first death, Baker reported, happened on Sunday, April 20. James Brazier, 31, came upon police as they were arresting his father, Odell Brazier, on a charge of drunken driving.

Baker said young Brazier asked the police to stop beating his father, according to the colored persons who told the story at a secret meeting. Chief Lee said the son tried to interfere with the arrest of the father who was resisting the officers.

James Brazier drove his father's car to their home. Police took Odell Brazier to jail.

Later police went to the Brazier home to arrest young Brazier for interfering with his father's arrest. At home were James Brazier, his wife and four children.

A colored witness gave Baker this account:

"These two policemen came up and grabbed James and dragged him toward their car and one of them held a gun on him and said: 'I ought to shoot you.'

"They kicked him twice, once in the groin, and his little 10-year old boy ran up and said, "Don't you hit my daddy like that,' and one of the officers hit the boy aside.

STRUCK ON HEAD, FACE

"James was struck on the head with a gun and slapped across the face with a gun and they shoved him into the car and slammed the door on his feet."

Chief Lee told Baker James Brazier "bucked and put up a scuffle and they had to hit him on the head with a blackjack."

James and his father spent Sunday night in jail. Chief Lee said a doctor, called to the jail to help a chronic white drunk, also examined James.

World

"The doctor said to put him by himself and wake him up every two hours because he had a little blood in his ear," Chief Lee said.

Next morning the father was led before Mayor V. L. Singletary presiding over the weekly Mayor's court. James had to be carried there.

The father was fined $115 but his son was senseless, unable to speak or support himself. Mayor Singletary postponed James Brazier's case and told his family to bring him back for trial on the next Monday.

38a
9a
P. 5

RUSHED TO COLUMBUS

Instead the family took him to Terrell County Hospital where a doctor urged them to rush him to Columbus, Ga., Medical Center for immediate brain surgery.

They did. James was operated upon immediately. He never regained consciousness and died Friday, April 25. The death certificate stated that James Brazier died from a skull fracture caused by being struck with a blunt instrument.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, April 30, at the I Hope Street Church in Dawson. On the same day, Odell Brazier was arrested again, this time for running a stop sign. He forfeited $25 collateral.

The story of James Brazier's death sifted to some of Dawson's white people, Baker reported. They complained to Chief Lee about the beating.

Chief Lee produced the dead man's police record. It dated back to March, 1954, and showed he had been arrested seven times and fined a total of $243 for speeding and drunkenness.

"It sure aggravated me when those white people came to me complaining like that," Baker quoted Lee as saying. "I got [illegible]."

The FBI launched its first investigation.

Albert Riley

Incidents in South Hurt Segregation

WASHINGTON—Folks back home in Georgia who don't want to see any more civil rights legislation enacted by Congress would do well to guard against any actions that might be seized upon and exploited by the pro-integrationist Northern press. Two recent stories out of Dawson, Ga., are a case in point.

Whether a recent "expose" by the Washington Post and Times-Herald of alleged brutality to Negroes in Dawson was true, false or exaggerated, the NAACP forces promptly used it as a propaganda weapon for stronger federal action in the civil rights field. They even asked President Eisenhower to order a Justice Department investigation of the Dawson situation.

Constitution
38a
Sat. 6-28-58

Then along comes another story out of Georgia about Terrell County school authorities stripping furnishings from a Negro school. It was just that much more ammunition for the Post and Times-Herald, which plays down racial incidents in the North but spreads them all over the front page when they happen in the South.

Atlanta
Ga.
P. 4

This second Dawson story rated a two-column headline and nearly a full column of type on page one of the Post and Times-Herald.

Southerners need not expect a fair break from this type of journalism that regards racial friction of little or no importance if it happens in the North but of page one news value if it occurs in Dixie.

But at least Southerners should realize that anything they do to give ammunition to the civil rights forces will be exploited immediately and often effectively in Congress.

* * *

As Southern senators battled against overwhelming odds this week in an effort to keep Alaska from being admitted to the Union, Sen. Talmadge made the longest speech of his Senate career to date. His prepared text ran 16 pages, legal-sized and single-spaced . . .

38a 1958

GEORGIA

Power Of Southern Senators As A Bloc Now Is Fading

Birmingham Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

38a

PoH. 8-27-58

BY MARSHALL McNEIL
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—In the 85th Congress, just ended, the Southern bloc in the Senate lost much of its power as a cohesive group.

This resulted in enactment over the past two years of legislation that never had a chance before.

It may have added to government spending.

It portends further legislation opposed traditionally by conservative Southern senators. It might even point toward a curb of the filibuster.

This loss of power-as-a-unit is not unrelated to the capitol rumor that says Sen. Richard Russell (D., Ga.) will quit as head of the Southern bloc.

Southern senators often meet as a group, informally, to plan strategy when big issues affecting them are under debate. Russell has acted as their chairman.

He says he has not resigned. But it seems obvious he is considering it.

Southerners still, on occasion, are able to have their own way in a coalition with conservative Republicans. But even this strength is dwindling as more "liberals" come to the Senate from all sections.

The Southerners still have the chairmanships of Senate committees. Indeed, their ratio of committee chairmenships was greater in the 85th than in the 75th Congress 20 years ago. In 1938 there were 33 Senate committees; Southerners headed 12. Now there are only 15 standing committees, with eight headed by southerners.

They still are influential. But the failure of Southerners to stop civil rights legislation last Summer, to beat Alaskan statehood this year, and to save bills intended to curb the U. S. Supreme Court shows the bloc's inability to operate as a unit.

The 11 Southern states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia — have 22 senators.

There was a time when these 22 votes, aided in many instances by the six senators from Kentucky, Maryland and Oklahoma, were sure-fire to dominate the Senate.

But only rarely now do these 22 vote as one. There are mavericks among them who often find themselves more comfortable politically with Democrats from the East and West, or with liberal Republicans.

In this Congress, Senators Gore and Kefauver (Tenn.) and Johnson and Yarborough (Tex.) voted to take up the civil rights bill without committee action. In all the civil rights debates of last Summer there was no real filibuster, because Southerns knew they didn't have the unity or the strength to mount an effective talkathon.

On passage of the watered-down civil rights measure—the South showed its greatest strength in accomplishing this watering-down process—Senator Smathers (Fla.) joined the four named above in voting for it.

On the amendment this year to spend federal funds for school buildings, Senators Fulbright (Ark.), Gore and Kefauver, Smathers and Yarborough voted "yes."

Four Southerners voted in favor of Alaskan statehood in June—Senators Hill and Sparkman (Ala.), Kefauver and Long (La.).

On the motion last week to recommit the bill intended to curb the Supreme Court, a state's rights bill, Johnson, Kefauver and Yarborough voted "yes." So did both Republican Senators from Kentucky, one Republican senator from Maryland and one Democrat from Oklahoma.

The shift away from Southern bloc-power in the Senate stems in part from economic changes that have come over the region, especially since World War II. It no longer essentially is an agricultural economy. The South is diversified now, industrialized. This has affected Southern politics.

Old-time Southern senators were certain to be State's Rights Democrats, conservative and independent. Farming was their biggest industry. Annually they managed to do "something for cotton." Historically, they opposed "Wall Street" and "big money."

New-style Southern senators represent many industrial workers whose unions are gathering strength. This raises problems of labor and housing legislation, world trade, welfare and education.

In a little-noted speech last June 30, Senator Russell spoke about the power of his region in the Senate.

"Senators from . . . Southern states," he said, "are seldom unanimous on any issue. There was a time when we were unanimously opposed to so-called civil rights legislation, but that condition does not obtain today.

". . . A slightly higher percentage of (Southern) senators are traditional in their political outlook . . . as a general rule a majority of us do not favor change merely for the sake of change. We are generally opposed to the excessive spending of public funds."

MAY YIELD LEADERSHIP—Sen. Russell.

American Legion Bans Negro Beauty Entrants

Courier
9-6
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sept 9-6-58

ATLANTA (ANP) — American officials disclosed last week that Negroes will not be allowed to participate in a Legion-sponsored contest.

The Fifth District of the American Legion, sponsors of a "Miss Teen-Age American" beauty contest, said the contest "will be operated under the laws of the state of Georgia" and "there will be no Negroes entered in the contest."

The controversy came to light when a white beauty queen, Sarah Gordon of Troy, N. Y., chosen as "Miss York Teen-Age" and her sponsor, Sam Nielsen, sent a telegram of withdrawal from the contest. They protested against racial segregation. Nielsen is general manager of a New York radio station.

However, Walter D. Gwin, contest secretary, said that if any state wished to submit a Negro entrant, she would be accepted. Gwin and other officials of the organization had no comment on the Legion's statement.

Judge Blasts Negro Leader

9-9-58

COLQUITT, Ga., Sept. 9 (AP).—A South Georgia judge, who threatened FBI agents with jail if they investigate his court in a "high-handed, menacing manner," yesterday offered the same treatment to leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Judge Walter I. Geer made the threat against FBI agents last week after Federal officials filed a civil rights suit against Terrell County voter registrars whom Judge Geer appointed. The suit charged discrimination against Negroes seeking to register as voters in Terrell County.

The Superior Court judge accused Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, of a "craven and boastful attack" on his court and Terrell County residents in a network telecast Sunday.

Warning Issued

Judge Geer said the attack came when Mr. Wilkins was asked about the suit filed against the Terrell County registrars.

Judge Geer said neither Mr Wilkins nor any other NAACP representative has "the temerity to come within my jurisdiction and issue insolent attacks against my court and the court's affairs."

"Should they do so I will promptly cast them into the common jail of the county," the judge said in a statement issued at his home here.

Judge Geer issued an order last week closing voter registration records against what he called a fishing expedition by Federal agents. He said the registrars helped the agents with their investigation as long as they could but had to get the voting list ready for the State Democratic primary tomorrow. He said the FBI wanted to go back five or six years in its inquiry.

First Test of Law

The suit involving Terrell County registration is the first test of the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Judge Geer says he does not think State help is needed at this time in the civil rights suit over voter registration.

Judge Geer, who appointed the registrars, said that if they "decide they need counsel, they can ask for help from the State legal department."

Georgia Minister Blasts Segregationists In The South

38a
Defender
P. 3
Louisville, Ky.
Aug 8-28-58

COLUMBUS, Ohio (ANP) — A white minister who was born in Georgia told a religious convention here recently that a Jim-Crow church was an abomination before God. He was the Rev. C. L. Jordan of Keinenia Farm, Americus, Ga.

Speaking at the General Christian Education Convention and National Youth Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Rev. Mr. Jodran said that silent good people are among the most vicious enemies of freedom. He added:

"Selfish aims and personal welfare, when put above the common good, can wreck any man's life and cause him to lose his soul."

The minister who has been the target of the Ku Klux Klan and other hate groups because

The speaker related how he got the idea of operating for all people of his state so that they could enjoy a higher standard of living. He told how the white officials of Georgia and others put the economic squeeze on his movement. He said his credit was cut off, his buildings burned, his notes called and his insurance cancelled, but none of these moves daunted his hope.

The minister called upon the conference to be free in the Lord Jesus Christ. "Too many people follow Jesus to the Cross, but not on it", he said. His closing appeal was: "I say to you, follow Him through the cross and on to the resurrection."

of his interracial farm project, said at the outset that Christ and culture had always been in conflict and that Christ is the symbol of conflict.

Race Bias Protested By Students

Post-Times
38a
Washington D.C.
Star
11-27-58
P. B4

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26 The Temple University Intrafraternity Council said today it would not send delegates to the national conference in Atlanta because Negro delegates would be denied the use of hotel facilities.

Edward Eichmann, assistant Dean of men and fraternity adviser at the University, emphasized that the decision was made entirely by the 12 social fraternities on the campus and the University had no official part in it.

The Council had named its president and vice president, neither of them Negroes, as delegates to the conference before receivng a letter stating that Negro delegates could attend the meetings in Atlanta but would not be permitted to attend the banquet or luncheon meetings or use hotel washrooms or the lobby.

Rescued miner gets first segregation taste; it's bitter

Afro-American
P. 1
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 11-29-58

BRUNSWICK, Ga. —"Nobody minds the segregation. We know it's the law," said Bowman Madison, one of the 12 rescued Nova Scotia miners, here as guests of Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin. But he wasn't speaking for the lone colored member of their party.

Maurice Ruddick, though provided with a special luxury trailer, a cook, maid and President W. K. Payne of Savannah State College as escort was undergoing a new experience. All his life he had gone to school, worked and lived without the stigma of segregation and he neither understood it or liked it, he told newsmen.

Bare National Fight On Jews

Chicago Ill.
Chicago Defender
Sat 12-13-58
P. 1

ATLANTA — A witness testified last week that at least three of the five men indicted for bombing Atlanta's Jewish temple were members of a national conspiracy whose aim was extermination of Jews.

The testimony was part of the state's charge that George Allen Bright, first of the men to stand trial, was a fanatic anti-semite whose strong racial feelings led to the Oct. 12 dynamiting.

Conviction carries a possible death sentence.

Leslie E. Rogers, an Atlanta janitorial services contractor, said he attended meetings of the racist group earlier this year while acting as undercover agent for the FBI.

He said he also went to the national convention of the group, which called itself the National States Rights party.

"The avowed purpose of the party," Rogers said, "was extermination of Jews and expulsion of Jews from responsible positions in the U. S. government, as I understand it."

Defender
Sat 12-13-58

Rogers' testimony consumed most of the trial's fourth day. It dealt at length with drawing a parallel between the party and similar anti-semitic movements in pre-war Germany and Russia.

Rogers said the national convention was held in late August and early September in Louisville Ky. He said he was told the party had active groups in 26 states, and that delegates at the convention represented Sens. Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.), John Stennis (D-Miss.), Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) and William Jenner (R-Ind.)

Rogers emphasized he never could confirm that membership or the representation.

Talmadge Says GOP Bows To NAACP

Advertiser
Montgomery
Thurs. [illegible]-58
7-7A

FORT PAYNE, Ala. (I) — Sen. arman E. Talmadge (D-Ga) Vednesday night accused the Reublican administration of surendering its dignity to the AACP and of repeatedly failing e nation.

Referring to Supreme Court ulings against racial segregation nd administration measures to nforce the decrees he declared:

"This administration has delivered the worst blow to constitutional government in the entire 182-year history of our republic."

The Georgian was a speaker for a big Democratic rally at this North Alabama town of 9,000 in he famed Sand Mountain farming area.

Touching further on the flaming racial issue, he said in his prepared address:

"Only recently, we have seen the Republican chief justice and members of the Supreme Court fly back from their vacations merely to satisfy the demands of NAACP lawyers. We have seen the attorney general of the United States, the solicitor general—and even the President—surrender their dignity, their logic and their reasoning powers upon the prodding of these NAACP lawyers."

In a general denunciation of the Republican leadership, he said:

"This administration has been one of waste, extravagance, special privilege, high interest rates, high taxes, runaway inflation, tight money and ever-mounting debt."

It has failed the nation, he asserted, in national defense, on the economic front, in aid to farmers and in other vital respects.

Talmadge also took a verbal shot at the national leadership of his own Democratic party. He declared that neither it nor the GOP has demonstrated "that brand of two-fisted, hard-hitting, honest leadership we must have to save our country."

Invited to the party rally were such top-flight Alabama leaders as Sen. John J. Sparkman, Gov. James Folsom and Rep. Albert Raines.

Harris Branded Baiter by Pastor

38a 9a

Atlanta Constitution

By KAY McLEOD

Dr. Roy O. McClain Sunday branded Roy Harris a "race-baiting white smart aleck" and the Augusta Courier as "the vilest propaganda."

Although he did not mention by name Harris or the Courier; Harris' tabloid weekly newspaper, Dr. McClain referred to "that filth that comes out of Augusta each week with its red headlines."

Atlanta Ga.

He said the writings are "as low as Mein Kampf."

Dr. McClain's reference to Harris were made during his Sunday morning sermon at First Baptist Church.

PARAPHRASES "RULE"

Mon. 12-15-58

His sermon was based on a paraphrasing of the Golden Rule "Do unto others as though you were the others."

"The profile of this world is ugly—ugly with its inequities and its injustices, ugly in that we spend fortunes to store surplus food when 60 per cent of the world goes hungry," he said.

After looking into the other man's world, do something to change it, said Dr. McClain.

P. 1

"Some people say, 'I like a group of individuals as long as they stay in their places,'" said Dr. McClain.

"MIXED IN HELL"

"'Now you're trying to mix us,' I can hear some of you saying. Let me tell you, hell won't have any segregation. We'll all be mixed in hell if we are not mixed in the love of God."

Another minister, Dr. Edward A. Cahill Sunday warned that survival of democracy is at stake in the current public school crisis.

The pastor of United Liberal Church said in a sermon: "It is becoming increasingly clear that if we want public schools, we can have them in terms of paying the price of compliance with the Supreme Court. The sooner we recognize this, the sooner we shall pass the crisis point and be able to get about the business of democratic education.

Constitution

"MORE AT STAKE"

"More is at stake here than just the public schools. . . . Our democratic way of life is on trial. In a democracy, there are no superior reces; the principles of equality are basic and apply to all people.

Mon. 12-15-58

"Democracy is more than just majority rule for our constitution with its amendments carefully defines the rights of minorities. Segregation is discrimination . . . and has no place in a society which calls itself democratic," he said.

Dr. Cahill said, "No individual or state can be permitted to select only those laws which it likes. The road of 'preferential selection' in laws leads directly to anarchy.

"RELIGIOUS" VIEWS

"From a religious point of view the situation is even more clear and definite. Every major religious denomination in the South has spoken clearly . . . segregation is discrimination and discrimination against a fellow human being has no place in religion."

The Rev. James L. Adkins said in a sermon Sunday night, "Control of public education should rest with the local community and must be free of sectarian strife."

Pastor of the North Atlanta Baptist Church, he said, "The American public school is the most hated institution in the world, especially to every political or religious force which advocates thought control.

SCHOOL FIGHT CRUCIAL

"The battle for the public schools of America and the South is hot because who wins it wins the minds of the coming generations."

The principles of Christianity and of America's forefathers recognize the importance of public education, said the minister.

"The Great Teacher recognized the necessity of education. Education based upon the teachings of Jesus must of necessity be democratic."

"Teaching that mankind is a neighborhood and that God is the creator of all men, Christ swept education from the narrow limits of national and group prejudices. He removed at once the distinctions of class and caste. He abolished every form of slavery and gave due importance to each person."

The Rev. Mr. Adkins said, "The most important decision for America's culture was made by our forefathers in three ways: (1) Having a school system representing all the people; (2) paid for by all the people, and (3) open to the children of all the people without discrimination."

Discussing the possibility of the discovery of human, or rational, life on another planet, Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick asked, "What color is he? Green, purple? Will we find that the purple men are superior to the green men? What will they think of us—white men?"

If there is life on another planet, said Dr. Kirkpatrick, pastor of St. Mark Methodist Church, "What if the whole of outer space experimentation turns out to be missionary rather than military as we try now to make it!

"We do little or nothing about being missionary right here on earth. In a hundred different ways we reveal that the God we admit into our lives has been shrunk to fit—He's got to be the same color, speak the same language, be born in the same part of the country, graduated from the same schools, member of the same clubs, and mouth the same compromising principles with regard to morals or he can't get into our little private world.

"We must forsake our little god, for one adequate even in the face of space men."

"RESPECT ALL"

Dr. James P. Wesberry, pastor of Morningside Baptist Church, said Sunday in a sermon, "I am glad Christmas comes at this very time to bring us good will in the midst of friction, bickering, bitterness and hate. In these days of unusual tension concerning some of the institutions dear to our hearts, it is my humble prayer that whatever the opinions of people are, they might be expressed in the midst of good will."

Dr. Wesberry spoke on the "First Christmas Carol," using as text Luke 2:14: "Glory to God in the highest and on earth, peace, good will to men."

"I am resolved to respect all men and women, no matter who they are—regardless of race or religion," Dr. Wesberry said.

Suit Attacking Segregation At Airport Restaurant Filed Here

An Alabama Negro businessman filed suit in federal trict court Tuesday seeking an injunction against tion of the only restaurant at Atlanta's municipal airport on segregated basis.

Atlanta Ga.

H. D. Coke, a Birmingham insurance executive who says he flies often to Atlanta on business filed the suit, the fourth filed here attacking city, county and state segregation practices.

Wed. 12-24-58

Coke was delayed in filing the suit because he lacked the correct number of copies.

P. 1

The suit specifically alleges Coke and "members of his party" were discriminated against last August 4 in the Dobbs House Restaurant at the Atlanta air terminal when they requested service.

The suit alleges Coke was refused service "at the table of his choice" by the restaurant hostess. The suit contended the hostess "attempted to direct him to a single corner table segregated behind a screen for the purpose

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So the Rev. Warren threw in a fin.

He found out later that Woods was raised here by an aunt, and that Woods' father had once served as a sexton in his church.

World

Woods poses as a prince of the Ubangi-shari, a tribe of French Equatorial Africa. After spending the night in a Waycross hospital for "pains in his feet," he approached the Rev. Warren.

Wed. 12-24-58

The minister said Woods claimed his baggage had been misdirected, leaving him without "government script," i.e., cash. So the Rev. Warren came through with the ticket and some "government script" of his own.

✓

ls Talmadge ashamed to air ills of Georgia?

p. 9

Afro-American

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) Sen. Herman Talmadge, (Dem., Ga.) would have the State Department impose censorship over exhibits of private industry at international fairs to keep the world from getting a true picture of race relations in the Deep South.

Baltimore

The ire of the Georgian was raised by a report on racial segregation which is to be housed in three architecturally symbolic buildings at the Brussels world's fair.

The display, giving the answer to questions concerning racial segregation and discrimination in the United States, was organized by Fortune magazine.

Sat. 4-5-58

THREE PAVILIONS, raised on stilts and separate from the main United States pavilion, will house the exhibit. Each of these pavilions is 20 feet long, 12 feet high and 12 feet wide.

In one of these pavilions visitors will see a mass of enlarged newspaper clippings about school desegregation in southern states, bus boycotts, and discrimination in housing, and about slums.

Walls in the second section will display photographs and toward the improvement of the status of colored Americans. Captions in English, French and Flemish will accompany this progress report.

* * *

IN THE THIRD pavilion three large photographs will show the ideals toward which democracy works.

In one enlargement, white, colored American and Oriental children are playing together. A beautiful balconied apartment building is shown in another.

Lanier Post Given Back To Teacher

38a Ga

LAKELAND (AP) — Gray-haired Mrs. A. B. Baskin has won reinstatement to the Lanier County teacher job which she gave up—under pressure, she said—after permitting a white boy to ride on a Negro school bus.

She was restored for the rest of the school term, during which she will become eligible to retire at 65 with pension benefits. All pay lost since she quit Feb. 1 will be made good.

Chairman Wallace Thigpen said the county board reversed an earlier decision and reinstated her upon recommendation of state school officials. Attending the meeting were a member of the state school board, Lonnie Sweatt of nearby Blackshear, and an area representative of the Department of Education, John Morrison of Waycross.

Constitution

Thigpen said discussion was brief. The state officials expressing a wish that the issue be disposed of locally. The county board action canceled a state board hearing set for April 24 on an appeal from the county board's earlier action.

P. 1

Mrs. Baskin, who was present with her lawyer, expressed relief that the question finally had been settled. She said the experience had been trying for her.

Mar. 4 '58

A flareup attending her resignation, which the county board members claimed was voluntary, stirred keen interest inside and outside the South Georgia country. Some looked upon the controversy as a test of just how far Georgia's ironclad racial segregation could be carried.

Atlanta, Ga

Mrs. Baskin, a teacher for 18 years, emphasized that she believes in segregation. She explained that she allowed the boy, Pat Taylor, one of her fourth graders, to ride the Negro bus only as a final alternative.

The white buses had all left, she said, and she planned to take him and others home in her car but found she had a flat tire.

Negro Doctor Sentenced To 8-Months For Bad Talk In Presence Of White Woman

Permitted To Leave Town To Void Sentence

38a

Fort Valley, Ga., Mar. 31.—(Special)—A Negro physician has been granted permisison to leave this area in preference to serving an eight-month sentence for using obscene language in the presence of a white woman.

[illegible]

Leonard Wilson, clerk of Peach Superior Court, said the case had grown out of a telephone call made to Atlanta last June by Dr. Otis Wesley Smith, 33 years old. Dr. Smith's line became crossed with another. In an argument over the phone the doctor is accused of using offensive language in speaking to the white woman.

38a

Mr. Wilson said Dr. Smith had pleaded guilty to the charge. While in jail here awaiting transportation to the prison camp he wrote Judge Oscar Long saying he believed it would be better for the community if he moved from the county and asked that he be permitted to do so.

Ga

Peach County has a population of 12,000, 60 per cent of whom are Negroes.

Rights Council Defends Vandiver on 'Weakness'

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

DALTON (AP)—Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver was defended Friday against charges that he has been weak on the question of segregation.

R. Carter Pittman, publicity chairman for the States' Rights Council of Georgia, made public an exchange of letters between Vandiver and his opponent

Sat. 7-12-58

for the governorship, William T. Bodenhamer.

Bodenhamer formerly served as director of the council.

P. 3

Pittman said Bodenhamer made public an excerpt from a letter from Vandiver while Pittman was president of the council with sole authority to make public information from council files.

38a

The Dalton attorney said members of the council asked him, in the interest of fair play, to make public the text of the letter Vandiver sent Bodenhamer in 1955. The Vandiver letter to Bodenhamer advised that the lieutenant governor would not be able to register with the speakers bureau of the council as a regular speaker for presenting the group's views, because of the rying."

Ga

"full schedule I am already car-

Vandiver's letter added: "But please be assured I am in full sympathy with the views of the council and mention them as frequently as possible."

A reply four days later from Bodenhamer stated he understood the many demands made on Vandiver's time and appreciated "your sympathy with the States' Rights Council. Whenever you have the opportunity to say a good word for the council, I know you will do so."

Pittman said Vandiver made himself available for speaking engagement when his work slackened after adjournment of the Legislature. He added:

"Vandiver paid his own expenses as all others have done except the executive director who received thousands of dollars in salary and expenses from the council."

Student Foe of Integration Here Is Arrested In Atlanta

38a

Billy Ray Branham, 19, who opposed racial integration in the public schools here in 1956-57, was arrested Sunday in Atlanta and charged with "suspicion of inciting a riot."

Courier Journal

Branham, who was graduated from Louisville Male High School in 1957, was one of five persons arrested while carrying anti-Jewish placards in Atlanta.

P. 10

Two women were arrested here Sunday in a similar demonstration. In Police Court yesterday their cases were continued to August 12. They are Mrs. Edna Cowan, 36, New Albany, and Miss Bessie Thomas Morris, 47, of 3433 Powell.

June 30 58

They were charged with violating City ordinances by passing out handbills on the street without a permit.

Mrs. Cowan said she and Miss Morris and three teen-agers who carried placards represented the National Committee to Free America from Jewish Domination.

Louisville, Ky

Placards carried by the Atlanta demonstrators bore the name of the same committee.

Branham left Louisville at the time of his graduation.

Columbus House Is Dynamited

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 2-3-58

COLUMBUS, Ga.— The home of a Negro soldier, who lives on the fringe of a white residential neighborhood was blasted early Wednesday but none of the five occupants were injured.

P. 1

The explosive, probably dynamite was thrown against the house at approximately 12:30 a.m. and caused a great amount of damage. Every single window in the house was shattered by the heavy blast. Numerous widows in nearby dwllings were also shattered, it was reported

38c

The house was occupied by Mrs. Essie Mae Ellison, an army sergeant, his wife and children.

Detective Captain C. R. Adair said the bed in which Mrs. Ellison was sleeping was littered with broken glass and other wreckage He quoted Mrs. Ellison as saying she purchased the house in April from a White owner and moved in about a month ago. There had not been any previous trouble, she said.

On Tuesday an anonymous telephone caller had profanely told newsmen of plans to bomb the Masonic Temple where the Rev. M L King later addressed a Masonic fellowship rally. There was no disturbance at the temple.

The bombing of the Ellison home was the second of the year in Columbus.

In January a blast shattered glass in windows and doors of four Negro homes not far from the Ellison house.

Sen. Herman Talmadge Surprising Some Critics

By DILLON GRAHAM

Advertiser

P 8F

Montgomery Ala

Sun. 7-6-58

WASHINGTON (AP) — When Herman Talmadge of Georgia rode into the U. S. Senate two years ago, a lot of people figured he would lose little time establishing himself as a fire-breather, particularly on racial issues.

Instead, the square-jawed, black haired former Georgia governor has been quiet and modest, as befits a freshman senator. His few speeches struck observers as well thought out and moderate. They marked him as a champion of state's rights, opponent of nonmilitary foreign aid and backer of higher support prices for farm products.

And in the civil rights debate in the Senate last year, Talmadge spoke with restraint, avoiding impassioned oratory and stressing constitutional points.

"Herman Talmadge," says House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex), "has fooled a lot of people by turning out to be a student of government, a convincing speaker and not a hell-raiser as some of his critics had billed him."

Some political observers say Talmadge has changed since he came to the Senate. The Georgia Democrat disagrees. He's older, he says, and "I hope I've grown some," but he insists his position on major issues has remained the same.

Foremost among these are integration and what Talmadge calls the "usurpation of power" by the Supreme Court through its segregation and other decisions.

Pending in the Senate is a bill by Rep. Jenner (R-Ind) that would limit Supreme Court powers in several areas. Talmadge is expected to play a vocal role on the side of senators favoring restrictions for the tribunal.

Critics have often referred to Talmadge as a "white supremacy" advocate, a label he rejects.

While he's militantly prosegregationist, the senator contends, he doesn't believe in the superiority of any race. "You'll find superior white, Negro and yellow people, depending on the character, intelligence and initiative of the individual," he says.

Talmadge was governor in 1954 when the Supreme Court ruled segregated schools unconstitutional. He likes to point out that more money was spent for new schools—most of them Negro schools—during his six years as governor than in all previous administrations combined.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

In the face of the Supreme Court ruling, Talmadge considers a private school system to keep the races separated as the best answer to the South's problem.

Politically, Talmadge says speculation about a possible Southern third-party movement in 1960 is premature.

"We're going to stay in the house of our fathers as long as we can," he declared. "But if the candidate and the issues become intolerable, we'll take the best means of protecting the integrity of our people and our states."

The Georgia Senator's career has covered a lot of ground: governor, senator editor, insurance company executive, farmer.

He once published a newspaper weekly, The Statesman. And he is chairman of the board of the United American Life Insurance Co. He and his wife Betty, whom he married in 1941, operate two farms in Georgia and a ham-curing business. They have two sons, Gene, 15, and Bobby, 12.

Talmadge, a Baptist, attends prayer breakfast every week with a group of senators. A man of enormous energy, decisive, with little patience for small talk and formalities, Talmadge is a polished, urbane speaker before a big city audience. But he's equally at ease at a crossroads gathering of farmers, and he can talk backwoods language on the stump.

Talmadge is a six-footer, a heavy eater whose tastes run to thick sirloin steaks and rib roasts. He likes a drink now and then, smokes long black cigars and sometimes chews tobacco.

Vienna News

Are Georgians at Last Coming to Their Senses?

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Fri 12-5-58

P. 4

Several hopeful signs that reason and moral ethics may be on the ascendancy in Georgia in regard to many vital issues have appeared during recent weeks. Most hopeful sign that better government may be in store for Georgia came with the outspoken statement by Gov.-elect Ernest Vandiver concerning illegalities in operations of many state department heads. He minced no words, saying:

"All Georgians have been sickened in recent months by arrogant statements and declarations on the part of public officials who have collected money on the side in connection with their official duties that there is nothing illegal about it and that they have done nothing wrong.

"Seemingly, they have been saying to the people that the laws of the state and the accepted standards of morality and conduct in public office do not apply to them.

"Such arrogance is unthinkable and how these officials can be continued in office is beyond the comprehension of every citizen of this state."

That is a far cry from the present governor's excusing such conduct on the basis that it has always been done and dismissing it on the "everybody does it and that makes it all right" theory. Such attitudes on the part of high officials do irreparable damage.

* * *

In another vital issue facing need for some immediate solution if public education is to be preserved in Georgia, the people themselves are now becoming vocal. Much is being said on the subject of local option in the segregation issue and it is now coming from others than the politicians and organized pressure groups. This is a particularly healthy sign that our people will not be swept into anarchy.

Perhaps the bland statement of Sen. Herman Talmadge has awakened the people at last to what they can expect from such politicians. In Washington, Talmadge suavely washed his hands of the matter and left on a junket trip to Paris and the Mediterranean.

Talmadge was asked whether Georgia needs to "rethink" its position and see whether new laws and new ideas should be formulated. He replied that he is no longer governor of Georgia and if any rethinking needs to be done, the incoming governor and Legislature are competent to do it.

It was during Talmadge's administration as governor that he led the legislators and the electorate into passing the laws he now admits are inadequate, except for closing school doors in Georgia. Though still holding a high office in the state, he disclaims any further responsibility.

It is a rude awakening for many who have followed him blindly as some sort of savior, but it may bring on some thinking and rethinking by the masses, and that is most urgently needed now.

38a 1958 GEORGIA

Ten Negro Teachers Fired; FBI Probe Continues

Race Tension Boils in Dawson

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

Courier
38a

DAWSON, Ga.—Tensons have eased somewhat here in Dawson, but the little town is still a potentially explosive sleeping volcano, following nationwide disclosures of alleged police brutality against Negroes and other abuses.

There have been several new developments since the recent disclosure of the removal of new equipment from Negro schools, the equipment being put into white schools.

Section 2

AMONG THESE developments have been the following;

1. **Ten Negro teachers, including one principal, were fired from their jobs shortly after a Negro citizens' committee sent letters to the local school board asking the return of the removed equipment to the Negro schools.**

Pittsburgh

2. **An outstanding Negro pastor, the Rev. Hollis H. Hooks, of [illegible]oc AME Church, pulled up stakes and moved to Washington, D. C. Rumor has it that he was "asked" to leave.**

3. **Mrs. Hattie Belle Brazier, widow of James Brazier, 36, beaten to death by police, has moved away to Macon, Ga., and is reportedly preparing to sue local officials for $50,000 for the wrongful death of her late husband.**

4. **A grand jury in Macon, probing the case, absolved Officer Cherry, the white cop who was charged with killing two Negroes. The grand jury said the officer acted in line of duty.**

5. **FBI agents continue to probe here, despite the finding of the grand jury, and were seen here last week-end.**

6. **Local police have drastically curtailed their once-free-handed invasions of "Booger Bottom," a block-long Negro area in the uptown section.**

■

NEGROES HERE are still scared to talk, and not one would permit the use of his name in connection with any statement about conditions in this town, the county seat of Terrell County which has a population of 20,000 —65 per cent of them Negroes.

It is this overwhelming majority of Negro population that seems to be behind the fear of whites that if Negroes are allowed to register they will wrest control of things from them, the whites.

Principal businesses here are the manufacture of peanut products, cotton ginning and production of cottonseed oil. Negroes are employed heavily in all these industries.

The Courier learned that contracts for 10 Negro teachers were not renewed this year, and they were notified around July 4 which was shortly after the citizens committee asked for return of the removed school equipment ao the Negro schools.

No reasons were given for the dismissal of the 10 teachers, but it is believed that they were suspected of connections with the NAACP. There is no NAACP branch in Terrell County. All but one own property and have 10 or more years' service.

■

THE REMOVAL of the school furnishings came after the killings of two Negroes by local police. James Brazier, 36, was beaten to death in May. Later in the month another Negro, Willie Countryman, was shot to death.

This reporter heard the "scuttlebut" which seems to be in general circulation among Negroes: that Countryman's death came after a Negro woman—who allegedly consorts with white men—had told him she was going to have him killed.

One Negro told me: "In small towns like this, that sort of thing is bad." He was referring to white men going with colored women, a Southern pattern found in many small towns in Georgia and Alabama. The report could not be verified, however. As one citizen told me: "Such things, if they go on, usually are kept pretty quiet." Officer Cherry, it is said, was removed from police jobs in Albany and Ameracus because of brutality to Negroes.

This reporter did learn from an authoritative source that Countryman was dead when funeral home aides put him on the cot to load him into the ambulance after he was shot. His wound was in the lower abdomen. It was said he had argued with the woman mentioned, before police were called.

■

THE REPORTS of the woman angle in Countryman's death disputes a charge made by local police that Countryman had threatened to "get" Officer Cherry for the killing of Mr. Brazier. Brazier and Countryman were not related, although the police chief said they were. They lived on opposite sides of town.

Brazier was beaten in his own front yard after he had asked officers to stop beating his father whom they were seeking to arrest for being drunk. The officers came back later for the younger Brazier and reportedly beat him in his yard and took him to jail. Then, according to reports, he was beaten again. Taken to a Columbus hospital, he died a few days later. Police charged him with resisting arrest. Later came the Countryman incident.

Courier
Pitt
9-6-58

Following these killings feelings reached high peaks, and one Negro told me: "It seems that a streak of hatred developed." Within days came the removal of the school furnishings from the Negro schools and still more heightening of tensions.

■

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE letter had about 15 signatures on it, and copies were sent to Atlanta to the State Department of Education. State School Building Authority officials checked and found the furnishings moved to white schools. Then another furore developed.

There are four Negro schools —all new ones—in Terrell County. They are Carver High School and Lillie Cooper Elementary School, both here; Helen Curr Elementary at Parrott; Martin Elementary at Bronwood, and Dunbar Elementary at Sasser. All had new equipment.

Head of the citizens' committee meeting was the Rev. Samuel Masses, also Worshipful Master of the Prince Hall Masonic Lodge in Dawson. He was out of town and unavailable for questioning by this reporter.

This reporter was told that no other Negro reporter has been here. He was also told that a white Washington reporter did not talk with any local Negroes. Negroes here are scared to talk, because they feel things can flare up again most any minute. Two leading professional Negroes refused to make any comment. "I've got to live here," one said.

■

IRE AGAINST the Rev. Mr. Hooks developed, it is believed, because it was he who went to Washington and gave information on the Dawson situation to Congressman Charles Diggs (D., Mich.), who asked the Justice Department to look into it. The Rev. Mr. Hooks is a former U. S. Army chaplain.

"Booger Bottom," the Negro "strip," abuts the main street of the town on Highway 82, leading to Albany, 82 miles away. On opposite corners of the street intersection are two white liquor stores.

Negroes told how local police from their jail, "spitting distance" away, would watch Negroes buy bottles and the instant one would open his bottle and take a "nip," the cops would pounce on him and arrest him for being under the influence. The same was true with regard to a Negro beer garden in the Bottom. "They'd just want to smell alcohol on your breath," one Negro said.

Before the recent publicity and FBI probe here there would be 20 to 25 Negroes brought into court on Monday morning on such charges, Negroes told me. Now there are seldom more than two, if that many. No longer do the cops swing through the Bottom making wholesale arrests, they say.

■

"IT COULD have been like this all the time," one Negro told me soberly.

Things are still tense, and a wrong move could trigger fireworks again in this little town.

Incidentally, there is no curfew now. There was one — with a midnight deadline — but it was removed two years ago when the present Mayor took over.

Dawson is sleeping now— with one eye open.

Negro Atty. Wins 'Insult' Case Of Jewish Woman

Atlanta Wld
38a
Atlanta Ga.

After an extended, bitter courtroom battle between attorneys for two women involved in a Sunday afternoon fight, City Court Judge Luke Arnold sentenced Mrs. Bernice Bolden to $30 fine or 30 days in jail.

A Jewish woman, Mrs. Albert Zeder, accused the Bolden woman, who is white, of an unprovoked attack in on her in their hallway of their apartment house after hurling several religious and racial insults at her husband, Albert.

11-14-58

Mrs Bolden admitted the insults and the attack on the Zeder woman. She also admitted that she was drinking as witnesses for the Zeder family had testified previously.

7/1

One unusual aspect of the trial was the presence of a Negro attorney, W. M. Mathews, Jr., who was obtained by the Zeder family at the last second outside the courtroom door before the trial begin. Mathews, a partner in the firm, Henry and Matthews, stated after the sentence he was dissatisfied with the results and may appeal for further action.

11-14-58

Perry Homes Follow-Up

Officials Respond To Remedial Suggestions

Mayor, Chief Say City To Improve Race Relations

38a

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 11-16-58
P.J

Mayor Hartsfield and Chief of Police Herbert T. Jenkins this week responded to several "remedial measures" suggested by the Methodist Ministers Alliance of Atlanta to prevent the recurrence of such an incident as the Perry Homes episode of September 13.

The response was to a resolution adopted by the Alliance and sent to city and state officials. The resolution contained the following "remedial measures":

1. "We deplore police brutality but do not condone any interference of the public with the proper enforcement of the law.. .. ", and "we think that the police officers' conduct in the Perry Homes episode was not discreet and that the police officers' conduct in the Perry Homes episode was not discreet and that the violence that erupted was mitigated by their initial acts of brutality . . "

2. The absence of Negroes on the grand jury causes us to wonder if Negroes were systematically excluded."

3. "Officer training for handling any flare-up should be tightened."

4. All police officers "should be screened for tolerant attitudes toward all groups.'

5. Restrictions should be lifted from the Negro police and "better relations and interracial understandings should be established in the police department."

The resolution was signed by the Rev. A. C. Epps, Alliance president, The Rev. C. I. Smith, secretary, and the Rev. F. A. Robinson, acting secretary

MAYOR, CHIEF REPLY

In his reply, Mayor Hartsfield said the city deplores police brutality and constantly strives "to improve race relations. . . . ." He also said, "I have known of several leading Atlanta Negroes who have served on the Grand Jury.'

He stated that "each new group of officers. when going through school, is lectured on the necessity of fair treatment to all people, regardless of race, color or religion in the performance of their duty."

Chief Jenkins said, "I wish to assure you that the thinking and planning of those responsible for operating the Atlanta Police Department are in accord with the suggestions outlined by the resolution. . . . .and your letter will be used in our staff meetings and training program."

The Methodist ministers said "the Perry Homes episode, during which violence erupted and Joseph Jeter, Sr., was shot, has provoked some serious thinking about what can be done to avert that kind of incident in the future."

Jeter was shot by an Atlanta policeman who was cleared of blame by an all-white Fulton County Grand Jury.

Leaders Confer On Segregation

30a

Patterson Meets With Georgia Group

Birmingham
Ala.

Segregation problems in Alabama and Georgia were discussed at a meeting here yesterday between top state officials—including Gov.-Elect John Patterson—and representatives of Gov.-Elect Ernest Vandiver of Georgia.

"We met and discussed some of the legal problems confronting Alabama and Georgia in the segregation fight," said Patterson, without elaboration.

Other top Alabama officials present at the meeting were Lt. Gov.-Elect Albert Boutwell, Atty. Gen.-Elect MacDonald Gallion, Asst. Atty. Gen. Edmon L. (Ted) Rinehart, and Patterson's legal adviser, Ralph Smith Jr. of Guntersville.

Birmingham

The Georgia group included Charles J. Bloch of Macon, former chairman of the Georgia Judicial Council and a leader in the fight against integration; B. D. Murphy of Atlanta, a former assistant attorney general of Georgia; R. Carter Pittman of Dalton, Ga., a member of the State Board of Bar Examiners and a member of his local county board of education, and Atty Griffin Bell of Atlanta.

The meeting was held yesterday morning in the office of Joseph F. Johnston, a member of the State Bar Assn. group which helped to write Alabama's placement law.

Also attending were City Atty. J. H. Willis of Birmingham and Birmingham Atty. Forney Johnston.

Tues. 12-2-58

Though nobody said so, the meeting apparently was a result of a Patterson-Vandiver meeting here Nov. 11, when they received awards from Birmingham's Veterans Day committee.

Both Vandiver and Patterson, plus Gov.-Elect E. F. Hollings of South Carolina, endorsed Boutwell's proposal that a "solid front" in the South be set up as a wall against integration.

P.J

Miner Calls Jim Crow Vacation 'Wonderful'

38a

JEKYLL ISLAND, Ga.—"I think it's a wonderful thing," said Maurice Ruddick, lone Negro member of the surviving Nova Scotia miners, as he and his family prepared to enjoy a segregated vacation in Georgia.

The miners and 30 members of their families were invited to vacation in Georgia by Gov. Marvin Griffin. They had been trapped deep in a Nova Scotia mine for six to nine days less than four weeks ago.

Governor Griffin's invitation specified that Ruddick had to come to Georgia on a segregated basis because of the state laws. Ruddick agreed to the trip.

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p 3
Pittsburgh
Pa.
Sat. 11-29-58

■

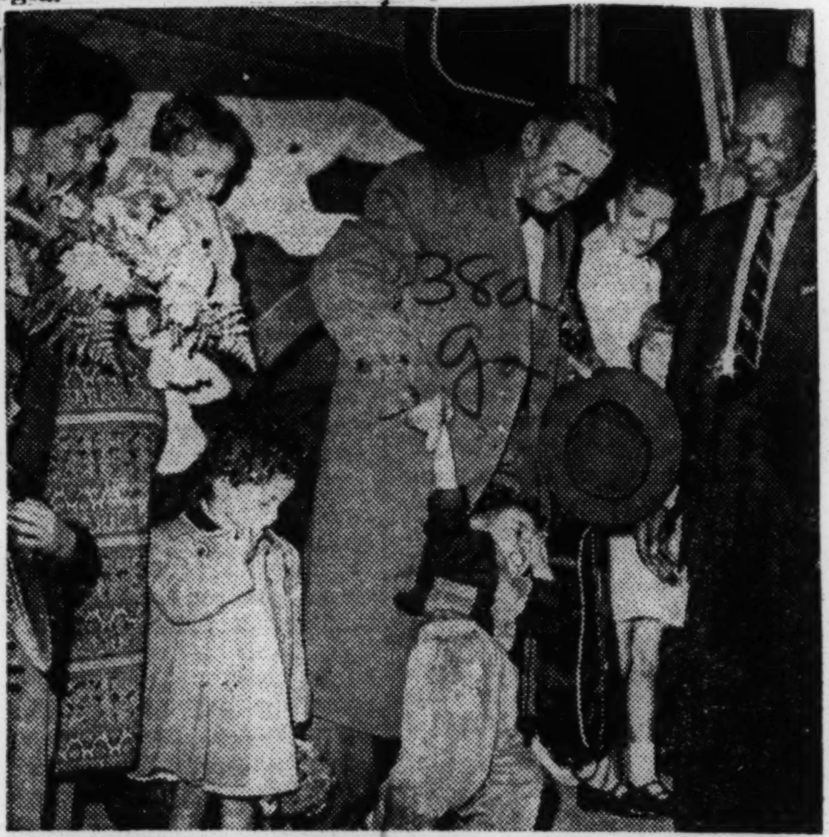
RUDDICK BROUGHT his wife and four of his 12 children. Neither he nor his white companions who live as neighbors in Nova Scotia seemed to mind the segregation.

Said Ruddick:

"It's quite a reception for me and my family." The Ruddicks will spend the week in three large house trailers on the Negro beach, three miles from the motels where the other miners are staying. Separate entertainment schedules were arranged for the white miners and the Ruddicks.

Dr. W. K. Payne, president of Savannah State Teachers College for Negroes, is acting as guide and host to the Ruddicks, with the aid of Negro residents in nearby Brunswick.

The miners had been given up for dead in an Oct. 23 explosion and cave-in. Twelve were found alive after six days. Seven more were dug out by rescuers three days later. About 70 miners were killed in the disaster.



38a
Ga.

Segregated Vacation—Dr. W. K. Payne, right, president of Savannah State Teachers College, welcomes rescued miner Maurice Ruddick and his wife and children as they arrive at Jekyll Island, Ga., for a segregated week's vacation as guests of the State of Georgia. Jesse, one-year-old son of Ruddick, struggles and cries, perhaps the only one who objects to segregated welcoming ceremonies.—Wide World Photo.

Courier p.3
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 11-29-58

Negro Miner Accepts Segregated Invitation

38a Ga.

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
11-4-58
p.1

A Negro miner who survived a coal mine cave-in in Nova Scotia said Monday that he is willing to be segregated in Georgia in order to take advantage of a vacation offer from Gov. Griffin.

"I'll go along according to the rules and regulations," Maurice Ruddick, a mulatto, told the Associated Press.

Griffin invited 19 surviving miners to enjoy a vacation at state-owned Jekyll Island to recoup from the rigors of their entombment. It turned out later that the one, Ruddick, was a Negro.

Gov. Griffin Monday said that Ruddick would be welcome along with the others, but on a segregated basis.

It will be the first time that Maurice Ruddick, his wife and 12 children, have had to live apart from white people.

His companions, trapped for days with him when No. 2 colliery was shaken by an underground upheaval, said they would accept the governor's invitation for an expense-free holiday only if Ruddick did.

"There is pressure in that part of the world and I wouldn't want to cause any international incident." Ruddick said.

Negro Says Miners Will Visit Jekyll

It's a Good Thing, He Convinces Pals

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
3rd
11-5-58
38a Ga.
P.20

SPRINGHILL, N.S. (UNI) — A 46 - year - old miner, who is part Negro, said today he had persuaded fellow miners who were rescued after being entombed in the Cumberland mine disaster to accept Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin's invitation to a segregated, expense-free vacation.

Griffin invited the 19 miners, who were trapped from six to nine days in the shattered mine to spend a vacation at Georgia's Jekyll Island resort.

After learning that Maurice Ruddick, father of 12, was part Negro, Griffin qualified the invitation by saying Ruddick would have to participate on a segregated basis.

SOME OPPOSED

Ruddick said he decided to accept the invitation despite the conditions. But some of the others he said, felt that all should turn it down.

"I didn't want to see any one miss out on a good thing," said Ruddick. "None of them knew anything about it until I told them. I sort of made a special trip around the hospital ward, talking to the boys.

"I told them that this was a chance of a lifetime, that we've all gone through so much together and that we don't very often get chances like this. They didn't seem to be too much for that, but I guess I kind of talked them into it."

NEVER WAS IN U.S.

Ruddick, born in Nova Scotia, never has been to the United States, although he said he has a few relatives in Newark, N.J., Long Island, N.Y., and Boston, Mass.

"I'm sort of taking this on an experimental basis," said Ruddick, whose wife also is part Negro. "This might be a chance to open some people's eyes. And who knows, maybe it will help to make a better world for some people."

Meanwhile, rescuers continued searching in the mine for more bodies. Fifty - four bodies have been recovered. Twenty miners still were listed as missing. Of the 174 in the mine at the time of the disaster, 100 were rescued.

Mine officials said it appeared unlikely any more miners would be found alive. That would put the final death toll at 74.

Contributions for the widows and children of the victims totaled more than $500,000. A group of miners in Scotland pledged $2,750 to the survivors' fund.

In Atlanta, Griffin's office announced Tuesday that air transportation has been arranged for the 19 miners to come to Georgia. A spokesman said everything has been arranged to care for the men and their families if they come—including Ruddick.

GRIFFIN'S TELEGRAM

Griffin asked officials of the mine to assist in completing arrangements for the vacation.

He sent a telegram to the company office in Springhill Tuesday stating:

"Very happy to learn that some of the trapped miners are considering accepting our offer to all-expense paid vacations at Jekyll Island, Ga.

"Would appreciate your office contacting these miners and notifying me as to how many are coming and when so, that transportation can be arranged."

ONE DISABLED

One of the men rescued from a collapsed colliery, Joe McDonald, may not be able to travel for at least three months. He will be taken care of at the Jekyll Island resort whenever he is able to travel, the governor's office said.

If the miners accept the invitation for a free vacation they will be flown to Georgia aboard an Eastern Air Lines plane. Under the state's segregation custom, separate quarters will be provided for the Negro family on the island.

Cost of the transportation and other expenses will be paid by individuals contacted by the Georgia governor.

Meanwhile, rescuers continued searching in the mine for more bodies. Fifty-four bodies have been recovered. Twenty miners still were listed as missing. Of the 174 in the mine at the time of the disaster, 100 were rescued.

RESCUED MINERS FROLIC IN GEORGIA

38a Ga

13 From Nova Scotia Savor State's Hospitality—Lone Negro Is Segregated

JEKYLL ISLAND, Ga., Nov. 20 (AP)—A group of miners entombed in a Nova Scotia coal mine less than three weeks ago gratefully breathed the warm sea air at this one-time playground of millionaires today.

The thirteen miners, who spent six to nine days trapped deep in the Cumberland No. 2 mine at Springhill, are guests of Georgia for one week at the invitation of Gov. Marvin Griffin. Thirty members of their families made the trip from Canada with them.

"A royal welcome," said Caleb Rushton as he and his companions climbed down from two buses that brought them here from Jacksonville, Fla., where their plane landed yesterday.

"I think it's a wonderful thing," said Maurice Ruddick, the only Negro of the thirteen. He was separated from his companions by Georgia segregation laws.

11-21-58

Mr. Ruddick, who brought his wife and four of his twelve children, said, "It's quite a reception for me and my comrades."

P. M-C

Neither Mr. Ruddick nor his white companions, who live as neighbors in Springhill, seemed to mind the separation.

The Ruddicks will spend the week in three large house trailers on the Negro beach three miles from the motels where the other visitors are staying.

The children of the miners were most enthusiastic. One youngster was amazed that "you can't even see your breath" in the 70-degree air. The temperature was 30 when the Canadians left Springhill Monday night.

Full Slate of Fun

The menu of an expensive restaurant will be at the bidding of the group during their stay and a daily schedule of hunting, fishing, boat trips, parties, dinners and dances is set up.

Brunswick business men are helping to pay the bill.

Separate entertainment schedules were arranged for the white miners and the Ruddicks. Dr. W. K. Payne, president of Savannah State College for Negroes, is acting as guide and host to the Ruddicks, with the aid of Negro residents in nearby Brunswick.

The miners here were among nineteen given up for dead after the Oct. 23 explosion and cave-in. Twelve were found alive in a pocket three feet high and 100 feet long six days after the disaster. Seven more were dug out by rescuers three days later. About seventy miners were killed in the disaster.

Ruddick's 'Host' Is Criticized

38a

By TREZZANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

Courier

SAVANNAH, Ga. -- Negroes here—both friends and admirers of Dr. W. K. Payne, president of Savannah State College—are at the same time critical of Dr. Payne and highly sympathetic toward him in the plight which found him acting as host to a Nova Scotian Negro miner under segregated conditions at Jekyl Island.

p. 3

- **One prominent businessman told this reporter: "Surely he could have found some way to avoid having to fill the task himself. He could have gotten sick or deputized someone else on his staff to do the job.**

Sat. 11-29-58

- **Then in the very next breath this businessman continued: "But, afetr alal, he had to think of his job, and it is obvious that he was 'under the hammer' from the Governor's office. I imagine there was a telephone call from Atlanta and not a letter just directing him to be host to the Negro."**

Governor Marvin Griffin's office announced last week that Dr Payne would go to Jekyll Island to serve as host for Maurice Ruddick, the Negro miner, who was among those rescued after a cave-in of their mine at Springhill, Nova Scotia. Georgians had offered the rescued men and their families a free vacation at Jekyll.

■

AFTER LEARNING that one was a Negro, Governor Griffin stipulated that Georgia segregation laws must apply. So, a trailer home was furnished for Ruddick and his family at Jekyll in the Negro section of the beach.

Then came the announcement that Dr. Payne would serve as host and would live on the island also in a trailer for the duration of the Negro miner's stay. The Negro miner accepted segregation to keep his friends from losing the vacation.

A prominent public figure here told this reporter: "I don't see how he's (Dr. Payne) going to live it down after he comes back, that he has helped to further the cause of segregation of his own race. Yet I realize the pressure that must have been on him, with his job at stake and he being at the mercy of the state administration."

Georgia Is Host

38a

Negro Miner Urges Trip, Ignores Bias

Courier

p. 8

SPRING HILL, Nova Scotia — Maurice Ruddick, a Negro who has never experienced discrimination as officially practiced in 17 Southern states, has agreed to suffer such an experience in order that his 17 white Nova Scotian fellow-miners may accept an expense-free vacation in Georgia.

The formal invitation was made by Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin last week while on a hunt in the Canadian woodlands. Informed that Mr. Ruddick was a Negro, the Georgia champion of segregation advised that Mr. Ruddick would be welcome on a segregated basis.

Sat.

8

Although the 17 whites agreed to refuse the offer if Ruddick must be subject to jim-crow treatment, Mr. Ruddick said, "I don't want to see anyone miss out on a good thing." The men were sensationally saved from death in a Nova Scotia mining tragedy that took 74 lives in October.

Mr. Ruddick is the father of 12. He and his faimly would be quartered in special areas, apart from the whites, at Georgia's famous Jekyll Island resort. Persons familiar with the resort claim Mr. Ruddick could hope to enjoy no more than 20 per cent of its features as a jim-crow guest.

38a 1958

GEORGIA

20 Spelman Students, 2 White Teachers Forced to Leave Georgia House Chamber

Courier P. 2 - Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 3-1-58

38a

ATLANTA, Ga.—A group of 20 visiting Spelman College students left a Georgia House of Representatives session after Speaker Marvin Moate objected to their presence in the gallery in the company of two white instructors.

38a

The class had gone to the House gallery to observe, and stood in the rear of the section reserved for whites. With them were two white teachers. The speaker looked up and saw them. He ordered the House sheriff:

"Tell those Negroes to get over into the colored section, and those whites to stay in the white section or ask them to leave. We have segregation in Georgia."

The entire group left.

Meanwhile, the House shouted down a bill that would have required whole blood for transfusions to be labeled to show race of the donor. One legislator yelled: "If I'm dying, I don't care whose blood it is if it will save my life." The American Red

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Mobile Church Ad Endorses Segregation

Advertiser P. 3A

Montgomery Ala

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—A Mobile Baptist Church placed an advertisement in Saturday's Mobile Register endorsing segregation.

The ad, on the paper's weekly church page, said the resolution was adopted unanimously by the Independent Enon Baptist Church.

It followed by three days an endorsement by 32 white ministers of a petition by 37 Negro ministers calling for an end to bus segregation in the Mobile area. The endorsement and the petition were presented to city officials of Mobile and neighboring Prichard and Chickasaw.

Mon. 3-10-58

The white ministers' statement commended "the Christian spirit with which our Negro brethren are approaching the matter at hand."

The Negroes had asked for repeal of ordinances which require Negro passengers to sit from the rear forward and white passengers to sit from the front to the back on public buses.

City officials said they are considering the request.

The Enon Church's ad read:

"Be it resolved that this church . . . include in our written doctrinal statements, the time honored doctrine of racial integrity and identity, as follows:

"We believe that the Bible teaches that we should have the freedom of keeping the racial distinctions respectively separate; each maintaining its color and identity with pride, as God has providentially placed us; and that no race should impose itself upon another by forced integration or unwittingly seek a social preference with another race.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Carl S. Stephens, pastor

"Mrs. Exalee Smith, church clerk."

Georgian Asks Blood To Be Listed By Race

38a Ga.

ATLANTA, Jan. 22 (AP) — A state senator has introduced in the Georgia Legislature a bill to require the labeling by race of human blood used for transfusions.

Sen. Quill Sammon of rural Lawrenceville described it as a segregation move.

Courier P. 4-B

The measure says: "No human blood not labeled in accordance with this act shall be used for blood transfusions in this state; any person about to receive a blood transfusion or the next of kin of said person shall be informed of the race of the donor."

Thurs. 1-23-58

Charleston S.C.

The bill stipulates that all human blood used in transfusions in Georgia shall be labeled with the words "Caucasian," "Negroid" or "Mongoloid."

The measure imposes a duty on doctors and nurses giving blood transfusions to give information concerning the race of the donor. Violators would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The bill does not mention blood derivatives.

'Insulted' White Woman

Town's Lone Race Doctor Gets 8 Mos.

Courier P. 3

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FT. VALLEY, Ga.—Friends of Fort Valley's only Negro doctor, Otis W. Smith, 33, were seeking his release from jail this week after he had been sentenced to serve eight months for the alleged use of "opprobrious words" to a white woman.

Sat. 3-22-58.

Although the "words" incident reportedly occurred last year, the case was delayed until March 10 before the county court. It was alleged that Dr. Smith, a Morehouse and Meharry Medical College graduate, used offensive words to a white woman when their telephone connections accidentally came together during use of the instruments.

The presiding judge imposed the straight jail sentence on Dr. Smith, rejecting the idea of a fine.

38a

NEGRO LEADERS of Fort Valley visited the courthouse Friday morning and talked with the solicitor. A scheduled meeting with the presiding judge was postponed because of the judge's illness. A conference with the judge is expected to take place this week.

Dr. Smith pleaded guilty and is reported to have written a letter asking the white woman's forgiveness. At the time of the incident he is alleged to have called her an unprintable name after she insulted him over the telephone.

Dr. Smith owns a 105-acre farm here and has put 85 acres in peach trees.

Griffin Rips Outsiders on Segregation

JACKSON, Miss. (UP) — Gov. Griffin of Georgia said today, "Segregation in our institutions is no stronger than the administration that sits under the capitol dome." Griffin vowed his state will never appropriate money for mixed schools."

38a

Constitution

Griffin told a responsive joint session of the Mississippi Legislature that heavy Negro population in the South "makes it mandatory for us to practice segregation in this region.

"POOR TASTE"

Thurs. 4-3-58

"It is in poor taste and bad judgment for states which do not have our problem to seek to tell us how we can best solve it," he said.

Atlanta, Ga.

He told the lawmakers Georgia would provide "satisfactory" schools for its children even if public schools were abolished.

Pointing to historic ties between Mississippi and Georgia, Griffin said the entire south "is on the threshold of a great period of progress.

"But we must give the tools to our boys and girls if we are to keep pace with these developments," Griffin said. He told the Assembly of heavy appropriations Georgia is now making to modernize its educational program.

SINCE 1789

38a

"This is our investment in the future. The University of Georgia has been at Athens since 1789, but we are going to put more into it now than it has cost to operate since it was founded," he said.

"You can't make an atom scientist out of a folk dancer. We must put the emphasis back on the three R's—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic—and discard 'rassling, recess and recreation."

The Georgia governor then launched into an attack of recent Supreme Court decisions which he said "have flaunted the spirit and, indeed, the very word of the Constitution."

eorgia Elks Urged To Work For Citizenship

World 9-6

38a

Ga

B'ham, Ala.

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Georgia Elks were urged to put aside "foolish things and extravagance in social living and work for citizenship equality and better jobs" by Elks Grand Exalted Ruler, Robert H. Johnson of Philadelphia, Penna., in keynoting the annual state convention here.

"No longer can the Elks of the nation waste time in social excesses when we are locked in a death struggle for the keys to the door of democracy, and when the final uphill battle for freedom is ready to be won if we join support of those agencies who have made the U. S. Supreme Court the conscience of the nation."

The Elk leader was joined in his plea for a broader fight on bigotry and intolerance by Grand Director of Civil Liberties Hobson G. Reynolds of Philadelphia, Albert Bethune, state president of Florida Elks, and Dr. L. W. Williams, president of Georgia Elks.

BLUEPRINTS FOR WORLD

The Grand Exalted Ruler in his off-the cuff speech to state "Bills" said: "The United States has been given a blank page in which to write in unmistakable language that it is the champion of global justice and this blueprint for the world must be dramatically illustrated at home if we are to win the battle of minds raging between the East and West."

"However, we must set our houses in order, by supporting the N. A. A. C. P., the Urban League and forgetting friovolity long enough to register and vote and give our people the leadership needed in this period of transition and tension.

"I am convinced that the fight for a non-segregated society will eventually be won at the ballot box and Elks should do their part to see that adequate soldiers are ready for the battle."

The Civil Liberties meeting Sunday night at Tabernacle Baptist Church drew large turnout to hear Judge Reynolds give an impassioned plea for unified action to implement the work of the federal courts.

The Philadelphian told the rally "God has put the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the President of the United States, the Supreme Court, the lower courts, the judges and the people of the world behind us in this freedom struggle and we only need united action and the ballot box to help us win."

Judge Reynolds declared that "we must make no mistake about the value of the ballot. It is our arsenal in war on injustice and until we see that every man is qualified to use it, we will be without fully equipped soldiers on the battle field."

"We've got God and the courts behind us but heaven helps those who help themselves and the Negro is going to find that to help himself he must register and vote.

URGED TO REGISTER, VOTE

Dan W. Young, Monroe, Georgia State director of civil liberties, warned Elks" to register and vote. Don't let anyone divide you regarding this matter of registration drives, the NAACP and the Southern Voter Registration Committee are both going down the same highway and just want you registered and voting.

Elks from throughout Georgia poured into Augusta, for a giant parade Sunday that virtually stopped traffic. The pageantry filled procession dotted with high-stepping marching bands, beautiful floats and colorful drill teams was acclaimed one of the best in Elks history.

Sat 4-26-58

Atlanta was represented by the crack David T. Howard High School band which led off for the marching corps from Gate City Lodge No. 54 and the Henry McNeal Turner Lodge.

The Garden City Elks Lodge, Charles Reid, exalted ruler was host to the state convention.

Threatened and Harassed

38a Ga

Ga. Editor Sells Out, Quits State

Courier 8

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Roving Reporter)

Sat 5-24-58

COLUMBUS, Ga—Threatened, harassed and intimidated endlessly by whites who would phone his office and home, Negro publisher-editor P. L. Taylor of the Columbus World has sold his home and fled Georgia with his wife and eight children. All indications point to the 1956 slaying of Dr. T. H. Brewer as a pivotal point in the threats to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor also managed the Dixie Theatre, directly across from the site of the Brewer slaying.

Mr. Taylor told only a few of his most intimate friends of his plan to leave, and as soon as his home was sold he packed everything and moved away, leaving no forwarding address. Rumors say he is in Florida, California or Alabama. He had told these friends of the threats and harassments.

Pittsburgh Pa

About a year ago, shortly after the death of Louico Flowers, the white man said to have shot Dr. Brewer, Mr. Taylor was paid a visit at his home by the Ku Klux Klan. He was not physically harmed, however.

■

38a

TRIGGERING HIS flight three weeks ago was the decision of the all-white, all-male jury which freed Columbus policeman Joseph Cameron of charges of beating a Negro Baptist minister so brutally in jail that the minister, Rev. Clarence H. Pickett, died two days later.

Ga

Efforts were made before and during the trial to place the blame for Rev. Pickett's death on Mr. Taylor, with whom allegations were made that Rev. Pickett had a scuffle just before being arrested on a drunkenness charge last December.

Mr. Taylor testified, along with corroborating witnesses (the minister's sister and girl friend that there was no scuffle and that he was only helping put Rev. Pickett into an auto with the two ladies.

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Inquiry about Mr. Taylor's whereabouts at the Dixie Theatre in Columbus brought the following statement to the Courier reporter: "Mr. Taylor is on vacation. He has been gone about two weeks. We haven't heard from him since he's been gone. We don't know where he is."

However, it was the slaying of Dr. Brewer, prominent civic and NAACP leader, in February, 1956, which is believed to be behind the threats to Mr. Taylor. There are many rumors that the white man, Flowers, did not actually shoot Dr. Brewer and that Mr. Taylor perhaps knows too much about the true facts in that slaying.

■

ADDED TO THAT is the fact that almost a year to the day from the time Flowers allegedly shot and killed Dr. Brewer, Flowers, himself, was shot to death—in the lobby of Mr. Taylor's theatre. Two pistols of different calibre were found at the scene, with a trail of blood leading more than a block from the theatre lobby to the nearby courthouse yard. The truth about Mr. Flowers' death has never been unfolded, so far as Columbus knows.

Editor Taylor is widely known in the East as a theatre manager, having managed movie houses in Atlanta, Ga., Charlotte, N. C., Washington, D. C. and other cities. In his 60s, he is the father of eight children, all of whom are small. His wife, Mrs. Willa Taylor, was advertising manager for the Columbus World.

Finally, the arrest of the city's three Negro policemen on charges of receiving stolen goods does not have any connection with Mr. Taylor's case. This matter, however, has been continually spotlighted in local publicity, apparently in an effort to take the edge off of Negro resentment over the acquittal of white policeman Cameron in the Pickett case.

■

MR. CAMERON has been restored to duty with full back pay. During his trial two Negro prisoners and one white prisoner testified that they saw Mr. Cameron beat Rev. Pickett. However, the jury found him not guilty.

Citizens Committee Slowed In Plans To Be Permanent

By JOHN H. BRITTON

[illegible] for the temporary Atlanta [illegible] Defense Committee to become [illegible] permanent organization [illegible]arily bogged down last night [illegible] E. M. Martin, who has been [illegible] as temporary committee [illegible] to assume the [illegible] of the permanent group.

Atlanta Daily World
9-25-58

[illegible] Martin, a leader in the NAACP [illegible] in Atlanta and in the na[illegible] his refusal was due to [illegible] NAACP directors who [illegible] affiliated with other partisan [illegible] often draw unwarrant[illegible] from extremist foes.

[illegible] that "he would do [illegible] world that might [illegible] to bring harm or disrepute [illegible] the name of the NAACP." He [illegible] attempts have been made [illegible] to break the NAACP [illegible] its leaders to political [illegible] movements.

[illegible] emphasized that he would be [illegible] to serve as permanent [illegible] were or not for those [illegible] but, he added, "I intend to [illegible] all my surplus time to the [illegible] of the Negro people [illegible] the NAACP.

[illegible] was also created when [illegible] present at the meeting [illegible] Butler Street YMCA unsuc[illegible] attempted to spontaneously [illegible] the purposes and functions [illegible] permanent citizens [illegible]

[illegible] could not be reached [illegible] purposes and the executive [illegible] of the temporary or[illegible] was instructed to draw [illegible] set of tangible pur[illegible] and make a report at the [illegible] mass meeting involving the Perry Home situation.

The executive committee was also instructed to act as a nominating body and prepare a set of candidates eligible to become officers of the permanent group and submit the names before a city-wide [illegible] meeting.

Other action at the Wednesday night meeting saw the members of the various committees charged with the responsibility of keeping peace in the Perry Homes area report that they met with great cooperation in their efforts to keep tempers and emotions from going beyond the boiling point.

[illegible] Henderson, manager of the Perry Homes unit, said that in a meeting of Perry Homes residents [illegible] night he saw definite signs [illegible] community once again.

He reported that the teenagers were even under control.

Henderson said the people in the project area apparently realize the wisdom of waiting for court justice and the folly of brute force, but, he added, "I don't know nor can I predict what will happed if a fair verdict is not returned by the Grand Jury."

E. M. Martin reminded the group that now is the time for concentrated thinking, planning and organization, while Attorney A. T. Walden voiced a loud "amen."

Walden added that the people of the Negro community should know that he and Attorney Donald Hollowell are leaving no "stones unturn[illegible] their demands [illegible]uick justice even though attempts are being made to shield the accused officers.

Officials at the meeting said they are attempting to coordinate plans for prosecution of the accused policemen in the Perry Homes fiasco with an alleged similar incident that occurred only seven days prior to the Perry Homes assault.

Meanwhile, hearings for the four Perry Homes residents, who officers claim attacked them during arrest procedures, is set to come before Recorders Court on Tuesday at 2 p.m.

No "Fear" Here, Dawson, Georgia Editor Declares

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
Jan 6 - 20 58
38a
P. 1

DAWSON, Ga. (UPI)—Negroes in Dawson do not live in an "atmosphere of fear" as claimed by the Washington D. C. Post, Dawson News Editor Carl Roundtree said Wednesday.

In an indignant front page editorial, Roundtree said Dawson Negroes have nothing to fear "except fear itself."

SLAYING REPORTS

The Post charges were contained in a report of slayings of two Negroes by policemen. The report said that Negroes of the South Georgia town live in fear of their lives. One police officer involved in both cases has been officially exonerated in each case.

The Post reporter described secret meetings with Negroes at which they told of brutality and intimidation of members of their race.

Sheriff Z P Mathews joined Roundtree in saying they would welcome an inquiry by any reporter.

TWO SLAIN

Two Negroes were slain by police officers W. B. Cherry. who claimed he acted in self defense both times Both deaths were officially ruled justifiable homicides. A third Negro was shot and wounded by another police officer.

Perry Homes Citizens Committee To Form Permanent Organization

Weekly
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 9-23-58
38a

The temporary Citizens Committee which was quickly gotton together in the Perry Homes emergency is planning a meeting for a more permanent organization, on Wednesday, September 24th at 8:00 p.m. at the Butler Street YMCA, E. M. Martin, temporary Chairman announced Monday.

Mr. Martin also said that a brief report will be made on the work of the committee to date, and permanent officers elected. C. R. Yates, Treasurer, will also report on funds secured to date and plans for adding to these funds.

Interested citizens are cordially invited to attend this meeting in the main Gymnasium of the YMCA on Wednesday, Sept. 24th at 8:00 p.m.

Honest Answers On Terrell Trouble Sought By Council

38a

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations issued a strong statement Monday urging all state officials to honestly examine several questions prepared by the Council regarding arbitrary incidents recently exposed in Terrell County, Ga.

World
P. 1
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues 9-16-58

The Executive Committee said that "as citizens of Georgia, who believe in adherence to due process of law, we feel there are certain questions which must be raised. Our regard for the good name of our state, our concern for fair play, and our conscience compel us to speak out."

The biting questions raised by the committee are:

1. How is it that one state agency, a Board of Registrars, may declare illiterate a group of persons certified as qualified teachers by another state agency, the State Board of Education?

2. What does this say about the so-called "Separate - but -equal" system of education which is so ardently defended as fair?

3. If, indeed, there is nothing wrong and nothing to hide from public scrutiny why do state and local officials seek to hinder a thorough and honest investigation of the facts?

The committee branded it "terrible" that our state officals, instead of seeking the facts in the situation, have immediately pledged all the resources of the state to the defense of the registration practices in question.

"Only recently," the Committee continued, 'the conscience of the nation was shocked by stories of police brutality in the Terrell County Seat, Dawson; this was followed by an expose in a Georgia paper of the questionable handling of school equipment in the county.

"Now the U. S. Department of Justice, after an investigation by FBI, has filed suit charging discrimination in voter registration. Among those declared ineligible were Negro public school teachers."

The Executive Committee added that it is distressed by the developments in Terrell County becasue they are tarnishing the good name of the state in the eyes of the rest of the nation.

World
Sat. 9-27-58

U.S. MARSHALS COURT'S ARM

Georgia Posse May Bear Race-Mixing Burden Here

By GENE BRITTON

If racial violence explodes in Georgia over school integration as it has in other parts of the South, the U.S. marshal may be called upon to form a posse, made up of Georgians, to keep the peace.

38x

Under federal law, the marshal can call on citizens to leave their homes, farms, offices and factories to take up arms to maintain law and order.

Ga

Constitution

The deputizing of such posses is one plan being strongly considered by the Justice Department in Washington for dealing with anti-integration flare-ups.

B 14 A

* * *

THE UNKNOWN quantity in such a plan, of course, is how citizens would take to the idea.

Atlanta

Ga

If, for instance, Atlanta became another Little Rock, could private citizens be expected to stand guard over other private citizens to prevent demonstrations or riots?

Sun.

No one seems to have the answer.

9-14-58

Although the law is clear and specific in giving the Justice Department the right to authorize marshals to summons a citizens' posse, there apparently is no precedent for dealing with anyone who refuses to be a part of such a posse.

* * *

IN 1895, the U.S. Supreme Court, in ruling on a Georgia case, said:

"It is the duty and right, not only of every peace officer of the United States, but of every citizen, to assist in prosecuting, and in securing the punishment of, any breach of the peace of the United States.

"It is the right, as well as the duty of every citizen, when called upon by the proper officer, to act as part of the posse comitatus in upholding the laws of his country."

A posse comitatus is the force of the population above the age of 15 which a law officer may call upon to aid him in keeping the peace and in pursuing and arresting felons.

* * *

THE ATTORNEY general of the United States, in an official opinion issued in 1854, said:

"A marshal, when opposed in the execution of his duty by unlawful combinations, may summon the entire able-bodied force of his precinct as a posse comitatus. . . .

MARSHAL LITTLEFIELD
"Have to Obey Orders"

This comprehends bystanders, citizens generally and all organized armed force, militia, soldiers, sailors, etc. The expense of such posse is payable by the government."

But the U.S. District Attorney's office in Atlanta, when asked, was unable to find any provision in law or precedent for dealing with citizens who refuse to cooperate.

"There just hasn't been a lot of law written up to now on the subject," a spokesman said.

* * *

IF THE JUSTICE Department decides to put its plan for deputizing citizens into effect, a tremendously heavy responsibility will fall on W. C. (Bill) Littlefield, U.S. marshal for the Northern District of Georgia.

Marshal Littlefield is a Southerner—a Georgian by birth, upbringing and way of thinking.

He also puts great store in the oath of office he took when President Eisenhower appointed him to his job in 1954.

"They don't ask you if you are opposed to what you're doing or not," he said. "You took an oath. It's not your job to question the legality of the orders you're given. You just have to obey them."

* * *

THIS IS THE oath the marshal took when he assumed office:

"I, William C. Littlefield, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute all lawful precepts directed to the United States marshal under authority of the United States, make true returns, take only lawful fees, and in all things well and truly and without malice or partiality, perform the duties of the office of United States marshal during my continuance in office, so help me God."

He left no doubt that he intends to follow his oath to the letter, regardless of personal feelings.

Asked if he has received any instructions regarding the deputizing of citizens, he said any such orders from the Justice Department would have to be regarded as confidential until the department itself released them.

* * *

ACTUALLY, the United States marshal's office, if it did have sufficient manpower, could be a potent force in dealing with any violent uprising.

Normally, the marshal and his deputies are simply servants of the federal court of their district. They act as bailiffs, are custodians of federal court funds, serve court papers and have control of prisoners in the custody of the U.S. attorney general between the time they are apprehended and turned over to a correctional institution.

But the marshal has far broader powers in reserve if an emergency should demand he use them.

Federal law provides that a "U.S. marshal and his deputies, in executing the laws of the United States within a state, may exercise the same powers which a sheriff of such state may exercise in executing the laws thereof."

Georgia law gives considerable powers to a sheriff. Federal law gives a marshal or deputy the same powers.

Georgia Senate OKs Racial Blood Label Measure

38a

Advertiser P. 6B

Friday 2-14-58

Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA, Feb. 13 (AP)—A bill to require ~~racial~~ labeling of blood taken in Georgia for transfusions unanimously passed the Senate yesterday.

Sen. Quill Sammon of Lawrenceville, author of the bill, said: "This is not a prejudice bill. It is a precaution to preserve the dignity and identity of each race and prevent the mixing of the races."

He said that there is a disease known as sickle cell anemia which is peculiar to the Negro race alone and has no known cure. He quoted medical authorities as asserting that this disease is found in persons having a mixture of Negro blood.

The bill as passed was amended in committee to take out a provision that persons receiving a transfusion or his relatives would be advised as to the race of the blood used.

The measure, which now goes to the House, provides misdemeanor penalties of up to 18 months imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

Georgia Teacher In Racial Dispute Told 'No Vacancy'

38a

Advertiser P. 1

Mar 3-4-58

Montgomery Ala.

LAKELAND, Ga., March 3 (AP)—The Lanier County Board of Educatvn refused today to reinstate a veteran teacher who unintentionally became involved in this south Georgia community's biggest segregation dispute.

Following a three-hour hearing which much resembled court room procedure the board ruled that the resignation submitted by Mrs. A. B. Baskin had been unanimously accepted and that there is no vacancy in the county school system.

Mrs. Baskin's attorney said the decision probably will be appealed to the State Board of Education.

Most of the testimony centered on whether the white-haired 64-year-old teacher resigned under pressure and whether she made proper attempts to appease an entire community.

Mrs. Baskin's troubles began Dec. 18 when her fourth grade class was dismissed too late to ride school buses home. She took three pupils in her auto but had a flat tire en route.

She flagged a school bus but it turned out to be transporting Negro students. Mrs. Baskin said she offered 9-year-old Pat Taylor, who lives in the Knight community about 10 miles from the Lakeland school, his choice of taking the bus or waiting until her tire was repaired. He took the bus ride.

Mrs. Baskin said at the conclusion of the visit she told the men "I guess I can quit as I came in. I did not have a contract when I came in so I don't need anything in writing as I go out."

RECORD ON APPLICANTS

Talmadge Backs His Stand on State Education

Constitution 1A

Jan. 3-9-58

By HAROLD DAVIS
Atlanta Journal Washington Correspondent

Atlanta Journal Bureau
1426 G Street, NW

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 8—It has been 39 days since Sen. Herman Talmadge hauled off and hit progressive education in Georgia a blow in the solar plexus.

Atlanta Ga.

In those 39 days, the senator has been busy catching roses on the one hand and dodging rotten vegetables on the other. Through it all, he has stuck to his guns, reiterating that something is bad wrong with education when only seven out of 35 young Georgians who applied to him for appointment to military academies could pass a preliminary examination.

38a

And in the interim since Mr. Talmadge took out after progressive education, newspaper reporters have been in his office trying to get a look at the examination papers and records of the 35 Georgians who tackled the exam.

Until just now, the senator has refused. His grounds were that publicity might embarrass some of the youngsters. But he has now relented to the extent of allowing The Atlanta Journal-Constitution to go over the records on condition that no names be used.

* * *

A SELECTION of 10 typical applicants and their records are described below. Which of the ten are still "in the running" for appointment to Annapolis or the Air Force Academy will be revealed at the conclusion of this article.

1. (The top scorer of the 35?) This is an 18-year-old youth from an excellent Catholic high school in a large metropolitan area. His high school grades ranged between 82 and 95, with the average closer to 95. On the vocabulary and reading section of the test, he made 73 out of a possible 100; on algebra, 68 out of 100; on the spatial section, 84 out of 100. His average for the three parts was 75.

* * *

2. **A STRAIGHT-A** student from a rural county high school. His county school superintendent wrote Sen. Talmadge describing this young man as "well qualified."

On the vocabulary-reading part of the exam, he made 76; on spatial, 71; algebra, 28. His average: 58.3.

3. This young man will graduate in May from an excellent school in a large metropolitan area. He is president of his senior class, member of the National Honor Society, and has received a medal for highest academic achievement. His grades last year were, English, B; American History, B; Algebra, A minus; Shop, A, and Physical Education, A.

On Senator Talmadge's exam, he rated 40 in vocabulary-reading; 70 in spatial and 10 in algebra. Average: 40.

4. This youngster is a student in a large metropolitan high school. Last year, he made 86 in English, 90 in algebra, 92 in Latin, and 91 in civics. On the test, he made 73 in vocabulary-reading; 80 in spatial, and 48 in algebra. Average: 67.

5. This 21-year-old is a graduate from high school in a rural county. His grades there were only medium. On Mr. Talmadge's test, he scored 56 on vocabulary-reading; 74 in spatial, and only 5 in algebra. Average: 45.

* * *

6. **THIS YOUNG** man is 17 years old. He was so precocious he was able to skip the ninth grade in the high school of a fine east-Georgia city. On the test, he scored 76 on vocabulary-reading; 48 on spatial, and 33 on algebra.

7. This youngster, aged 19, walked through high school in a west-Georgia city with a staggering over-all average of 96.7 per cent. During his four years in high school, his yearly grades in English were 96, 97, A, and A plus. Yet on vocabulary-reading, he scored only 37. His mathematics grades in high school were 95, 98, A plus, and A plus. Here he did better. On the test he made 80, one of the highest scores achieved by a Georgian. His spatial rating was 67; his over-all average on the Talmadge test, 61.33.

8. This 19-year-old graduated from high school in a medium-sized mid-Georgia city. His marks in the 10th grade were, English, 84; history, 87; algebra, 72; biology, 94, and physical education, 98. In the twelfth grade, he scored 82 in English; solid geometry, 74; trigonometry, 84; health, 83; speech and journalism, 92, and physical education, 95. On Mr. Talmadge's test, he scored 35 on reading-vocabulary; 45 on spatial; 35 on algebra.

* * *

9. **THIS YOUNG MAN** is a medium-bracket student in a first-rate Catholic school in a large metropolitan area. He had three years of high school math, rating 85 in first-year algebra; 69 in second-year algebra; and 77 in geometry.

On Mr. Talmadge's test, he made 23 in algebra; 39 on spatial, and 51 on vocabulary-reading.

10. The poorest scorer is a 20-year-old from a south Georgia town. He was not a good high school student. For Mr. Talmadge, he made 44 on vocabulary-reading; 53 on spatial, and 13 on algebra. His average: 36.67.

The senator had a hard decision making up his mind which of these youngsters to send on to take the more difficult examinations for entering Annapolis and the Air Force Academy. He did not feel himself bound absolutely by grades.

Of the 10 described above, all but numbers 5 and 6 are still "in the running."

School Segregation Crisis Stirs In Lanier County, Ga.

38a
Courier P. 4B
Sat 3-1-58
Charleston S.C.

LAKELAND, Ga., Feb. 28 (AP)—A white-haired school teacher has unintentionally stirred up what some regard as a school segregation crisis in Lanier County.

Mrs. A. B. Baskin, 64, in an emergency just before the Christmas holidays, allowed a white pupil, Pat Taylor, 9, to ride home in a Negro school bus.

Pat's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Taylor, of the Knight community, complained and soon the county was in ferment over the incident. The Taylors finally signed a statement absolving the teacher but the grumblings spread and grew louder.

The upshot was that Mrs. Baskin, a veteran of 21 or 22 years in the teaching profession, resigned. But, she announced later, she has reconsidered and will ask the school board to reinstate her.

The board and County Supt. J. W. Threatte hold that, whatever her intentions, she made a serious mistake—one that could cost the county all of its state school aid.

This would under state law automatically withhold funds from any county abandoning school segregation for any cause.

"After all, she desegregated the school buses in this county just like that," said board member John Crum. He asserted that if the point were pushed he is sure Gov. Marvin Griffin would "cut off our money fast."

Threatte and Board Chairman Morris Thigpen emphasize that they do not consider Mrs. Baskin an integrationist.

Mrs. Baskin is a farm wife and mother of five grown children.

The incident occurred in December when school was dismissed early to allow some teachers to attend a funeral. Mrs. Baskin inadvertently kept her fourth-graders until the school buses had left. Two other teachers took some of the children home in their cars and Mrs. Baskin planned to take the remaining three in hers. But her car had a flat tire.

She saw a school bus coming but it turned out to be a Negro bus. She said she offered Pat the chance of taking it or waiting until her tire was fixed. He went on the bus.

Dr. Clarence L. Jordan of Koinonia Farm, Vesper Speaker at K. C.

38a
Globe P. 16
Fri 3-7-58
Nashville Tenn.

Knoxville, Tenn — Dr Clarence L Jordan of Koinonia Farm, Americus, Ga, was the Vesper speaker at Knoxville College Feb 23, at 5:00 pm, McMillan Chapel. Immediately following the Vesper service a reception and informal discussion will be held in the Canteen-Recreation Center.

Dr. Jordan was born in Tabatton, Ga. He attended Talbot County School. He earned a BSA degree in 1933 from the Agriculture school, University of Georgia. In that year also he attended the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, Ky; in 1936 he received his Th.M and Ph.D from that institution.

As a fellow at the Seminary, he taught New Testament at Simmons, a school for Negroes in Louisville. He served as superintendent of missions for the Long Run Association of Baptist until 1942.

In November of 1942, Dr Jordan and Martin England purchased 400 acres of eroded Georgia farm land eight miles southwest of Americus, Ga. They moved their families there and proceeded to incorporate as Koinonia Farm. In the years following nearly 60 men, women and children have come together in search of a fellowship and a way of Life which in the New Testament Greek is called Koinonia. They reperesent many denominations, occupations and sections of the nation. Some are white and some are Negroes.

The farm, A Community corporation, has grown to over 1000 acres. A Koinonia meal at noon each day in which the whole community shares is the principal meeting of the church, and since love is the only requirement for those who would be children of the father and share of the Koinonia, no distinctions of race, caste or nation are not considerate.

Lanier County School Board Fires Teacher

38a
News & Courier P-4-A
Tues 3-4-58
Charleston S.C.

LAKELAND, Ga., March 3 (AP)—The Lanier County Board of Education refused today to reinstate a white teacher who unintentionally became involved in a segregation dispute.

The board ruled that the resignation submitted by Mrs. A. B. Baskin, 64, had been accepted unanimously and that there is no vacancy in the county school system.

Most of the testimony centered on whether the white-haired teacher resigned under pressure and whether she made proper attempts to appease an entire community.

Mrs. Baskin's troubles began Dec. 18 when her white fourth grade class was dismissed too late to ride school buses home. She took three pupils in her auto but had a flat tire en route.

She flagged a school bus but it turned out to be transporting Negro pupils. Mrs. Baskins said she offered Pat Taylor, 9, his choice of riding the bus or waiting until her tire was repaired. He rode the bus.

County School Supt. J. W. Threatte said the Board of Education ordered Mrs. Baskin to appease Pat's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Taylor, and the people of their community.

Mrs. Baskin said Threatte, School Board Chairman Wallace Thigpen and Vice Chairman John C. Crum intimated that she "either had to resign or be fired." She said Crum told her if she didn't quit, the community would have "mob violence and a Little Rock" in Lakeland.

The three denied this was their attitude.

Mrs. Baskin said at the conclusion of the visit she told the men "I guess I can quit as I came in. I did not have a contract when I came in so I don't need anything in writing as I go out."

She talked with the Taylors later and got a letter signed by both absolving her of any blame for the incident.

Mrs. Baskin said she will appeal her case to the State Board of Education.

Georgia Senate OKs Racial Blood Label Measure

Advertiser P. 6B
38a
Montgomery Ala
Fri 2-14-58

ATLANTA, Feb. 13 (AP)—A bill to require racial labeling of blood taken in Georgia for transfusions unanimously passed the Senate yesterday.

Sen. Quill Sammon of Lawrenceville, author of the bill, said, "This is not a prejudice bill. It is a precaution to preserve the dignity and identity of each race and prevent the mixing of the races."

He said that there is a disease known as sickle cell anemia which is peculiar to the Negro race alone and has no known cure. He quoted medical authorities as asserting that this disease is found in persons having a mixture of Negro blood.

The bill as passed was amended in committee to take out a provision that persons receiving a transfusion or his relatives would be advised as to the race of the blood used.

The measure, which now goes to the House, provides misdemeanor penalties of up to 18 months imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

Race Mixers Are Rapped By Hugh G. Grant

38a
News & Courier
P. 3B
Charleston S.C.
Sat. 5-31-58

WASHINGTON, Ga. (Special)—The race mixers have forced a "tragic and deplorable" situation on this nation, Hugh G. Grant, former president of the States' Rights Council of Georgia and former U. S. Minister to Albania and Thailand, said here Thursday night.

The Augusta man was addressing a rally in the Wilkes County Courthouse.

"The Communist disciples of Marx, Lenin and Stalin in the Kremlin are no doubt chuckling gleefully among themselves in vodka toasts as they read the press headlines and the special reports from their own subversive agents in regard to the Communist conspiracy in the United States," he said.

IN GRAVE TROUBLE

Attacking the policies and actions of the administration in furthering this "conspiracy," Grant said that the "United States is in grave trouble both at home and abroad."

Unemployment, rising prices, mounting taxes and bigger annual federal deficits, growing power of the central government at the expense of the individual's freedom and the $64 billion giveaway program to obtain foreign friendship were enumerated among the evils.

He stressed that this country cannot even count on her principal European allies to aid her in the event of trouble with Russia, citing the example of the unrest in France.

He referred to President Eisenhower as "an ailing, part-time golfing president with an incapacity for political leadership."

SCHOOL BUS CONTROVERSY

Teacher Appeals To Board

Advertiser P. 7A
Fri 3-21-58
Montgomery Ala
38a

ATLANTA (AP) — A white school teacher who was fired after she permitted a white child to ride home in a Negro school bus appealed to the state Board of Education Thursday.

The board tentatively set April 24 as date for a hearing on the appeal of Mrs. A. B. Baskin of Lanier County.

Chairman George P. Whitman Jr. said that on a matter of that importance he prefers a full board meeting when it is heard.

The case grew out of a controversy over one of Mrs. Baskin's fourth grade pupils at a Lakeland school. She inadvertently kept her class in session overtime and all school buses had departed when she dismissed it.

After arranging rides with teachers for most of the pupils, Mrs. Baskin offered to drive the remaining three home. But she had a flat tire. At that time a school bus went by and when it stopped she found out it was a Negro bus.

Pat Taylor, 9, said it went by his house and he accepted a ride rather than wait for Mrs. Baskin to have the tire changed.

✓

BILL SEGREGATES BLOOD

Times p. 16

Georgia Measure Requires Label to State Race

New York, N.Y.

38a

Fri 1-24-58

ATLANTA, Jan. 22 (AP)—A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature to require that the race of the donor be on the label of human blood used for transfusions.

Senator Quill Sammon of Lawrenceville described it as a segregation move. The measure requires that "any person about to receive a blood transfusion or the next of kin of said person shall be informed of the race of the donor."

Segregated Sports Gets Griffin Aid

38a Ga

Gov. Griffin said Thursday he favors legislation to prevent the mixing of races in Georgia sports events.

Constitution P. 5

He refused to label as an "administration bill" a substitute proposal on the subject which will be submitted to the 1958 General Assembly.

But Griffin added: "In principle I don't think it's right to have integrated sports events in Georgia. I'm at least consistent."

NO ACCUSATION

Griffin said he was not accusing any member of the General Assembly of being inconsistent.

Fri 1-10-58

"I'm of the opinion that the General Assembly would have passed a bill preventing integration in sports at the last session if they hadn't been confused about some of the sections," the governor declared.

Atlanta, Ga.

Last year Sen. Leon Butts Jr. of Lumpkin offer an anti-mixing bill which would have extended to all athletic contests and social events in Georgia. The bill passed the Senate but ran into a buzzsaw of opposition in the House.

WITNESSES MENTIONED

Assemblymen opposing the bill suggested it might even include Negro waitresses in white restaurants. And it would have hit several south Georgia baseball teams and baseball training camps.

The measure brought on a divisive final day in the House which placed Speaker Marvin Moate and Floor Leader Colbert Hawkins on opposing sides. Opponents stalled the bill with amendments and speeches.

But a substitute bill now is being prepared which would specifically limit the effect of the bill to sports contests. The Georgia States Rights Council Wednesday endorsed this substitute.

MAY BE DISCUSSED

Griffin said it is possible the Georgia Commission on Education, a pro-segregation group, may discuss the "baseball bill" when it meets Friday morning.

He added that "I'm going to talk about the Highlander Folk School a little bit" at the commission meeting. Griffin said he did not have any new information about the school, however.

The Highlander Folk School, near Monteagle, Tenn., was labeled a "Communist training school" by commission Executive Secretary T. V. Williams Jr. at the last meeting of the group. Williams said the school conducted planning sessions for integration efforts.

Ga Solon Introduces Bill To Prevent Mixing of Blood

Informer p. 1

Houston

Texas

ATLANTA — (ANP) — A Georgia legislature last week introduced a bill in the Georgia State Legislature to make the mixing of the blood of people of different races illegal.

Sponsoring the legislation was Sen. Quill Sammon, who said his measure would require the labeling of all blood donations with the race of the contributor.

Sat 2-1-58

38a Ga

Under the proposed bill, it would be a misdemeanor to inject the blood of a person of one race into the veins of another of a different race.

Order To Integrate Park Won't Work, Griffin Says

Constitution Atlanta Ga.

Sat 2-8-58. p. 1

A new federal integration order probably will block any further state park improvements around federal multipurpose dams, Gov. Griffin declared Friday.

Griffin said the U.S. Corps of Engineers sent a directive to Parks Director J. W. Binson advising him that a new condition against racial discrimination must be inserted in a lease agreement under which the state would improve federal property for recreation areas.

38a Ga

The directive dealt specifically with the development by the state of a recreational area in the Murray Hill section of the Clark Hill reservoir. But Griffin told his press conference that the order affects all future development of recreation areas around federal reservoirs.

"We want the improvements," Griffin said, "and no one objects to Negroes paddling on the rivers—or governors either—but we're not going to have any integrated parks."

He pointed out that he already has the power to close any parks ordered integrated.

"They want to tell us to go in washing together and to drink strawberry soda out of the same bucket," the governor declared.

"To hell with them, we're not gonna do it."

In the past, the state has acquired areas around Allatoona, Jim Woodruff and Lanier and Clark Hill reservoirs and developed both white and Negro recreational areas.

Griffin also told his press conference that he thought the Legislature should investigate the interracial Koinonia Farm at Americus.

"The folks in Georgia ought to know what the Sumter County grand jury has to put up with," he declared.

Constitution

A resolution authorizing such an investigation will be acted on Monday by the House Judiciary Committee.

p. 11

The governor also disclosed that he is vigorously opposing the Pentagon's "endeavor" to reduce National Guard strength by about 30 pct.

Sat 2-8-58

Following a conference with Adjutant General Charles Camp, the governor said the Georgia National Guard has received a request for information on how it would reduce its strength by 30 pct.

He said he has written to all other governors asking them to join him in opposing such a reduction. He said he also has requested Gov. William B. Stratton of Illinois, president of National Governors Conference, to place the matter on the agenda of the conference's annual meeting in Miami this spring.

Georgia Sees Setback To Parks in New Rule

Post & Times Herald P. 3-A

Washington D.C.

ATLANTA, Feb. 7 (AP)—Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia said today a U. S. Corps of Engineers directive barring segregation may block development by the state of a recreational area in the Murray Hill section of the Clark Hill Reservoir.

Sat. 2-8-58

38a Ga

Griffin said Parks Director J. W. Brinson has been notified that a new condition against discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, color, religion or national origin must be inserted in a lease agreement under which the state would take over the area.

Griffin said that if the Engineers insist on this point it means the end of any further development by the state of recreational areas around Federal multi-purpose dams.

"We want the improvements," Griffin said, "and no one objects to Negroes paddling on the rivers—or governors either—but we're not going to have any integrated parks."

The state has acquired areas around Allatoona, Jim Woodruff and Lanier and Clark Hill reservois and developed both white and Negro recreational areas.

Integration Can't Win, Russell Says

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 2-18-58

Sen. Russell Monday predicted eventual victory for the South in its fight to prevent integration.

Speaking to a joint session of the Georgia General Assembly, Russell said the people of the South are prepared to "cling" to constitutional government "whatever it may cost."

"The way will not be easy," he said, and there will be "no place in the ranks for the fainthearted."

Russell said that the people of the South are fighting not only for their own salvation, "but to save the rights and liberties of all people."

"We will even be the tool of salvation for our detractors when the final victory is won," he declared.

It was Russell's first speech to the General Assembly since he left his post as governor in January, 1933, to become a U.S. senator.

The senator's hard-hitting speech—which lambasted the Eisenhower Administration on the segregation, space and farm fronts—was interrupted by applause 15 times.

P. 7

Russell called Eisenhower's order sending troops to enforce integration at Little Rock's Central High "one of the sorriest pictures in all our national history."

Russell charged the U.S. Supreme Court with trying to "force their own peculiar philosophy" on the people without regard to the rights of Congress or the rights of the States. He said the Eisenhower administration has supported the court in this endeavor.

He said a bill now before Congress would create a new "social commission" which would be empowered to try to bring about integration in swimming pools, hotels "and every other activity."

"I say to the authors of this bill," Russell continued, "that we propose to continue our system of segregation."

Constitution

Referring to recent news accounts of violence in integrated Northern schools, Russell declared that the bill's authors apparently could not hear the screams of "stabbed white boys and the violated white girls."

He said these stories of violence have given the people in the North a "better understanding" of why white Southerners are fighting integration.

Tues 2-18-58

Russell blasted the administration for lagging in the fight to control space. He pointed out that last July he received information as chairman of he Senate Armed Services Committee that the Russians were preparing to launch an 80-pound Sputnik.

Russell said Charles Wilson, then secretary of defense, and his aides were called before the committee but they "assured us all was going well." Three months later the Russian launched Sputnik I.

Russell also rapped Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson's farm policies and declared, "for the past six years farmers have been victimized by the men appointed to take care of them."

RACIAL STEP VOTED

Georgia Senate Passes Bill for Labeling Blood

ATLANTA, Feb. 12 (AP)—A bill to require racial labeling of blood taken in Georgia for transfusion unanimously passed the State Senate today.

Senator Quill Sammons, its author, said: "This is not a prejudice bill. It is a precaution to preserve the dignity and identity of each race and prevent the mixing of the races."

The measure, which now goes to the House, provides misdemeanor penalties of up to eighteen months' imprisonment and a $1,000 fine.

Spelman Students Leave Georgia Assembly Over Bias

About 40 members of the Spelman College Social Science Club walked out of the Georgia Assembly Thursday rather than sit in a segregated section in the gallery.

The students had gone to the capitol to observe the legislature in action. They entered the gallery and stood in the rear of a section designated for whites, according to History Professors Henry R. West and Howard Zinn who accompanied the group.

Prof Zinn said House Speaker Marvin E. Moate interrupted proceedings to advise that Georgia maintains segregation and that if the visitors did not sit in the section reserved for Negroes they would have to leave.

When the group moved to another area and remained standing, the professors said an unidentified official told them they would have to be seated in the segregated section. The young women then decided to leave.

A similar situation occured last year when students sat in the white section by mistake, Zinn said. This year the group visited the capitol to observe the Senate acting on the House-passed voter registration bill. The Senate had adjourned, so they decided to observe the House.

"The students were interested in knowing what the legislature is doing." Zinn said, "but they are not willing to be segregated."

Others on the field trip were Prof. Earl Sanders of the Spelman Music Department and the wives of Prof. Zinn and Prof. West.

Fulton County To Save With One Color Tax Slips

Fulton County tax slips for Negro and white citizens will be the same color this year, Tax Commissioner Standish Thompson announced Monday.

Although eliminating the use of white slips for whites and yellow slips for Negroes, the new system will carry a racial designation and will be segregated in tax digests The new tax slips will be filed alphabetically in the same drawer.

Wed 2-26-58

Thompson explained the change to white paper for all slips is "purely economic" and "it is in the best interest of every taxpayer, white and Negro, that this office do away with useless expenses."

Atlanta Ga

Separate colored slips were originally introduced when Negroes did not pay school tax. When school tax districts were abolished, the white and yellow slips were retained.

The Legislature Friday killed a bill proposed by Sen. Charlie Brown to replace the two-color slip system with an electronic machine to tabulate tax returns.

The Crime of Minnie Lee

Time P. 38

In her 21 years as a teacher in little (pop. [illegible]) Lakeland, Ga., Mrs. Armstrong B. Baskin, 64, never aroused anything but praise in the community. A farmer's wife, she worked hard for her $3,300 a year, was well liked both by her elementary-school pupils and by their parents. Last week Minnie Lee Baskin was out of a job. Reason: she had outraged the sensibilities of Lakeland's whites.

She committed the outrage with all the innocence in the world. One day last December she inadvertently dismissed her fourth-grade class late, found that the school bus, which normally takes three of her boys home, had already left. She offered to drive the boys home herself. But as luck would have it, she found that her car had a flat tire. Just then, a Negro school bus drove into sight, and one of the boys, Pat Taylor, 9, sensibly pointed out that "it goes right by my house." Teacher Baskin assured the boy that she would drive him home once the tire was fixed, but since Pat seemed impatient and did not seem to mind riding with Negroes, she hailed the bus and let the boy climb in.

Evon Streetman

TEACHER BASKIN

Because of Threatte, Thigpen and Crum.

Chicago Ill.

When Pat's father learned what had happened to his son, he flew into a rage. Next day County School Superintendent J. W. Threatte called Teacher Baskin in, ordered her to explain to Mr. Taylor exactly what had happened. At first Minnie Lee Baskin did not feel that the matter was particularly urgent, decided to postpone her visit until after the Christmas holidays. When school reopened, the superintendent called her in again. The whole school board, he said, was up in arms. She had better see Taylor fast.

When Teacher Baskin first called on Taylor, he was not at home. It was not until a few nights later that she finally caught up with him. By that time, Taylor had calmed down, even agreed to sign a statement absolving her of any evil intention. With the document in hand, she felt sure that the incident was closed.

She was wrong. Huffed Superintendent Threatte when she showed him the statement: "This may not be the last you hear of this business." The same day, a school-board member called on Armstrong Baskin, told him that his wife should resign or be fired. A few days later, Superintendent Threatte, Board Chairman Wallace Thigpen and Member John Crum visited Teacher Baskin herself. Confronted by the awesome threesome of Threatte, Thigpen and Crum, she decided to quit.

Mar 3-58

Last week she reconsidered, insisted that her resignation "is illegal because it was under duress." But no one around town really thinks that Schoolmistress Baskin will ever teach in Lakeland again. "What is my crime?" she once demanded of a school-board member. "Not a thing," said that worthy, "except you put a white boy on a nigger bus, and a lot of folks don't like it."

Georgia Used Private Eye In Race Probe

Advertiser

P 4B

Montgomery

8-3-58

ATLANTA (AP) — The employment of M. G. Lowman of Cincinnati, Ohio, as secret investigator for the Georgia Commission on education had his wholehearted approval, Gov. Marvin Griffin said Saturday.

The employment came to light through the devious method of paying the Ohioan $4,500 for his six months' work.

T. V. Williams Jr., former secretary of the commission, borrowed $2,000 from the States Rights Council of Ga., Inc., and $2,500 from a bank.

Upon approval of Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, chairman of a commission subcommittee, the state paid the commission $4,500, "for services rendered for investigation and research."

DID "EXCELLENT JOB"

In a statement issued through his office Saturday, Griffin said Lowman was recommended by segregation leaders in Louisiana and that "he did an excellent job for us on the Georgia commission on education and earned his money."

"Over the six months period, if his identity had been known at the time, the Atlanta newspapers would have left no stone unturned to destroy his usefulness," Griffin added.

Griffin used the occasion to take another swipe at the Atlanta Constitution. He noted that about the time Lowman completed his work in Georgia, Constitution Editor Ralph McGill was in Little Rock speaking at a testimonial dinner for Harry Ashmore, editor of the Arkansas Gazette.

RAPS ASHMORE

"Editor Ashmore was feted and lauded for his efforts to integrate the schools of Little Rock," Griffin said. "He was repudiated by the voters of his state who overwhelmingly reelected Gov. Orval Faubus for a precedent shattering third term."

Declaring he has a mandate to preserve school segregation, Griffin said "I consider the carpings of the Atlanta Constitution a decided boost."

GEORGIA

Wrong Target

Time

Mag

8-4-58

P 17

Something euphemistically called the Georgia Commission on Education was only a one-stenographer state agency charged with inventing anti-integration laws until Redneck Governor Marvin Griffin decided that it was meant for bigger things. To the unexploited office of commission executive secretary he appointed an ambitious, possum-shaped Atlanta lawyer named T.V. (for Truman Veran) Williams Jr. Williams soon multiplied the commission staff by ten, moved into prominent quarters across the street from the state capitol. He talked the legislature into giving him the power of subpoena, plenty of money for a dreamy assortment of private-eye equipment—long-lens camera, wiretap recorder, pocket mikes, etc.—to sleuth on any citizen suspected of disagreeing with white-supremacy dogma. Finding Georgia too small for his ambition, he got authority to spend taxpayer money publicizing racial conditions all over the U.S.

Hammering his stock line that integration of the races is a Communist plot, Williams felt free to:

¶ Invade neighboring Tennessee by sending a state photographer into the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, use the pictures of its integrated sessions for a slick-paper charge (200,000 copies) that it is a "Communist training center."

¶ Pass out 100,000 booklets aimed at proving that N.A.A.C.P. is Red-run.

¶ Broadcast leaflets reprinting an American Legion attack on the Southern Regional Council, respectable, old-line Atlanta interracial agency.

¶ Mail legalistic pamphlets in support of Arkansas' Racist Governor Orval Faubus to 20,000 Little Rock voters on the eve of their gubernatorial primary.

¶ Assign his photographer to sneak pictures in the Episcopal Cathedral's Hall of Bishops in Atlanta, where pastors and church ladies gathered for an integrated meeting of the Georgia Council of Churches.

T. V. Williams Jr. rode high and hard until this month, and then he swung the ragged blade of bigotry against the wrong people: Georgia politicians. Backing a rabid racist, Baptist Preacher W. T. Bodenhamer, to succeed Griffin in his scandal-scarred governor's chair, T. V. Williams Jr. even smeared Lieutenant Governor S. Ernest Vandiver in a headline charge that "VANDIVER FORCES BRING RACE-MIXING FARM TO GEORGIA." Vandiver is the front-running candidate for Governor and choice of anti-Griffin Democrats headed up by powerful U.S. Senator Herman Talmadge. Suddenly Attorney General Eugene Cook, until then an approvingly silent member of the commission board, threatened an investigation of T.V. Williams Jr. and all his works.

Last week Williams resigned, bounced off to lend Bodenhamer the full measure of his private talents.

38a 1958

ENTERTAINMENT OF MINERS FROM
SPRINGHILL, NOVA SCOTIA
(MR. MAURICE RUDDICK, NEGRO IN GROUP)

12 Miners Bask Sun at Jekyll

Constitution

By CHARLES MOORE
Constitution Staff Writer

Atlanta, Ga.

BRUNSWICK — Georgia's warm sea breezes are [illegible] but nothing to compare with the first breath after six days' entombment, a Nova Scotia coal [illegible] reported here Wednesday.

[illegible] rescued men ar- [illegible] families [illegible] Jekyll

11-20-58

[illegible] snowflakes for [illegible] 30-degree for 80- [illegible] at Gov. Grif- [illegible] for them to spend [illegible] week at the state-

P. 1

[illegible] Jesse Ruddick's [illegible] the welcome was to [illegible] ground and bawl while [illegible] happily snapped [illegible] His father, Maurice, [illegible] in the mine nine [illegible]

[illegible] quite a turnout for me [illegible] comrades," Ruddick said. [illegible] wonderful thing."

[illegible] Bowman Maddison said, [illegible] the segregation, [illegible] the law." At home [illegible] Nova Scotia, Rud- [illegible] his fellow white [illegible]

[illegible] my bathing suit? [illegible] there's a pool, oh hot [illegible] a delighted young- [illegible]

[illegible] IN BOSTON

[illegible] had left their homes [illegible] freezing tempera- [illegible] to fly here. They [illegible] the night in Boston [illegible] the airport and [illegible] to Jacksonville was [illegible]

[illegible] they arrived [illegible] formed over [illegible] but soon cleared [illegible] all they needed [illegible] their other troubles, [illegible] commented Tom [illegible] governor's executive [illegible]

[illegible] they will ride on

shrimp boats, tour Glenco Naval Air Station where they'll be the Navy's luncheon guests, view a football game, fish, dance and loaf.

Constitution

12 FREED

Most of the miners were among a group of 12 freed Oct. 30 after being trapped six days in a "pocket" 3 [illegible] 100 feet long in the mine. Two and one-half days later, seven others were freed by undiscouraged rescuers. Seventy-four miners were killed in the disaster. One hundred were saved.

Thurs

11-20-58

FUNDS DONATED

Before leaving here next Tuesday, each of the miners will be given paintings sent here by Sumter County artists.

Douglas Jewkes, 46, who spent nine days trapped in the mine before he was rescued, said the fog-caused delay was "like another nine days beneath."

He said he is looking for work "to keep one step ahead of the sheriff—anything but mining, that is."

Corley Knight, another of the rescued miners, said all the people of his home town are touched by the generosity of people who contributed to a fund to care for 200 children orphaned by the mine disaster.

NEGRO INCLUDED

He said a New Hampshire town of only 600 residents contributed $6,000. "Everyone in town gave," Knight said.

Two-year-old Shirley Ann Leadbetter, traveling with her mother, Mrs. Larry Leadbetter, is the group. Leadbetter is ill and left the group in Boston.

GEORGIA

Ruddick, the one Negro with the group, is being housed in a luxurious trailer on the beach. Under state law he is forced to be separated from his mining companions.

Constitution
Atlanta
Thurs
11-2

P. 1

Staff Photo—Marion Johnson via AP Wirephoto

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS RECEIVE DIXIE-STYLE WELCOME AT JEKYLL

Freeman Darby (Right) of Brunswick-Glynn County Chamber of Commerce Greets Vacationers

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One More Black Eye

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat
11-15-58

Nineteen coal miners, who miraculously survived a mine disaster at Nova Scotia were invited by Governor Griffin to recuperate at Georgia's Jekyll Island Park.

Then it was discovered that one of the men, Maurice Ruddick, is colored. The invitation stands, Griffin agreed, but Ruddick, who spent eight terrifying days with four buddies buried 13,000 feet below the earth in a small rock-enclosed chamber, must separate in Georgia.

"There's pressure in that part of the world and I wouldn't want to cause any international incident," he is quoted as saying.

Ruddick's hope is charitable, but expressed too late.

For the three-quarters of the world's people who are colored, the incident has already been created and Uncle Sam is given one more black eye.

Negro Miner To Be Hosted By Educator

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs
11-13-58
P. 1

BRUNSWICK (AP)—Gov. Griffin took further steps here Wednesday to make certain segregation won't interfere with Southern hospitality when a group of Canadian miners vacation at Jekyll Island State Park next week.

Griffin's aides obtained the services of Dr. W. K. Payne, president of the Savannah State College for Negroes, to act as host for the Negro miner and his family in the group.

The governor offered the free vacation after the miners were rescued from the Cumberland mine cave-in near Springhill, Nova Scotia.

Dr. Payne will live in a house trailer parked on the beach beside a trailer for Maurice Ruddick and his family. A third trailer will function as a diner for the Negro group. It will have a fulltime cook. The Ruddicks have 12 children.

The trailers were made necessary by lack of regular accommodations in the Negro section of the beach. A Brunswick firm is making other plans for entertaining the Ruddicks.

The white miners and their families will be housed in two beach motels, with entertainment every day.

Constitution
Thurs
11-13-58

Brunswick businessmen are raising $2,000 to help finance the week-long visit.

The vacation group of about 60 will fly to Jacksonville, Fla., early next Wednesday via night air coach from Boston. The Georgia State Patrol will then escort a chartered bus carrying the miners to their vacation spots.

Rescued Canadian miner accepts jim crow trip

Afro American

[illegible]

SPRINGHILL, N.C. — Maurice Ruddick, one of the 19 survivors of the recent coal mine diaster here, has decided to accept a segregated holiday from Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia.

Griffin made the invitation to the survivors while on a hunting trip in Canada. When informed that one of the miners was colored, the governor said he would be welcome, but on a segregated basis.

"I'LL GO along according to the rules and regulations," said Mr. Ruddick, who will be accompanied by his wife and 12 children. The trip will be the first time he has been subjected to living on a segregated basis.

Other miners told reporters that they would refuse the invitation if Mr. Ruddick declined the offer.

Baltimore

THE CONSENSUS was, "If he's good enough to work with us, he's good enough to go on holidays. If he can't go, we won't go."

[illegible]

Griffin invited the miners on his own, the governor's office reported. A spokesman said that several companies have agreed to help him finance the holiday on Jekyll Islands which has accommodations on a segregated basis.

~~Governors~~ Conference Call for Return Of Powers to the States

38a

Governors Rattle Skeletons .... Page 14A
How Delegates Reacted .... Page 15A
Fashion Side of Conference .... Page 1C

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Political Writer

Miami, Fla.
[illegible] 5-20-58
Miami, Fla.

The nation's governors called Monday in Miami for a return to the states of many powers in taxation and spending now controlled by the federal government.

A majority of chief executives favored retaining of all responsibilities in education by the states, rather than risk federal encroachments should financial aid be requested from Washington for school construction.

But there were marked exceptions to scrapping any federal aid programs.

Both Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, a leader of the liberal Democrats, and Gov. Orville Freeman (D.-F.L.), Minnesota's youthful chief executive, spoke out strongly for continued federal-state cooperation.

The federal-state issue highlighted the opening-day business session of the 50th annual National Governors Conference which will be in session at the Americana Hotel in suburban Bal Harbour through Wednesday.

The real spark of the business session was provided by Wyoming Gov. Millard L Simpson (R.) who championed the cause of the hard-pressed American taxpayer:

"Federal aid actually means we raise taxes to send our money to Washington, then raise more taxes to match the amount we originally sent, less of course an additional 40 per cent cost of administering federal controls."

Freeman opposed a report prepared by a subcommittee of governors which had drafted a five-point program for the states to take over such federal functions as slum clearance, vocational education, natural disasters, construction of municipal waste plants and peaceful use of atomic energy.

"The recommendations are all politically and financially unrealistic," the Minnesota governor declared.

He said government cannot be split into three separate layers like a cake, which would have a top labeled federal, a middle labeled state, and the bottom labeled local.

"In reality, it is like a marble, not a layer-cake, in which the several levels of government are intertwined and interlocked."

38a

Freeman said many federal-aid programs could be improved, but he said to eliminate them by turning them over to the states would be a mistake.

Gov. Price Daniel (D.) of Texas, who served in the U.S. Senate before becoming governor, appealed for the governors to "close the barn door (to federal encroachments) while we still have horses in the stable."

He said state governments already have lost too much power to Washington.

Daniel appealed for the governors to unite in opposing the federal administration's moving in on the school construction picture.

"This is a responsibility of the states," he said. "If states cannot finance their own public school construction, then I'd say it's time we gave up the federal government," he declared.

Going to Washington with hand outstretched is simply asking for federal domination, the Texan warned.

Michigan's Gov. Williams differed sharply.

He said migratory problems caused by job-seeking workers should require federal government participation in educational needs of the states.

He urged that the federal government be used by the states "as a tax collector" with the idea that the moneys be returned to the states where the need is greatest.

Several of the small states while endorsing state's rights and state sovereignty were opposed or lukewarm to the proposal advocated by the subcommittee.

Their opposition was based on the fact that they are now getting more federal aid from these programs than they would receive if the functions, including the taxing power, were turned over by Washington to them.

Florida, however, would come out well on the exchange.

The total federal monies now returning to Florida under vocational educational programs and sewage-treatment plant aid is $1,423,000. But Florida stands to get twice that amount under the proposal which includes giving 40 per cent of the federal telephone tax to the states.

The estimated Florida income for 1958 from the 40 per cent of the telephone tax would be $2,800,000.

Ohio Gov. C. William O'Neill warned his fellow governors that federal aid programs are nothing more than steps toward federal control.

In the case of unemployment borrowing he said it would certainly lead to "federal interference" if not to eventual domination.

"I believe we can do a better job for our unemployed citizens than could the federal government," he said.

O'Neill added that he will call a special session of the Ohio legislature in June to provide funds to meet his state's growing unemployment crisis.

—United Press Photo

New Jersey's Meyner, Left, Tells the East's Story

... listening are Florida's Collins and Missouri's Blair

Almond Swears Schools To Close; Faubus Talks Too

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
[illegible] 5-20-58

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (INS)—The school integration issue was thrust unofficially into the annual Governors' Conference Monday despite every effort to keep it out.

Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond served notice that the Supreme Court's action in refusing to consider his state's appeal from an Arlington County integration order will not halt closing of any school where integration occurs.

38a

And at the same time Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus told a news conference it is "possible" he would again call out the National Guard to preserve the peace in another Little Rock integration crisis.

The racial problem came up during this 50th anniversary conference of the governors even as those attending split sharply on another federal-state problem— President Eisenhower's offer to shift some federal activties and tax money to the states.

NOT ON AGENDA

Discussion of the school integration issue is not on the governors' formal agenda and even Faubus said today he has "no intention" of bringing it up officially. But after news of the Supreme Court decision dismissing Virginia's appeal from the order on integration of seven Negro students reached Miami Beach, Gov. Almond said:

"I see [illegible] change in the situation in Virginia. We have state laws which we believe to be intact and they will be applied in an honest effort to save public education from the chaos which these decisions would impose upon [illegible]."

Daily World

VIR[illegible]'S LAW

Virginia's anti-segregation law says that the schools in any community must close if racial inte-

gration takes place. Today's Supreme Court action was seen as clearing the way for enforcement of a Federal District Court order by Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria, Va., that Negroes be admitted to four white schools.

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Herald P1
Wed-5-21-58
Miami, Fla.

—Herald Staff Photos by John Walther

38a Governors Conference

Serious State Problems Grip Attention of Two Chiefs

. . . Govs. Harriman, left, of New York, and Meyner, of New Jersey

Governors Urge Bipartisan Face-to-Face Slump Talks

38a Governors Conference

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Political Writer

A panel of governors Tuesday called for Democratic and Republican leaders of Congress to forget differences and sit down with President Eisenhower to work out a program to end the recession.

"Instead of government by stalemate, let's try for a program which will benefit the whole nation," said Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff, of Connecticut.

Robert Pyle, White House aide here representing the administration, hailed the proposal and said he was "greatly stimulated by this discussion."

Herald P1

The plan — adopted unanimously by seven participating chief executives — will be put before the 50th annual National Governors' Conference which ends its four-day session today at the Americana Hotel in Bal Harbour.

Wed-5-21-58

The nation's defense will be the topic of the day with U.S. Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy and Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson both addressing the governors.

Pyle said the Eisenhower administration wants an expression by a three-fourths majority of the governors here on how they prefer to handle the unemployment crisis — whether it be a state or a federal project.

Miami Fla.

"We are trying to work out a reasonable compromise," the White House official said in explaining the conflict over whether the federal government or the states themselves handle unemployment.

The Ribicoff proposal climaxed a roundtable discussion which had seen sharp differences expressed by Gov. Averell Harriman of New York: Robert Meyner of New Jersey, and Ribicoff—favoring federal controls—and Gov. Victor E. Anderson of Nebraska and Luther Hodges of North Carolina, who favored state jurisdiction.

The northern trio held strongly that the federal government must take leadership in setting minimum standards for unemployment compensation.

The governors said a House-passed bill which, in effect, makes states' participation voluntary, would not solve the nation's plight.

But Hodges pointed out that a basic aim of this governors' the costs of milk, heat and produce have skyrocketed.

"The farmers are not guilty of this," the Nebraska governor replied. "We have been forced to pay high prices for farm labor — for farm equipment and Cadillacs which our farmers have to buy."

Clement Denounces Pentagon Press Ban, ...4C
U.S. Policies Blamed for Economic Woe, ...4C
Governors Pay Call to Cape Canaveral, ...4C
Chic Sacks Are the Fashion for Wives. 3B

The statement brought a roar of laughter.

Meyner took a dig at the states' righters when he commented to Anderson, "I haven't seen you running to Washington saying we don't want any more farm or highway help."

Meyner said all the eastern industrial states are asking for "is fair treatment."

The Ribicoff proposal called for Sens. Lyndon Johnson (D., Tex) and William Knowland (R., Calif.) to meet with Reps. Sam Rayburn (d., Tex.) and Joe Martin (R., Mass.) and with President Eisenhower to work out legislation which both parties and the administration can accept.

"Let them sit down and decide what they can agree on and then say to the people here is the program which we feel can benefit the nation," Ribicoff said.

The Connecticut governor said the time has come to "stop playing peanut politics" and get something done on employment, public works and taxes.

Harriman, while stressing that unemployment compensation and its related problems should be treated from a national standpoint, said his own state of New York is well prepared to meet the crisis alone if necessary.

"New York has a billion dollars in reserve for this," he said. "We are not asking the federal government for anything . . . we are just trying to do what is best for the national economy."

Harriman outlined three points for immediate relief of the recession as:

GREATER relaxation of credit.

EXPANDED and accelerated programs of public works.

conference is toward regaining for the states some of the powers and functins which now rest in Washington.

"Nothing worse could happen than to let the federal government step in and standardize unemployment compensation," he said.

Anderson supported Hodges, pointing out that farm states are in good shape. Furthermore, he said, they are not responsible for the country's economic position.

"We can handle ours and you handle your own," he said.

Ribicoff asked Anderson to explain how the agricultural belt states could feel they were not partially responsible for inflation and high prices when

Program

The Governors' Conference program for today:

9 A.M. — Roundtable on national defense. Speakers, Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy and Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson. Open to public.

12:30 P.M. — Executive business session and adjournment of conference.

In the afternoon the governors will be flown by helicopter from the Americana Hotel to the aircraft carrier USS Forrestal, 10 miles off shore. It will stage "war maneuvers."

ntegration March ails To Rouse Ike

Negro-White Youths Are Stopped At White House

Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Sun
10-26-58
9/1

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — [illegible] of a "youth march for [illegible] schools" failed Saturday in an attempt to get through the White House gates to deliver a statement to President Eisenhower.

The group, which included singer Harry Belafonte, went to the White House as students from the [illegible] through college marched down Constitution Avenue to the Lincoln Memorial. A spokesman said about 6,000 students had been scheduled to participate.

Those who appeared at the White House were barred by White House police as a large [illegible] Harlon Joye, a [illegible] college student from [illegible], S. C., first asked the police that he be taken to the chief executive.

When the police politely declined the request, Joye asked [illegible] be taken to the president's secretary or one [illegible] Police also de- [illegible]

[illegible] spokesman, [illegible] statement [illegible] the President [illegible] others [illegible] for a reply. [illegible] statement was delivered to the office of Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty.

At the end of the half hour [illegible] asked for [illegible] the President. [illegible] entrance but [illegible] them their statement had been delivered to the White House [illegible] Joye called the reception of the group "most undignified."

[illegible] said the leaders had [illegible] to hear the president "express an attitude" on integration "on which he has been silent so long."

Belafonte predicted a "strong feeling of indignation among the students and the people of the United States and the world." But the singer stressed that "this is not a protest gathering or criticism of anything." He said the youth march was designed to express support of the President.

Joye said the youth march leaders had attempted for several days to arrange an appointment with the President but had failed.

The President played golf at the Burning Tree club in enarby Maryland, but he was reported to have returned to the White House before the youth march leaders arrived.

Speakers at a rally at Lincoln Memorial included Lilian Smith, a white author, and Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A spokesman said the primary purpose of the march was to mobilize public opinion for integration.

In addition to Miss Smith and Daisy Bates, its chief sponsors included: Jackie Robinson, former big league Negro baseball player; the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader in the Negro boycott of Montgomery, Ala., buses three years ago; Belafonte, and the Rev. Kilmer Meyers, white rector of New York's Trinity church chapel.

An advance news release said the parading students would be about equally divided between Negroes and whites, and would include Roman Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

Integration March Leaders Barred by White House Police

Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sun
10-26-58
9/1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Leaders of a "youth march for integrated schools" failed today in an attempt to get through the White House gates to deliver a statement to President Eisenhower.

The group, which included Negro singer Harry Belafonte, went to the White House as students from the fourth grade through college marched down Constitution avenue to the Lincoln Memorial. A spokesman said about 6,000 students had been scheduled to participate.

Those who appeared at the White House were barred by White House police as a large crowd gathered. Harlon Joye, a white college student from Orangeburg, S.C., first asked the police that he be taken to the chief executive.

Police Refuse Request

When the police declined the request, Joye asked that he and the others be taken to the President's secretary or one of his assistants. Police also declined to do that.

Joye, acting as spokesman, asked that the youth march statement be delivered to the President. He said he and the others would wait half an hour for a reply. Tre statement was delivered to the ofice of presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty.

At the end of the half hour the march leaders again asked for permission to see the President. Police denied them entrance but assured them their statement had been delivered to the White House offices. Joye called the reception of the group "most undignified."

Belafonte said the leaders had hoped to hear the President "express an attitude" on integration "on which he has been silent so long."

Not Protest Gathering

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The President had returned from playing golf in nearby Maryland before the youth march leaders arrived.

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Students mass for integration demonstration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 —(AP)—Students from various areas converged on Washington Saturday for a "youth march" demonstrating for racial integration in the schools.

A plea by their representatives for an appointment with President Eisenhower went unheeded.

Birmingham
News

Birmingham
Ala.

BAYARD RUSTIN, leader of the planned parade, said the request was not answered. And White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said he knew of no appointment with Eisenhower or anybody else at the White House.

The president left the White House in mid-morning for a round of golf.

A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, had asked that the president see a student committee of four Negroes and four whites.

Sat. 10-25-58

Rustin predicted that upwards of 10,000 white and Negro students would join the mass march of grade school, high school and college youths favoring sending Negroes and whites to the same schools.

The demonstration is sponsored by pro-integration leaders various churches, labor groups and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored Peo

P/1

FORMER BASEBALL STAR Jackie Robinson, singer Harry Belafonte and Mrs. Martin Luther King, wife of the Alabama Negro integration leader, were among those listed to head a parade to the Lincoln Memorial.

Rally Calls For Mixing

'Youth March' Leaders Critical Of Eisenhower

News Courier

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thousands of Negro and white students marched in Washington Saturday in a prointegration rally rebuffed by President Eisenhower.

Singing star Harry Belafonte told the estimated 9,000 to 10,000 demonstrators gathered at the Lincoln Memorial that Eisenhower, by not meeting a committee from the marchers, had made a gesture of far-reaching meaning to millions throughout the world.

Charleston, S.C.

IKE CRITICIZED

"I think you have demonstrated to the world that Little Rock is not America," added former baseball hero Jackie Robinson.

"I'm only sorry that the president has not demonstrated by his action that he agrees with what we are doing this afternoon."

The mass meeting went on to adopt a resolution calling for another march in the capital next May 17—fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools—and another attempt to see Eisenhower then.

Sun 10-26-58

Eisenhower was asked to seek withholding of federal funds from states which flout the U.S. Constitution, an end to Senate filibusters, federal money to keep open any schools closed because of integration orders and a law making it a federal offense to dynamite public buildings.

9/1

RALLY ADVERTISED

Youths from grade school on into college, plus some of their elders, thronged Washington for the demonstration advertised as a "Youth March for Integrated Schools."

The demonstration was sponsored by various church groups, labor unions and the National Ass. for the Advancement of Colored People.

More than half the marchers were Negroes. Most came from Northern cities, many from New

York. They seemed enthusiastic, but orderly, in their mile-long hike down Constitution Avenue to the rally at the statue of Abraham Lincoln, "The Great Emancipator."

DRAMATIC AIMS

The stated aim of the demonstration: to dramatize support for sending Negroes and whites to school together.

Mrs. King And Belafonte In Youth March

Call

NEW YORK CITY — (ANP) — Harry Belafonte, who has just returned from a tour to Europe capitols, and Mrs. Martin Luther King will join Jackie Robinson in leading thousands of Negro and white students on the Youth March for Integrated Schools in downtown Washington on October 25, A. Philip Randolph, national vice-president of the AFL-CIO and a co-chairman of the Youth March for Integrated Schools announced this week.

p. 1

Heading the March with them will be Father C. Kilmer Meyers, rector of New York's famous Trinity Church Chapel. Father Meyers has received national recognition for his distinguished work on behalf of Negroes and other minority groups.

Fri 10-24-58

Mrs. King will represent her husband, one of the initiators of the March. Physicians have forbidden Dr. King Jr., to participate. He is recovering from the wound he suffered as a result of the assault upon him several weeks ago.

Randolph also announced that he has written President Eisenhower asking him personally to receive a group of students representing the Youth March at the White House. He urged the President to give them a "statement concerning what your administration has done and is doing to give force, effect, reality and integrity to the great decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

Kansas City

Mo

Over 80 buses are scheduled to take young students to the event.

Randolph denied in a statement this week that the march had been postponed.

38a 1958

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Governors Skip Little Rock

Defender p-3

Sat 5-24-58

38a

Chicago, Ill.

MIAMI BEACH — (INS) — Illinois Gov. William G. Stratton Sunday ruled out formal consideration of the 1957 Little Rock school crisis at the 50th annual Governors Conference over which he is presiding.

The governors' chairman told a news conference that the federal-state showdown over enforcement of a Supreme Court integration order will "not be the subject of discussion" at the business session opening today.

At the same time, Stratton spoke out against any major federal tax cut at this time and declared it is to be a "state responsibility" to provide supplemental unemployment compensation aid.

Stratton was asked why the question of the Arkansas school crisis, in which President Eisenhower sent troops to permit integration at Central High school, was not on the conference agenda in any form.

He replied that it is "not the province of the governors to make a decision" on the problem, but rather the responsibility of individual governors dealing with the federal government. Stratton declared:

"We will not increase mutual understanding and get progress by continually accentuating difficulties and the failure to make progress."

He added pointedly that there has been "no request" by any governor to put the subject on the agenda. A committee of governors negotiated between President Eisenhower and Arkansas Gov. Oval Faubus in an effort to mediate the Little Rock situation. But their efforts failed. The troops are being withdrawn in a few days.

'Keep Their Hands Off Our States'

38a Governors Conference

Miami Herald

p. 15-A

Tues. 5-20-58

Miami, Fla.

Here is how governors reacted Monday ~~morning~~ to a recommendation that the states take over complete control of five present state-federal functions:

Gov. Harold W. Handley, Indiana: "Some people in this country have a sense of security in turning to the federal government for all their wants and desires. Before the government can give a dollar, it must take a dollar."

Gov. Milward L. Simpson, Wyoming: "There's 51 per cent of the land in our state owned by the federal government and we want the federal government — Like our Southern friends would put it — to keep their cotton pickin' hands off our [illegible]

Gov. Victor E. Anderson, Nebraska: "The more closely government is kept to the local level, the more efficient it is."

Gov. Price Daniel, Texas: "We should preserve as much of our government as possible as close as possible to our people. No nation worth its salt was ever built from the top down."

Gov. William G. Stratton, Illinois: "It would seem ridiculous for a large state or large city to ask the federal government for $10,000 or $15,000 for disaster relief."

Gov. Orville L. Freeman, Minnesota: "You can't separate the layers of government like you'd separate a layer cake. I'm not sure we shouldn't encourage increased aid in some areas."

Gov. C. William O'Neill, Ohio: "We often forget that there is one source of federal funds and that is the individual taxpayer. There is no magic source where the federal government gets the money."

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Michigan: "The citizen who pays the federal tax is the same citizen who pays the state tax and the local tax — and is the same fellow who wants the job done. The demands of people are not going to decrease. We've simply got to have a bigger country to give bigger service to our people."

Gov. Joe Foss, South Dakota: "On one hand we talk about giving the states more help — financial, that is — and on the other hand, our good friends in Congress are always talking about a tax cut. There isn't one single thing that government has to offer on any level that is free."

Gov. Albert D. Rosellini, Washington: "We are talking about human beings. There's no use kidding ourselves, without federal aid we're just not going to be able to get these services to the people. A tax is a tax regardless what level we levy it on."

Gov. George R. Clyde, Utah: "Only in those cases where state lines interfere with effective accomplishment should we look to the Great White Father in Washington for assistance."

38a 1958

RACIAL STRIFE- NORTHERN ,SOUTHERN

✓

GROVER C. HALL, JR., EDITOR -in-Chief(Montgomery Advertiser)
INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSOCIATION (Chicago,Ill.)

A Southern Editor In Chicago

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

'It Requires More Cops To Restrain Race Warfare In One Chicago District Than Among All South's 40,000,000 People'

Tues. 2-25-58

[Following is the text of the remarks of Grover C. Hall, Jr., editor-in-chief of The Montgomery Advertiser, *before the Inland Daily Press Association at the Drake Hotel in Chicago yesterday. The association is an organization of [illegible] editors and publishers from 20 inland states. Questions from the floor followed Hall's address.—Ed.]*

P.A-A

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I'm not the first man connected with *The Montgomery Advertiser* to speak to a Chicago audience on an explosive subject. Before me, there was a printer named Albert Parsons. He was an anarchist and his message to Chicago was "Workingmen of America, learn to manufacture dynamite!" A little later [illegible] Parsons was hanged here for throwing a bomb in the Haymarket Riot. I expect my trip to Chicago to be less eventful than that of Citizen Parsons, and I will hold up my end if you will hold up yours.

Anyway, let me assure you that I'm not an anarchist, even if I do deplore the Little Rock bayonets and argue that the nine most energetic and mischievous [illegible] in Washington are the nine justices of the Supreme Court.

I'm more like a Cotton Whig who wishes he could get together with you Conscience Whigs.

I'm pleased to come to Chicago to discuss with you the grievous race problem of the South—the South Side of Chicago, where more Americans are in immediate physical danger because of race strife than in all the Southern states together.

Statistical experting on the race disharmony in the Southern states is a convenient and easily mastered hobby, but if you want to talk about blood spilled, skulls cracked, deceit practiced, and defiance of law on a grand scale—your dateline will be, not Little Rock or Montgomery, but Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York.

HORSE LATITUDES

School desegregation in the South has entered the Horse Latitudes. Those visionaries in and out of the South who thought that once the Supreme Court decreed desegregation it would follow like a point after touchdown are getting their answer.

It has now taken $5,000,000 and the United States Army to enroll nine colored children in the Little Rock school. The result of this rash intrusion will be the derangement of the personalities of those pawned colored children, the reelection of that antic adventurer Faubus, and a discharge of more extremism into the Southern air.

The progress of school desegregation is well illustrated in North Carolina, which is endowed in the fantasies of the Northern press with lots of "liberal" mascara. In North Carolina, nine colored children out of 320,000 are in white schools.

After four years, there are in Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee a total of 270. The figure for Mississippi and South Carolina is less spectacular.

Don't be misled by a few masochistic Southern prophets who revel in the Little Rock bayonet and go loping around in circles whipping their own behinds like the self-flagellants of the Middle Ages. The reality seems to be this. If Northern politicians, lick-spitting and honey-bunching the minority voting blocs in the North, impel the federal government to grind down upon the South, one of two things may happen. Much of the South will close its schools or there will be violence.

Until New York, Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia can quell their own state of guerilla warfare between the races and crush the reign of rape and knife on schoolhouse staircases, their politicians and editorial Jingoes should have the graceful forbearance to take sabbatical leave from their aggressions against the South.

HAMMUS ALABAMMUS

There is a growing rigidity of position being forced upon Southern politicians by the holy-rolling of opportunistic Northern politicians and the primitive NAACP with its swagger stick and shiny new jackboots.

You see this rigidity in the current race for governor in Alabama. One candidate has promised. "I will go to jail to preserve segregation." Another has spoken of arresting the FBI in certain circumstances to "preserve segregation." A third one has vowed, "I will die to preserve segregation." So far, none has taken a position on the use of atomic bombs to preserve segregation.

Mind, these are sophisticated men no more inclined to race baiting than you are. What they say is just some Hammus Alabammus made necessary by the fears and frustrations of a large element of voters. And please be certain that, by inversion, there is an equal supply up the way of Hammus New Yorkus and Illinoisus.

A conservative editor, in the North or the South, has to fight a two-front war all the time with the two extremes. Thumb back to your Thucydides and what he wrote of the class wars in Greece 2,500 years ago and you'll see something familiar. It was a time, Thucydides wrote, "when reckless audacity. . . came to be considered the courage of a loyal ally; prudent hesitation, specious cowardice; moderation was held to be a cloak of unmanliness; ability to see all sides of a question was accounted inability to act on any."

SOUTH'S BAR OF CONSCIENCE

The colored man is misused in both the North and the South, though he is far more deceived in the Northern paradise. On this, however, there is one basic concession that the honest Southerner must make to the North. In the North there is no resistance to the enfranchisement of qualified Negro voters. In some parts of the South, there is.

Like the citizens of Washington, D.C., Southerners living in areas threatened by Negro government recoil. What they see existing and to come politically in Detroit and Philadelphia validates their fears. All the same, whereas a Southerner is sincerely easy in his conscience about separate-but-equal schools, he cannot so easily acquit himself before the bar of his own conscience on the question of denying a qualified colored man the ballot.

RACE STRIFE IS PORTABLE

At some point this country will work free of its fantasy that there is something different in the moral constitution of the Southerner and Northerner that makes of the one a white devil exploiting the colored man and of the other a compassionate deliverer and fraternity brother.

Already the North has about 40% of the colored population and the lemming tide rolls on—about 2,500 to Chicago every month, 1,700 to Los Angeles, 1,400 to New York, etc. Chicago already has 700.000 and New York a million, the same as Alabama.

Their migration has proved that race strife is quite portable. For it requires more policemen in one district of Chicago to restrain race warfare than among all the 40,000,000 people of the Southern states.

Above all, the North will grasp the essential reality when it finally recognizes that a sorrowful fact of our national life is—wherever in America colored people migrate in significant numbers, they encounter resistance and rejection.

LOOK AWAY DIXIELAND

Your Illinois politicians applaud the Little Rock troop drop, but say nothing of the NAACP estimate that 90% of Chicago's elementary school children attend schools that are predominantly of one race, nor the charge that the Chicago authorities mean to keep it that way through the pattern of new school construction. Your Illinois politicians caterwaul about Jim Crow in Montgomery, Ala., but grapple not with the fact that, according to the National Conference of Christians & Jews, there is more residential segregation in Chicago than in Montgomery.

Last August in the Calumet Park area there was a race riot in which 37 persons were injured. Always in dread of a full scale race war in the summer months, the Chicago authorities assigned 934 policemen to patrol the area. And on that very same day, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois was receiving a group of Alabama Negroes in his office, making a national sensation of their woes and demanding action, not in his Chicago constituency, but in Alabama.

FLIGHT OF THE BUMBLEBEE

However, my favorite abolitionist is Gov. "Soapy" Williams of Michigan, that exuberant collegian who is working his way on a Walter Reuther scholarship.

In 1956 Gov. Williams canceled a speaking engagement in Alabama because the dinner was segregated. A few months later I saw him land here for the Democratic Convention, bringing with him something called the "Michigan Manifesto." This Manifesto was another of those Emancipation Proclamations that freed the slaves in the Confederate states but said naught of those in the neutral border states.

To get the Manifesto to Chicago, the governor flew it over Dearborn and about 20 other Michigan cities where Negroes are totally or as nearly as possibly excluded from residence. Fifteen thousand colored constituents of Gov. Williams work by day in Dearborn, but the valid boast of the mayor of Deaborn is that not a one is allowed to spend the night. Then Williams landed in Chicago, having borne the Manifesto over Trumbull Park, where at that time 150 Chicago policemen were guarding 23 Negro families.

Whereupon, His Excellency strode to the chancel of the Americans for Democratic Action temple and shook the Manifesto at wayward Montgomery, where, by the way, several colored families live in peace on a street a few paces from the mansion of the Governor of Alabama.

CHAINED TO THE 19TH CENTURY

If only the South had as many new industries as it has ecstatic missionaries and hellmouth preceptors, it would be rich as Texas and might even consider, this time with more hope of success, another Civil War.

A basic reason why the national debate on the race issue is so irrational is the failure of the American press to report strife as eagerly and fully in the North as in the South. And the reason for this dereliction is mainly that Northern attitudes are chained to the century before this one, when the South was the oppressor of the Negro and the North was his deliverer in a great war.

The otherwise virile Chicago press is joined with radio and TV in a formal code for muffling or suppressing spot coverage of race incidents. This is because, as both the *Sun-Times* and *Chicago Defender* have recently said, Chicago sits on a "powder keg" and the fuse is short. What about Montgomery, an international symbol of violence? When some dynamite was used, my newspaper published an extra.

"LITTLE SQUINT, PG. 60"

I have time to specify two examples of the scandals of omission in officious, self-righteous Northern papers.

If the Rev. Martin Luther King gets a traffic ticket, that's news in Detroit. But when a Detroit mob of about 500 whites stone the newly bought home of a Cherokee Indian mistaken for a Negro, the three Detroit papers shrink it to brief items on Pg. 3, Pg. 16 and Pg. 60. And only one of the three papers used the word "Negro" to explain to Detroit citizens what was happening in their city.

These Detroit papers could staff the Emmett Till trial in Mississippi, they had just run the Empurpled *Thunder Over Dixie* series, they demanded that Dulles permit their reporters to cover Red China—but a violent mob of Detroiters within spitting distance of their city desks was a little squirt of type on Pg. 60.

The New York Times owns large rugs and employs efficient sweepers. The dramatic at-sea race riot in Buffalo got a total of 11 inches in two days, Pgs. 10 and 50.

BETTER, BUT STILL—

It is nevertheless my judgment that the Northern press is now performing more faithfully and that it will land on its feet. After all, even Henry Luce can't blame the felonies and corruptions of the Puerto Rican school children in New York on their previous life in segregated Dixie.

But in predicting the rehabilitation of the New York press, I must nevertheless conclude on a guarded note. With 644 New York school children expelled from school and thus unleashed to make the streets as dangerous as the classrooms, the *New York Herald Tribune* button was still stuck on the faraway Little Rock Nine. On Feb. 14, the *Herald Tribune* carried a mawkish editorial, a kind of Valentine in spots, demanding that the Little Rock school reinstate Minnie Jean Brown, who had been suspended for repeated misconduct, and encouraging Minnie Jean to throw soup right back at her white classmates.

38a 1958

RACIAL STRIFE-NORTHERN,SOUTHERN

GROVER C. HALL,JR.,EDITOR-in-CHIEF (MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER
INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSOCIATION (CHICAGO,ILL.)

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 2-25-58
p. 1

DEPT OF RECORDS C
DS & RESEARCH BOX
TUSKEGEE INST ALA

HALL ADDRESSES INLAND PRESS

Grover C. Hall Jr. (center), editor-in-chief of The Montgomery Advertiser, chats with Harrison E. bury (left) of the New York Times, and Robert White, co-editor and publisher of the Mexico, Ledger, during the winter meeting of the Inland Daily Press Assn., in Chicago yesterday. In speech before the association, Hall said there is more racial strife in some northern cities than in South, but that some northern newspapers suppress it.—AP Wirephoto

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Hall Criticizes Northern Silence On Racial Strife

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Tues. 2-25-58
p. 1

CAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Racial two newspapermen said is an increasingly grim in population centers of and is not peculiar to

C. Hall Jr., Editor-in- The Montgomery Adver- "A basic reason why debate on the race irrational is the failure American press to report the

strife as eagerly and fully in the North as in the South."

Harrison E. Salisbury, who has been examining the roots of school violence in New York for several weeks as a reporter for the New York Times, said, "We have segregation, factually speaking, in New York.

SHARP DIVISION

"There are very sharp dividing lines in housing, and there will be inevitable conflicts all along the fringes as these lines change."

Hall and Salisbury spoke before some 400 Midwest editors at the winter meeting of the Inland Daily Press Assn.

Salisbury said he believes that "differences in color simply add to" a problem of conflicts caused chiefly by a massive infusion of new residents who enter cities with "low social and very low economic status."

Hall said that a heavy migration of Negroes to Northern cities "has proved that race strife is quite portable."

"For," Hall added, "it requires more policemen in one district of Chicago to restrain race warfare than among all the 40 million people of the Southern states."

He referred to the race riot last summer in Calumet Park in Chicago's southeastern steel-making district. A force of 934 policemen patrolled a two-square mile section after 37 persons were injured in clashes between white crowds and Negroes.

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(Continued From Page 1)

sion in the South over Supreme Court desegregation orders.

Hall said "The North will grasp the essential reality when it finally recognizes that a sorrowful fact of our national life is — wherever in America colored people migrate in significant numbers, they encounter resistance and rejection.

Advertiser

DRAWS LAUGHTER

The session on "Our Racial Problem—Two Views" was introduced by Robert M. White II of Mexico, Mo., Inland, president, with an observation that views of Hall and Salisbury "may differ sharply with our own."

p. 3A
Tues. 2-25-58

Both speakers were well received, Hall drawing several rounds of laughter and applause with his barbs aimed at northern attitudes.

In questioning after the talks, Hall was asked to make an appraisal of Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott.

Hall termed King "an exceptional man" who rather enjoyed having been compared with Ghandi, a parallel which "is one of the large sized myths dished up by the northern press."

CHANGE DESCRIBED

The Montgomery boycott, he said, rather than changing the seating arrangement of buses, "Changed nothing except that white people had the buses to themselves and colored people were riding around in station wagons supplied by their northern sympathizers."

The idea that Negroes were engaged in "passive resistance," Hall said, "is slightly off center. The white people had the arms, numbers and facilities of government." He praised restraint of Montgomery's white population in the situation, adding that King had "disarmed" them beforehand with warnings to his followers to shun violence."

ASKED OF CADILLAC

V. Y. (Red) Newton, managing editor of the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune, who had addressed a morning session, asked Hall whether King "rides in a Cadillac."

"I don't think so," Hall replied, "but if it were so, it would be a solid gold Cadillac supplied by Northerners. This observation brought general laughter.

Salisbury was asked only two questions dealing with his off-the-cuff talk. He was unable to answer one, as to the extent of coverage of disturbances in Buffalo, N.Y., by the Times.

His other response stressed that the Lower East Side is again becoming a slum area in New York. The slum is developing in old housing, and not in the relatively high-rental, insurance-sponsored housing of the area, he said.

NEXT 10 YEARS

Asked what course segregation in the South would follow in the next 10 years, Hall said events will reflect adjustment difficulties resulting from "meddling" with the issue by outsiders.

"Prior to the court decision and intervention from other sections," Hall said, "the thing was breaking up slowly of its own accord. But there has been a flair of resistance.

"Illogical as it may be — because there had been vertical desegregation in much of the transport—those buses are psychologically pretty much to most people what a dike with the first leak in it would be to a Dutchman."

He said that integration pressure "has booted and spurred the hoodlum element" in the South.

WIRE SERVICES CITED

Joe Bunting, veteran executive of the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, ended the questioning, observing he had noted "some slight criticism" by Hall of the newspaper coverage on racial issues.

"Most of the newspapers represented here serve smaller communities and are dependent on wire services such as the Associated Press and United Press," Bunting continued. "Do you think you people have been correctly reported?"

Hall said that the "greatest mischief" in connection with depiction of the race issue was "not lying, but the matter of emphasis. Things happening up here have been muffled."

This, he said, "gives the country a disproportionate view of where the race problem really is."

RACE ISSUE DEBATE PLANNED AT CHICAGO

Southern Editor To Appear With Times Reporter

Appeal p. 28
Mon. 2-24-58
Memphis Tenn

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—(UP)—Grover C. Hall, editor-in-chief of the Montgomery Advertiser, will appear opposite Pulitzer Prize winning reporter Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times in a discussion of the racial problem before the Inland Daily Press Association here Monday.

Mr. Hall was originally scheduled to debate the question with Hodding Carter, famous Mississippi editor, but Mr. Carter was hospitalized with an eye ailment and was unable to attend the convention.

Mr. Salisbury won the Putlitzer Prize for international correspondence in 1955 on basis of his dispatches from Moscow. Although he won fame with his reporting on major social and economic problems since 1954, he is best known for his reporting on World War II and the cold war.

The Times correspondent has conducted a month-long investigation of the trouble in Brooklyn schools.

The Inland Daily Press Association has a membership of 478 newspapers in 20 Central states.

400 Editors Told

Racial Violence Grim Problem

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP) —Racial violence, two newspapermen said today, is an increasingly grim problem in population centers of the North, and is not peculiar to the South.

Grover C. Hall Jr., editor in chief of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, said, "A basic reason why the national debate on the race issue is so irrational is the failure of the American press to report strife as eagerly and fully in the North as in the South."

Harrison E. Salisbury, who has been examining the roots of school violence in New York for several weeks as a reporter for the New York Times, said, "We have segregation, factually speaking, in New York.

"There are very sharp dividing lines in housing, and there will be inevitable conflicts all along the fringes as these lines change."

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"For," Hall added, "It requires more policemen in one district of Chicago to restrain race warfare than among all the 40 million people of the Southern states."

He referred to the race riot last summer in Calumet Park in Chicago's Southeastern steel-making district. A force of 934 policemen patrolled a two-square mile section after 37 persons were injured in clashes between white crowds and Negroes.

This and other instances of race strife in Northern cities, Hall said, were inadequately reported while Northern newspapers stressed tension in the South over Supreme Court desegregation orders.

Hall said, "The North will grasp the essential reality when it finally recognizes that a sorrowful fact of our national life is — wherever in America colored people migrate in significant numbers, they encounter resistance and rejection."

Courier, P.b.B.

Tue. 2-25-58

Charleston, S.C.

New York Times Writer To Speak Opposite Hall

Harrison Salisbury, a famous reign correspondent of The New ork Times, will appear opposite ditor-in-Chief Grover C. Hall of he Advertiser, to discuss "Our ace Problem" before the Inland aily Press Assn. tomorrow in hicago.

Though Salisbury has specialed in reporting on major social nd economic problems since 954, he is best known for his porting on World War II and e cold war as the Moscow corspondent of The Times. He won he Pulitizer Prize for international correspondence in 1955 on the basis of his Moscow dispatches.

Salisbury has just completed a month-long investigation of the beatings, rapes, switchblade play and race prejudice in the Brooklyn schools.

Hodding Carter, the Mississippi editor, was to have appeared opposite Hall, but was forced to cancel due to an eye ailment requiring medical correction. Whereupon the association, recognizing that New York is the current center of race strife news decided to invite a northern expert on northern race problems. There are few precedents for such a realistic diversification.

Editor Hall flew to Chicago this morning. He and Salisbury will share the platform at the luncheon session tomorrow noon in the Gold Coast Room of the Drake Hotel.

The Tuesday luncheon session will be addressed by William M. Holaday, missile director for the U.S. Department of Defense. After that, the editors and publishers will tour the Argonne National Laboratory where nuclear reactors are designed and developed.

The Inland Daily Press Assn. is composed of 478 newspapers in 20 central states.

Thur. 2-20-58

STATEHOOD A KEY TO HAWAII VOTING

New York Times

New York, N.Y.

G.O.P. Will Stress Charge That Democratic Delegate Let Territory Down

Sun. 8-17-58

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Aug. 16—The failure of Hawaii to emulate Alaska's triumph in gaining statehood during this session of Congress i expected to be the key isue between Democrats and Republicans in the island-wide elections this fall.

38a

P8B

Republican officials here have accused John A. Burns, the Democratic Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, of being in a large measure responsible for Hawaii's failure. Mr. Burns is running for re-election. The Republicans contend he yielded to the dictates of the Democratic leadership in Congress and thus abandoned the Democratic party's platform to get statehood for Hawaii "at the earliest possible moment."

If the Islands' Republicans have an issue, they are also embarrassed by the lack of a candidate to oppose Mr. Burns. Prospective candidates include Mrs. Elizabeth P. Farrington, a former delegate who was defeated decisively by Mr. Burns in the delegate's contest in 1956. Other Republican possible candidates include the following:

Farrant L. Turner, the Secretary of Hawaii; J. Ballard Atherton, president of the Hawaiian Telephone Company; Territorial Representative Stafford L. Austin, and Territorial Senator Wilfred C. Tsukiyama.

Mr. Tsukiyama probably would be the most formidable candidate.

A Good Compaigner

He has been a member of the Territorial Senate since 1947. He is a polished speaker and an accomplished campaigner. He is of Japanese descent and probably would win a large part of the "Japanese vote."

Persons of Japanese origin make up about one-third of the civilian population of the territory. Although there is no proof that they vote as a bloc, it is certain that a Japanese name on the ballot would have a large appeal.

But Mr. Tsukiyama, a Honolulu attorney who is 60 years old so far has been unenthusiastic about entering the race. "I'm 90 per cent against running," he has said.

The Mayoralty race in the city and county of Honolulu will pit the incumbent, Neal S. Blaisdell, a Republican, against a former adversary, William C. Vannatta, a Democrat. They are the only two who so far have filed their application or declared their intentions to run.

Mr. Blaisdell, who has been Honolulu's Mayor for four years, defeated Mr. Vannatta by 2,200 votes in the 1956 election.

A new and larger "reapportioned" Legislature will be seated in 1959. Reapportionment, based on population, was ordered by the 1957 Congress.

The old Legislature had fifteen Senators and thirty Representatives. The new Legislature will have twenty-five Senators and fifty-one Representatives.

The reapportioned Legislature will give Oahu added power. Three-fourths of the Territory's 570,000 civilians lives on Oahu. Thirty-three of the Representatives and ten of the Senators will be Oahu residents.

Candidates in the fall election will compete for all fifty-one seats in the House of Representatives. Eight Senators, seven of them Democrats, are holdovers from the 1957 session of the Legislature. The only Republican is Noboru Miyake of the Island of Kauai.

The Democratic lead in the Senate, and the current trend of politics indicate a Democratic sweep of both houses. The Democrats won control of both houses both in 1954 and 1956

Martin Clothing Co. Making Fortune Off Unwary Negroes

Crusader

P. 1

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-11-58

In its drive on unscrupulous trading practices and merchants who capitalize on the ignorance of poor, unsuspecting people the New Crusader has learned that one of the principal offenders is the Martin Clothing Co. at 111 E. 35th St. with another store at 3238 West Roosevelt Road.

Martin has made a fortune off his almost exclusive Negro clientele, but according to complaints received by the New Crusader, his tainted money comes from the sale of inferior goods sold on the "no money down" propsition in which the customer is not only taken advantage of, but subjected to persecution, garnishment and possible loss of employment by the concern.

Martin specializes in sales to poor or average wage workers and like disease and poverty, he stays close to those in misery as shown in the location of his two business places. The one on East 35th St. is in the heart of a run-down, slum-shocked neighborhood and the other on Roosevelt Road is ideally located to take advantage of newly arrived Negro migrants from the Deep South.

Crusader

Sat. 10-4-58

The Martin outfit has just opened a third store at 204-06 East 51st St. where it works its Negro girl clerks and other help six days a week as the company does in its other stores. No attempt has been made to justify this clear violation of the state and federal government wage and hours laws for the girls get increase in pay, it was reported. Where downtown stores comply with the laws and pay their help accordingly. The union covering this type of employment must be asleep not to see how Martin is literally thumbing its nose at union standards.

Like other operators who get rich off poor people by selling them shoddy and inferior merchandise, Martin applies the old squeeze on those unfortunate enough to have to pay for their clothing on the time payment plan.

This plan at Martin's is a well-worked out deal in which the Negro with a job can be tied up so tight he can hardily breathe as Martin's "strong arm" collectors and credit agents continually hound them as interest, carrying charges and other "bites" on the account grow to the place where the poor creditor will never be able to pay for them.

38a

King's Wife Aids In Rights Battles

38a

Jet

P. 3

Wed. 12-31-58

CHICAGO. — Coretta Scott King wife of the Negro civil rights leader Rev. Martin Luther King, has been bombed, cursed, and threatened, but she has stood behind her husband in the fight for complete freedom for Negroes, according to an article in the January issue of EBONY Magazine.

The 31-year-old, attractive, native Alabamian has seen her husband manhandled, arrested, berated and stabbed. Through three perilous years Coretta King endured and she stands today as a symbol of the successful Montgomery protest which was so largely a victory for countless maids and mothers.

Ala.

Of his wife, whom he wooed and won when they were students in Boston, Rev. King says: "She has maintained a calmness that has kept me going. She sees the greatness of the movement and has a unique willingness to sacrifice herself for its continuation."

Mrs. King, born in Marion, Alabama is a sensitive, strong-willed woman, according to EBONY, and in addition to having substituted as a speaker for her husband, she also mothers two children, runs a house, and occasionally makes concert appearances over the country.

According to EBONY, Mrs. King has grown spiritually and mentally during the struggle, and she says: "I've grown several years older, but we've grown several years richer too."

)awg' Anderson Awarded $300

'Kentucky Colonel' Settles Suit Against Chicago Hotel

Pittsburgh Courier

38a

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 9-27-58

P. 5

CHICAGO—Charles W. Anderson Jr., Louisville attorney and a "Kentucky Colonel," received an out-of-court settlement against the Southmoor Hotel, 6646 Stony Island, for racial discrimination when the hotel refused to honor a confirmed reservation made by Attorney Anderson for arrival last Sept. 11.

In a law suit filed by the Louisville attorney through his Chicago attorneys, William R. Ming and the firm of Moore, Ming and Leighton, it was alleged that Anderson, while attending the National Urban League Convention in Omaha, Neb., had wired the Chicago hotel on Sept. 9 for a reservation and his request was confirmed by wire the same day.

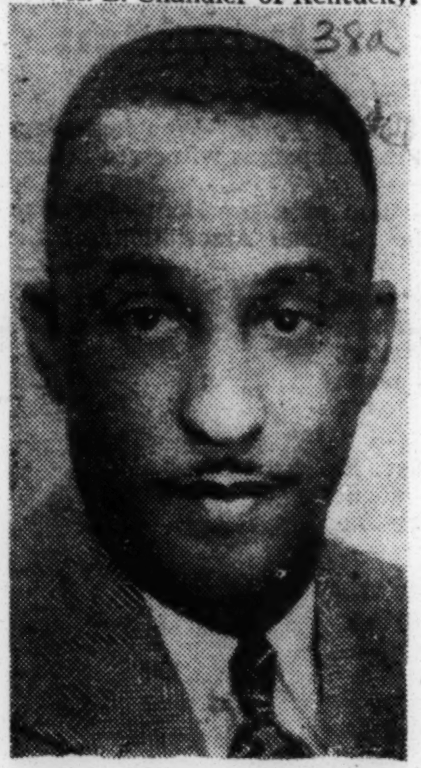
However, when Anderson arrived at the hotel the desk clerk informed him that they had no more rooms available, and while talking with the clerk Anderson noted that his telegram was on the counter marked "hold room on tenth floor," but when the clerk's attention was called to the telegram and confirmation he still insisted that all rooms were filled.

■

ANDERSON PICKED up the original telegram on the clerk's desk and with his own confirmation telegram immediately turned the matter over to William R. Ming and a law suit was filed in the Chicago Municipal Court.

The hotel, through Solomon H. Harrison, agreed to pay to Mr. Anderson $300 and tendered a letter of apology, and at the request of the Louisville attorney a check was made payable to the Louisville branch of the NAACP on Anderson's life membership in the association.

Attorney Anderson is a former president of the National Negro Bar Association, Kentucky State Legislator and prosecuting attorney. He was recently named a Kentucky colonel on the staff of Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky.



ATTY. C. W. ANDERSON

. . . settles out of court

38a 1958

ILLINOIS

✓

Singers To Sue Motel, TWA For $50,000, Charge Bias

38a

Five members of a professional Gospel group stranded in Chicago when their TWA flight to New York was cancelled, said Monday they plan to sue the airline and a Chicago motel that denied them temporary residence.

Defender p. 1

The group, headed by Prof Alex Bradford, is known as Prof. Alex Bradford and the Bradford Specials. They were returning from California enroute to New York when their flight was grounded here.

Sat 4-5-58

Graham Hollenbeck, of TWA, arranged for them and other passengers to stay at the Chicago Airway Motel, at 5433 S. Cicero, until flights east were resumed.

Upon reaching the motel, Bradford claimed, the manager, D. W McNamara, announced loudly there was no more vacancies and told the motel's chauffeur to "take them back."

Chicago Ill

The group was taken back to the airport where TWA arranged for them to stay at the Caffarello Motel, at 5717 S. Cicero. Bradford stated they were well received at this motel and that the accommodations were excellent.

TWA Public Relations Manager John Corris stated that thte airline was entirely unaware that the Chicago Airway motel had any discriminatory policy.

Bradford, however, stated he intended to sue both the motel and the airline for $50,000. Atty. Jean Williams of Chicago has been retained by the Bradford group.

McNamara, manager of the motel told the Defender that the motel was filled when the Negro guests arrived.

When told that the reservations were secured from the airport by a TWA official who understood that rooms were available, McNamara said "he must have misunderstood me."

A Negro employe of the motel told the Bradford group that rooms were available at the motel and the motel was expecting them. Only when McNamara saw that some of the guests were Negroes did he claim no rooms were available, the employe said.

McNamara stated he didn't know who owned the motel, but that he thought it was owned by "some-out-of - town" corporation. He has been managing the motel for a week, he said.

Traffic Tickets Will Omit Race

Defender

Mayor Richard J. Daley disclosed Thursday that in the future all reference to race will be omitted in the printing of traffic tickets. p. 2 38a

The mayor informed Sixth Ward Alderman Sidney Jones of the decision in a letter following a conference with the Chief Justice of the Municipal court and Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor.

Chicago Ill

Jones introduced an ordinance in the City Council in May which would prohibit references to race on traffic tickets.

Sat 6-21-58

Sue Crematorium Over Bias Charge

A permanent injunction seeking to restrain Oakwoods Cemetery association from denying use of its crematorium equally to all persons has been filed on behalf of Marshall Bynum and Chares S. Jackson Company, Inc. in Superior Court.

Defender

In case the injunction is denied the suit also asks that Oakwoods Cemetery association's tax exempt status be cancelled and its rights and privileges under eminent domain also be revoked. p 2

The crematorium is located at 1035 E. 67th st., which is predominately a Negro neighborhood.

The suit charges that on 17 different occasions between Aug. 15, 1953 and May 28, 1958, Bynum, who is executive of Jackson's requested permission to use the crematorium for Negro bodies. Each time he was denied and was told that the "crematorium was to be used for the cremation of deceased persons of the 'white' race only."

38a

According to the suit, Bynum sought to cremate a white person on May 24, 1958 but was denied because he was a Negro undertaker.

Sat 6-21-58

Because of Oakwoods refusal of its services, the mortician charges that he has been compelled to travel approximately 24 miles to obtain services.

The executive secretary charges that he "suffered undue and unnecessary delay; was put to great inconvenience and expense; suffered embarrassment, mental anguish, great mortification, repeated insults; and his reputation and status in the community suffered irreparable harm, injury and damage."

Chicago Ill

The suit was filed by Starke and Anglin law firm with Richard Clayter as counsel.

Atty. Clayter said that he believes this is the first suit of this type filed in Illinois.

Denies Request To Cremate Body

Chicago Defender p-3

Sat – 6 – 14

A white woman, who lived in a world free of discrimination, was haunted by it after her death. This came to light recently when a Negro mortician attempted to have her body cremated at Oak Woods Cemetery association. 1035 E. 67th st.

Marshall F. Bynum of Charles S. Jackson Co., Inc., who has homes at 3800 So. Michigan, and 7350 So. Cottage Grove, found this out recently when he requested a permit for cremating the body of Mrs. Helma McBowe at the cemetery.

Chicago Ill

Accompanying him to the association's office were his attorney Richard Claytor, and State Congressman Corneal Davis.

A suit will be filed in Superior Court against the association by the law firm of Starke and Anglin, 765 E. Oakwood blvd., with Claytor as counsel the first of next week.

Miss Ryan, the association's secretary, told the trio that their facilities were for "Caucasians" only.

When Bynum explained that they had a Caucasian woman of Swedish extraction he wanted to cremate, the secretary flatly refused to accept the order.

FEARED TRICK

The mortician said she thought he was trying to use some sort of trickery and that she would have to discuss the matter with the association's attorneys, Isham, Lincoln and Beale, before making any commitments.

After Bynum left the association's office, he called the attorneys and was told that the cemetery had the right to deny use to anyone without violating the state or national constitutions.

They added that it was up to the cemetery to make the final decision. Calling Miss Ryan at the cemetery again, Bynum was again turned down.

This was the second time a member of the dead woman's family had been denied services of the crematorium at Oak Woods. Last December they had refused the Jackson funeral home their facilities to cremate her son on the grounds he had "mixed blood."

REFERRED TO GRACELAND

On several other occasions Bynum had approached the association for cremating bodies. At least once he had been referred to the Graceland cemetery, Irvin Park and Clark, which is approximately 12 miles from where the Jackson funeral homes are located.

(The Cottage Grove mortuary is three blocks from the Oak Woods cemetery entrance.)

In talking to the association's secretary on the earlier occasions Bynum had been told that they did not handle Negroes in their crematorium, but had not mentioned that Negro morticians could not use the facilities to cremate whites.

Bynum has called the matter to the attention of the Chicago Board of Health but has been given the "run around" by it. He said he was referred to several persons without receiving a definite answer or being able to get anyone to make a statement.

The cemetery is located in a predominantly Negro neighborhood. According to Bynum a number of Negroes are buried in the cemetery and some of the plots are owned by them.

Realtor Denied Cafe Service Plans To Sue

Defender
Chicago
Ill.
Sat 9-13-58

A Southside realtor was denied service in a far Southside tavern over the weekend with the curt statement: "We don't serve niggers."

Planning suit against the cafe is Everett Jones of the E. L. Jones Real Estate company at 302 E 71st st.

Jones told the Defender that he entered the Jouil club at 749 E 89th pl. and went to the bar where the bartender greeted him with the statement "we don't serve niggers."

HECKLED HIM

At that point, the realtor said, he went to the booth and used the telephone and when he emerged, several of the more than 20 white patrons began heckling him and calling him names.

When he retaliated, Jones explained, one of the men got up to go out to his car for a gun stating that if any shooting was to be done, he would be in on it.

Other patrons dissuaded the belligerent race baiter from further action, Jones said, and he then left the tavern.

On Monday he reported the incident to the Mayor's office because during the course of the heckling in the tavern, Jones said, the patrons called Mayor Daley names and referred to him as a "nigger lover."

Women Tourists Halted By Jim Crow Policies

Defender
Chicago
Ill.
Sat 7-19-58

Two travelers from the city of Brotherly Love received a bitter taste of Chicago jim crow Sunday.

The women, Miss Hazel Foster and Miss Miriam Champ of Philadelphia, were en route from their hometown to California on a tour which necessitated their stopping in Chicago to get their tickets verified and joining the remainder of the tourists.

However, when they checked in at the Dearborn Station and presented their tour tickets to the representatives for Vanderbilt Tours, they were refunded their money and curtly told: "We do not take Negroes on our white tours."

The women told the Defender they began arranging the trip back in February and were assisted by E. H. Hatfield of the Santa Fe Railroad there. At no time, they said, did he indicate or say that they would be denied the right to take the trip because of their color.

When asked about the matter on Monday, William Buckman, an auditor for Vanderbilt Tours, told book Negroes on our group tours."

He added, however, that the the Defender flatly: "We do not agency would handle an all-Negro group. His excuse for the jim crow was that they had a number of Southerners taking the tours and the Southerners would object to have any Negroes for companions.

Buckman also said it was because of hotel accommodations; that they could not book Negroes in many of the hotels they used. He added that in a number of cases this same type of discrimination was used against Jews; that some hotels did not want them as guests.

While Buckman explained that the two Philadelphia travelers were booked on an independent basis on Monday after being forced to stay in a Chicago hotel overnight, a railroad worker said the women left on the same train as the tour, but were not a part of the tour group.

Vanderbilt Tours is said to be owned by Mrs. Romona H. Healy.

While admitting that Vanderbilt discriminates in its tours, Buckman admitted that such was not the case with American Express and Cooks, who book both races.

He added that an American Express Tour left Saturday over the Santa Fe and it had both Negro and white passengers.

Buckman said the tour arranged for the two stranded women would include all of the original West and California spots, but would eliminate a trip to Carlsbad Caverns and a night in an El Paso, Tex., hotel.

Insurance cancellation plea angers Chi owners

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 8-2-58
p. 3

CHICAGO — Indignant at the mass cancellation of their insurance policies by the nation's leading white companies, property owners here have demanded a full exposure of what they termed "jim crow tactics that stigmatized the entire Southside community."

Some insurance policies were cancelled following disastrous fires that claimed several lives of Southside residents.

J. H. Smith, a businessman here, placed the blame for the insurance policy cancellations squarely on Mayor Richard J. Daley. He said after the fires, the mayor appealed to insurance firms to stop writing policies on Southside "slum properties."

MR. SMITH CALLED THE cancellation of insurance to property owners, "the hardest blow directed against colored citizens since Chicago was incorporated as a city in 1837."

"Mayor Daley publicly asked mortgage firms and lending corporations to withhold loans on these properties, the effect being to brand the entire Southside colored section as a blighted slum area," Mr. Smith stated.

The property owners resent the mayor's action taken "despite the fact that many colored owned homes and apartment buildings are maintained in excellent condition and conform to the specifications of the City Building Code," Smith concluded.

EDITORIAL

Tarnish In "New Zion"

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Ala.
Thurs. 10-2-58
p. 1

"Down South, if you know folks, they'll help you out."

That plaintive sentiment, inserted parenthetically in an article in Look magazine concerning race relations in Chicago, dramatizes about as forcefully as anything that could be written the contrasting attitudes of North and South toward the Negroes.

The Look article dealt with the plight of Isaac and Anna Walker, two of the teeming thousands of colored people who have migrated to the "New Zion" in Northern cities since World War II. They are discouraged, the magazine reported, and would like to return South, where they grew up secure in the knowledge that their neighbors, white and colored, would "help them out" when adversity struck.

It is only being candid to state that the bonds of friendly cooperation between the races in the South have been strained dangerously since a large segment of the colored race has chosen to follow the leadership of radical Negro agitators. But the foundation of good will has not been wrecked beyond repair and may, in time, be re-established.

Meanwhile, for the Isaac Walkers, as for many thousands of their race, the tarnish is beginning to show through the streets of gold in "New Zion."

Here's Woolworth's Dual Price System In Chicago

Chicago Def.
Chicago, Ill.
Sat
11-22-58
P.

DOWNTOWN STORE

F. W. Woolwprth
18 North State

F. W. Woolworth
928 East 63rd St.

38a

Price		*Price*
.49	Jade-Ite Bowls (nest of 3)	.79
.25	Evenflo Nursing Unit 8 oz.	.35
.10	Hair Net	.25
.05	Blendwel Eight Colored Crayons	.10
.10	Blendwel 16 Colored Crayons	.15
.29	Flower Pot (Clay)	.49
.07	Shopping Bag	.10
1.35		2.23

A CHICAGO DEFENDER shopper, on a price-comparing venture, visits two F. W. Woolworth Stores — one in the downtown area and one in a Negro neighborhood on the Southside. She found that in many instances, prices at the Southside store were higher than prices at the downtown store for identical items. In one case there was a difference of 30 cents for a nest of three Jade-ite bowls.

38a

63rd STREET STORE

38a 1958

INDIANA

38a

Ind

Courier 8-16-58

DR. L. K. JACKSON

... letter to Ike

Dr. Jackson Sends Letter To Eisenhower

38a

GARY, Ind.—Church groups in Illinois and Indiana, along with the National Baptist Sunday School and Baptist Congress, in their annual sessions wholeheartedly endorsed the open letter sent to President Dwight D. Eisenhower by Dr. L. K. Jackson of Gary. The Rev. R. T. Andrews, president of the Indiana Baptist Convention, sent the President a letter explaining the endorsement.

Courier

P. 20

Pittsburgh

The letter urged President Eisenhower to speak out against these elements which defy the Constitution and the Supreme Court. The silence of the President serves as an incentive to continue their lawless reign, such groups as the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Council and other subversive groups of the country.

Sat 8-16-58

Dr. Jackson's letter was endorsed by the Northern Indiana District Association, the National Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress, and the two Illinois State Conventions. The author of the letter, Dr. L. K. Jackson, is one of the most consistent fighters for human rights in the country.

Editor Believes Truth Can Help In Race Strife

Dixie Newspaperman Says Public Urgently Needs Information

FRENCK LICK, Ind. (AP) — A Southern newspaper editor said today accurate, complete facts offer the only hope for a solution of "the tragic conflict" over school integration.

38a

Wed. 11-12-58

In his annual report as president at the opening of The Associated Press Managing Editors Assn. convention, Coleman A. Harwell of the Nashville Tennessean said of the integration problem:

P. 7

"Opinions are many and often extreme. They excite hatred, bitterness, violence. Amid all the resultant din and confusion, there is the constant and earnest query: what are the facts? Facts are the basis of reason, the only hope of a solution.

News

"A public that does not know the facts cannot act intelligently. A public that does not comprehend the facts is dangerous. That places a tremendous responsibility upon newspapers."

Reviewing the progress made in news presentation since the APME was found in French Lick 25 years ago, Harwell called the AP "an example of democracy at its best, a rare combination of the genius of cooperation and of competition." tition."

Jacksonville

Two other speakers stressed community service at the opening session of the silver anniversary convention, attended by almost 400 editors and their wives.

Ben Reese, co-chairman of the advisory board of the American Press Institute at Columbia University, said a community has a right to expect its newspaper to "be a guardian of the town . . . try its best to preserve public virtue. . . fight for the rights of its readers."

"Newspapers must make themselves indispensable," said Reese, a former managing editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. "Public service is a sure way to do it."

Louis M. Lyons, curator of the Nieman Foundation, Harvard University, said, "The problem of making our cities fit to live in still invites newspaper attention."

38a 1958

KANSAS

LUNCHROOM BIAS ENDED

Weekly, P.1 Sat-8-30-58

WICHITA, KANSAS -- As the result of a two-day "sit-down" campaign, conducted by the NAACP youth council here, Negro citizens are now being served at lunchroom counters of a local drugstore chain throughout Wichita. Refused service, the young people occupied all of the seats in one of the stores from noon until closing time, 10 p.m., on two different occasions. Following the second "sit-down," the company's vice president met with Chester Lewis, president of the Wichita NAACP branch, and agreed to abolish all discriminatory practices immediately.

Wichita, Kas., NAACP Youths' Protest Causes A Drug Store To Change Its Service Policy

Call P.1

8-22-58

WICHITA, Kas. — The sit-down protest move made last week by a group of youthful members of the NAACP Youth Council directed at the discriminatory policy of the Dockum Drug store which refused to serve Negroes at its lunch counter, ended in victory for the youths this week when the drug store announced that in the future it would serve all persons without regard to race, creed or color.

This new policy was announced by Walter Heiger, vice president of the Dockum Drug store chain Monday in a telephone interview with Chester Lewis, president of the Wichita Branch of the NAACP.

Mr. Heiger told Mr. Lewis that he had instructed all of his managers and clerks to serve all persons without distinction who requested service.

This decision resulted following the four-day protest of the Wichita Youth council which walked into the store and filled all seats at the lunch counter and remained there through out the four days, with relief groups spelling each other at various intervals.

When the management became aware of the purpose of the youths, it hurriedly placed signs on the counter saying that service was discontinued, but the youths remained in their seats, undaunted by the fact that they were not to be served.

The majority of public opinion seemed to agree that the cause of the youths was right, and many said they did not know nor understand why the store refused to serve Negroes.

Seveal white persons left the store in disgust after they found out that the drug store refused to serve Negroes at its counter, yet served them with any thing else in the store.

But there developed opposition to the youths' project near the end of the week when a bunch of young white toughs tried to cause trouble.

Organized into a gang, the white boys, all members of a motorcycle gang, tried to block the purpose of the NAACP Youth Council with rough tactics.

Call

The gang stormed the store and tried to pick fights with the young Negroes. But one of the Negroes slipped out of the store and telephoned the police, telling them of the disturbance.

The police came and the gang of toughs fled. There were no arrests.

8-22-58

According to reports by Donald Walters, one of the young NAACP members, the gang numbered about 20 persons. It rushed into the store and tried to intimidate the eight Negro youths sitting at the counter, calling them names and trying to start fights.

Kansas

Chester Lewis, president of the Wichita NAACP, said the change in policy by the drug store was a victory for fair accommodation practices in Wichita.

Mr. Lewis said that the young Negroes conducted themselves with quiet, but determined dignity. They set out with a purpose and they saw it through, he said.

He said that the move against the drug store was not a strike, as some called it, but a protest. He added that it was not a boycott because the youths were not refusing to accept the drug store's service, but were just waiting to be served.

Mr. Lewis said:

"Our position is that we are at a loss to understand what kind of right people are talking about when they say a businesss open to the public has the right to serve whom it choses to serve.

Such a right is not a legal right because no such right exists on the statute books of Kansas; nor is it a moral right under our Christian concept of fair play."

The NAACP Youth Council is composed of young persons of high school and college age. They indicated that they are willing to stand up for what they believe to be right. They did what they considered to be their part in the fight for first class citizenship, said Mr. Lewis.

38a 1958 KENTUCKY

Louisvillian Offers 3 Antisegregation Bills

Courier Journal
Louisville Ky

Magistrate-Pay, Barkley-Statue Laws Proposed

2-21-58

P. 1-II

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 20 (AP)—Representative Felix S. Anderson, Louisville Democrat, Thursday introduced three bills to provide for equal treatment of the races.

One would enable Louisville to enact an ordinance to prohibit such places as hotels and restaurants from denying services for reason of race, creed, or color.

Seeks Salary Basis

The other two would require stores, theaters, and other places of public accommodation to serve persons without consideration of their race.

A bill to put justices of the peace on a salary basis and make them eligible to try criminal cases was introduced by Senator J. E. Johnson, South Williamson Democrat. It would affect all counties except Jefferson.

38a

Senators Strother Melton, Paducah, and Wayne Freeman, Mayfield, Democrats, cosponsored a bill to provide for a statute of the late Alben W. Barkley in the Capitol rotunda.

His Final Words

An appropriation of $50,000 would be provided to hire a sculptor of "high standing in artistic circles" to do the likeness of the former Paducahan who served as congressman, senator, and Vice-President.

The inscription would relate his final words before he died suddenly in 1956: "I would rather be a servant in the house of the Lord than to sit in the seat of the mighty."

Senator Cabell D. Francis, Stanford Democrat, proposed legislation to expand the jurisdiction of juvenile branches of County courts.

The bill would increase jurisdiction beyond parental control and also would give the court jurisdiction over children who should be taken into custody for their own good or the good of others.

Seeks Two License Plates

Francis' bill would increase the detention period for any child from two to four days.

Senate Majority Leader Frank Bassett, Hopkinsville Democrat, introduced a bill that would authorize issuance of two license plates instead of one for motor vehicles.

The bill would raise County Court clerks' fees for issuing licenses from 50 cents to $1 and require inspection of used cars brought in from out of state.

It carries an appropriation of $50,000 from the road fund for fiscal 1959-60.

Three bills involving driving were offered by Representative Addison Everett, Maysville Democrat.

Three Provide Penalties

House Bill 425 would require motorists to stay in the right-hand lane of four-lane highways except when passing.

H. B. 426 is designed to prohibit school-bus drivers from stopping in no-passing zones for loading or unloading children unless visibility is "reasonable."

H. B. 427 would prohibit racing on any street or highway. The bill would make unlawful any "form of competition involving motor vehicles."

All three bills provide penalties.

Says Greyhound refused service

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (NNPA)—The Rev. Ray Henskia Shoulders of Toronto, Canada, presently associated with the Rev. M. Cunningham of New Zion Baptist Church here, charged that they were denied service at the restaurant in the Greyhound Bus Station Tuesday morning.

AA 3-15-58

The visiting minister reported that when he refused to accept service in a small cubbyhole, he was told by the manager that she couldn't serve him anywhere else because of orders from the home office in New York.

* * P. 3

THE REV. Mr. Shoulders, whose Canadian citizenship makes the incident an international affair, indicated that he intends to pursue the matter further.

Saying that the restaurant is a part of the Union News chain, the Rev. Mr. Shoulders said, the manager expressed ignorance of the ruling outlawing discrimination in transportation but told him that she was just an employee who was fellowing orders.

Terror Pattern Feared

Defender

38a Ky
Louisville Ky

Mrs. Ethel Louise Stallworth, 20, of 2334 W. Jefferson, was felled by a shotgun blast fired from a passing car with white occupants Saturday about 11:20 p.m.

The shooting occured on the corner of 26th and Jefferson while Mrs. Stallworth stood outside of Victor's Liquor store waiting on her husband who was inside the store.

Negroes Disturbed

Negro members of the community were disturbed by the apparently motiveless shooting since it seemed to follow the pattern of racial conflicts in other cities.

Fortunately no one was seriously injured by the shot. Mrs. Stallworth was treated at General Hospital for pellet wounds in both her legs and released. Another bystander was grazed on the neck by a pellet but it did not break the skin.

Male Star's Kin

The wounded lady is the sister-in-law of Male High School star basketball player, Everett Stallworth.

Detective Lt. Chares Young, although he admitted the senselessness of the shooting, discounted the racial conflict angle. He did, however, indicate that the police would capture the culprits in the near future.

Other persons in the area reported that a car with white teenagers had passed them about the time of the shooting and yelled profane epithets.

Mrs. King

Jim Crow for Her Honor

Kingston's Mayor Refused Coffee

Courier
38a Ky
Pittsburgh Pa

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Blinded by Southern bigotry, a counter clerk in a downtown drug store here refused a cup of coffee to the woman Mayor of the biggest city in the British Caribbean colonies.

- **Mrs. Iris King, mayor of Kingston, Jamaica, said that she was greatly humiliated by the incident in which she was told that "We don't serve colored people."**

The insults given to Mrs. King, a State Department guest, is another of many which lessens the confidence that Caribbean and Latin American countries have in the United States.

■

IT COMES at a time when the United States, recognizing that good relations between Caribbean and Latin American countries are vital, is attempting to cement hemispheric solidarity in the face of a Russian economic challenge.

12-6-58

The seriousness of the Louisville discrimination is seen in the fact that Jamaica, a town almost twice the size of Little Rock, Ark., is a focal point for activity in the Caribbean.

Commenting on the refusal of service, Mrs. King said that she was insulted, grossly, when "I was told that I could not be served at the counter, and would have to take it out to drink."

■

P. 2

MRS. KING said that after she protested, loudly, she left.

Later, Vincent Rizzo, assistant store manager, maintained that he knew nothing of the incident but added that the store's policy is to provide "carry-out service only for colored customers."

Service Denied At Drug Store

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 12-6-58

P 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Protests over a "gross insult" to the Mayor of Kingston, Jamaica, who was denied service in a Louisville, Ky. drug store Friday continued to mount this week. U.S. officials, however, have remained silent on the issue.

The Kingston Mayor, sophisticated Mrs. Iris King, only woman mayor in Jamaican history, revealed that she was refused service in a downtown drug store in Louisville, Ky., because of her color.

When she entered the store and sought to obtain a cup of coffee, she was told: "We don't serve colored people."

Mrs. King told reporters: "It was a humiliating experience, and after remonstrating for a while I just left."

The 43-year-old lady mayor has been visiting the United States as a guest of the State Department. She went to Louisville to spend Thanksgiving with Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson, a member of the National Board of United Church Women, which helped arrange her U.S. tour.

Mrs. King went to Louisville after spending a week in Chicago where she was feted by city officials and the American Council on West Indian Affairs, headed by Bindley Cyrus, president of Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company.

In her week-long Chicago visit, Mrs. King failed to meet Mayor Richard J. Daley who could not keep his appointment with her because of an emergency call out of the city. Some resentment, however, was voiced by Chicagoans who felt that the Mayor should have communicated with her upon his return or apologized for breaking his appointment with her.

No 'Apology' From Louisville For Snub of Kingston's Mayor

Courier

Pittsburgh

Sat. 12-13-58

P. 3

NEW YORK—Mrs. Iris King, Mayor of Kingston, Jamaica, still smoldering after tasting race prejudice in Louisville, Ky., declared upon her arrival here that American whites who practice hatred against Negroes are worse enemies of the U. S. than the Communists.

Here for two weeks of visits and receptions, the 53-year-old lady Mayor declared it a "great pity" for racial bigots to keep giving the U. S. a bad name before the rest of the world.

Mrs. King, who was refused a cup of coffee at a downtown drug store in Louisville, said State Department officials in Washington had apoligized to her for the incident.

THEY ALSO agreed to send a formal apology to the Kingston Council through the U. S. Consulate in Kingston.

At the same time, the vigorous lady politician emphatically denied published reports that the Mayor of Louisville had apologized to her over the incident.

"I have received no comment from any city official by way of an apology," Mrs. King said.

State Representative Felix Anderson visited her in Louisville and presented her with a book from the Governor. He was in no position, however, to offer her an apology from the Mayor.

No coffee in Kentucky for woman mayor of Jamaica

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 12-6-58

P. 3

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Although an honored guest of the United States State Department, Mrs. Iris King was grossly insulted in a Louisville drugstore late last week.

Mrs. King, the mayor of Kingston, Jamaica, was in Louisville, asked for a cup of coffee at a downtown drugstore and received this reply:

"We don't serve colored people."

The store was a member of the Walgren chain. Said Mrs. King of the incident:

"I WAS told that I could not be served at the counter and would have to take it out to drink.

"It was a humiliating experience and after remonstrating for a while, I just left."

Assistant store manager Vincent Rizzo said he knew nothing of the incident.

HE SAID, however, that colored persons were not permitted to eat in the store but could get carry-out service only.

Mrs. King was in Louisville as the Thanksgiving guest of Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson. Mrs. Jackson is a member of the National Board of United Church Women and the sister of Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University.

P3

38a

King

Afro-American

Sat. 12-6-58

MRS. IRIS KING

✓

38 Ask Washington For Leadership On Race Issue

38a

Defender

Chicago, Ill. 38a

NEW YORK — (INS) — Thirty-eight leading Americans from north and south have called for "firmer, clearer leadership from Washington" in the problem of race relations.

The educators, political leaders, authors, businessmen, lawyers and public-spirited citizens conferred last January at Arden House in Harriman, N. Y.

In a report published this week by Freedom House, a voluntarily-supported educational institution, the conferees said a "Bridge of communication" must be re-established between the races and among each race.

They said only after such communications are established can the nation pursue the major goal of "restoring the reasonable, moderate citizens to the center of the stage."

Sat. 4-26-58

ONE NATION

The report entitled "one nation indivisible," stated that "no one at the conference seriously disputed the indictment made by one southern moderate." The southerner said:

"I recognize that I am a partisan, but I think we have had a bankruptcy of leadership in the last three years in this respect which is perfectly appalling. The President of the United States has done nothing to make it easier for moderates to rally the forces of decency."

The conference was held "to try to find pathways out of the crisis" that exploded in Little Rock three years after the Supreme Court ruled that desegregation of public schools must take place with all deliberate speed."

Of the 38 participants, all but three agreed to have their names associated with the report written by Oliver Allen and Chester S. Williams.

The report is aimed at summing up "the flavor and content of the discussions as recorded in nearly 500 pages of transcript."

Despite differences on specific points, participants in the conference found distinct agreement on some larger issues. These included:

"The demand of Negroes in both North and South for better schooling, better housing and greater economic opportunity cannot be pushed aside.

"Southern feelings of rigidity against school desegregation and northern fears of housing devaluation strike deep."

The report said the ideals and standards that "must be maintained and reaffirmed" include:

Respect for the law, education for all, equality of opportunity, no coercion, a sense of responsibility on both sides and clarity of national policy.

LEADERSHIP

It was under the last point that the report stated: "With the possibility of new racial crises always present, it is imperative that there be firmer clearer leadership from Washington.

The conferees agreed that a number of misunderstandings or misconceptions are hamstringing efforts toward racial harmony. They said that the Supreme Court's decision will not go away, the crisis is not a creature of the north and complete integration is not necessarily the goal.

The leaders listed the following among the assets in the situation: — Economic progress in the south. — Countrywide distaste for violence. — Flexibility of the court's decree and past accomplishments.

Among those participating were Buford Boone, editor of the Tuscaloosa News, Alabama; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, under secretary, United Nations; Mrs. Dorothy Tilly, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.; Robert Penn Warren, Author, Yale University, Connecticut; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, Ga.; J. K. Shepherd, business and civic leader, Little Rock, Ark.; and Mrs. Katherine G. Jackson, editor, Harpers Magazine, New York.

Calls For Moderation On Both Sides In The Integration Dispute

38a [illegible]

NEW YORK. —(INS)— A call for moderation on both sides in the integration dispute and "firmer, clearer leadership from Washington" was made Friday by a group of 38 leading Americans from North and South.

The recommendations grew out of a conference at Arden House, Harriman, N. Y., last January among educators, political leaders, authors, newspapers editors lawyers and others.

38

In a report published by Freedom House, a voluntarily supported educational institution, the conferees said a "bridge of communication" must be re-established between the races and among each race.

The Call Bo

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Fri 4-20-58

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Kansas City, Mo.

"I recognize that I am a partisan, but I think we have had a bankruptcy of leadership in the last three years in this respect which is perfectly appalling. The President of the United States has done nothing to make it easier for moderates to rally the forces of decency."

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Despite differences on specific points, participants in the conference found distinct agreement on some larger issues. These included the following:

"The demand of Negroes in both North and South for better schooling, better housing and greater economic opportunity cannot be pushed aside.

"Southern feelings of rigidity against school desegregation and northern fears of housing devaluation strike deep."

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The leaders listed the following among the assets in the situation, "economic progress in the south," "countrywide distaste for violence," and "flexibility of the court's decree and past accomplishments."

The conference was held in the memory of the late Robert P. Patterson, former secretary of war. Among those participating were Buford Boone, editor of the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) News; U. N. Undersecretary Dr. Ralph J. Bunche; Mrs. Dorothy Tilly, southern regional council, Atlanta, Ga., Author Robert Penn Warren, Yale university; Dr. Rufus Early Clement, president Atlanta university; J. K. Shepherd, business and civic leader, Little Rock, Ark., and Mrs. Katherine Gauss Jackson, editor, Harpers Magazine, New York.

Blood Label Bill Forwarded In Louisiana

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 7-2-58
P. 6 A
38a
La

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — A Louisiana House Committee voted 5-4 Tuesday for floor consideration of a bill requiring labeling of blood as to the race of the donor.

The measure, which passed the Senate unanimously, also requires that persons receiving blood transfusions be notified of the donor's race.

William Shaw, counsel for the Joint Legislative Committee on Segragation, handled the measure before the House Judiciary Committee. He said its main purpose is to force the American Red Cross to resume racial labeling of blood supplies shipped into the state.

"The Red Cross did label blood before 1951" he said, "but discontinued because of pressure from the National Assn, for the Advancement of Colored People."

Shaw also submitted amendments, approved by the committee which would make the bill's provisions not applicable in disaster areas and in individual cases where physicians decide an emergency exists.

Dr. W. H. Harris Jr., pathologist in charge of the Sara Mayor Hospital in New Orleans, opposed the measure, saying it would work a hardship in maintaining blood banks.

Her job stops until separate restroom built

Afro American
P. 9
38a
Baltimore, Md.
La

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Lucille D. Cobb, a New Orleans worker who lost her job because no separate rest room and dressing facilities were available to her at the Nat Buring Packing Co., has been promised reinstatement as soon as facilities are constructed.

Two union officials made the announcement after the Buring Company agreed in an out-of-court settlement to construct separate facilities for Mrs. Cobb the company's only colored worker.

Date 6-28-58
38a
La

Thomas J. Lloyd, national president and Patrick E. Gorman, national secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL-CIO) said Mrs. Cobb was discharged from the New Orleans plant because the company refused to build separate facilities.

* * *

THE SAID the white women at the plant refused to share their facilities with Mrs. Cobb, despite pleas of the local union, which intervened in the case The local union is integrated they said.

Under law, separate rest room and dressing facilities are required in New Orleans for white and colored persons Mrs. Cobb sued the company and the union for damages after her discharge.

Lloyd and Gorman ordered members of Local 499 to make amends to Mrs. Cobb and urged the company to do so after learning of the incident.

The company has since agreed to build rest room and dressing facilities for colored women in its new building program and then to rehire Mrs. Cobb and compensate her for the pay she has lost.

* * *

LLOYD AND Gorman stated jointly, "The AFL-CIO Constitution and the Constitution of our union specifically forbids racial discrimination.

"Mrs. Cobb's case, "they declared, "shows how completely ridiculous racial segregation is.

"It is fantastic that a woman would actually lose her job because separate facilities have to be provided for colored persons."

Ciery Opposes Segregation Bills For Louisiana

38a
Defender
7-23

Baton Rouge, La. (NNPA) — Five New Orleans ministers and two Baton Rouge rabbis appeared in opposition Wednesday to six segregation bills designed to block integration of public schools.

They appeared at a meeting of the Louisiana Senate education committee, which was considering the measures previously passed in the House of Representatives with little opposition.

Louisville Ky.
Thurs 7-3-58

The ministers and rabbis were joined in their opposition by two officers of the Louisiana branch of the Civil Liberties Union, and by an instructor from the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary.

In general all urged a program of "moderation" on segregation. They urged a program of gradual integration on the basis of pupil assignment, whereby only qualified colored students would go to racially mixed schools.

Feud In Louisiana Expected To Erupt

Appeal
Memphis, Tenn

Governor May Make Break With Segregationist

Tues. 7-1-58

BATON ROUGE, June 30.—(AP)—Gov. Earl Long Monday appeared on the verge of an open break with Louisiana's top segregation leader, Senator W. M. Rainach. P. 1 38a

With the Governor the issue is politics, not segregation.

Since he took office in 1956, Governor Long has displayed little enthusiasm for the program of Senator Rainach's legislative "watch dog" committee on segregation.

The Governor signed the 1956 segregation measures, however, and has limited his opposition to occasional verbal jabs at Senator Rainach.

The Summerfield senator accepted the uneasy truce and has done nothing designed to force open hostilities.

However, friends say the Governor's silent opposition is at an end. They say he indicated last week a Louisiana political feud could explode almost any minute.

His friends say there are two main sources of the Governor's hostility, neither having anything to do with segregation:

1. Senator Rainach as legislative chief and head of the state Citizens Councils is a growing Louisiana political power, also actions of the segregationists pose a threat to Long as the single most powerful political figure in the state.

2. Senator Rainach's association with Dist. Atty. Leander Perez. The Governor is waging a no-holds-barred feud with the Plaquemines Parish political boss.

RACISM SCORED BY ARCHBISHOP

End of Discrimination Urged at Masses

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
10-6-58
38a

Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel said [illegible] Christian way of life demands a repudiation of racism "in all its obnoxious forms."

He did so in a letter read at all masses in all the Catholic churches in the archdiocese.

"We are still convinced," he said, "that enforced racial discrimination inflicts incalculable mental and emotional cruelty and pain, physical and social privation, educational and economic restrictions upon 16 millions of our fellow citizens and that these discriminations are unjustifiable violations of the Christian way of life and the principles of our American heritage.

The archbishop's statement follows:

"Dearly Beloved in Christ:

"Many are the blessings which Holy Mother Church owes to Pope Leo XIII whose long reign gave luster to the closing decades of the 19th century and ushered in most propitiously the present century.

"Inspiring was the holiness of his life and marvelous his keenness of intellect. To him we are indebted for that immortal document on social justice entitled, "Rerum Novarum," and [illegible] official documents on the Rostary, as the outstanding devotion to the immaculate mother of God.

OCTOBER DEVOTIONS

The first of these solemn pronouncements, entitled "Supremi Apostolatus" — "The Supreme Apostolate," issued on the first day of September, 1883, gave us the dedication of the month of October to the devotion "Most Holy Rosary.

"In his bountiful generosity, the same Pontiff, Pope Leo XIII, granted many indulgencies to those who attend the October devotions or recite the prescribed prayers in private, when they cannot attend the public exercises.

"Pope Leo XIII was prompted to commend to the faithful throughout the world the devotion of the Rosary, because his entire life, and especially his Pontificate was dedicated to the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary and because he was conscious of her powerful intercession in times of great need or crises.

"He was also convinced that the Rosary combined rare sublimity with simplicity, which gave it a powerful appeal to the great body of the faithful, learned and unlearned, rich and poor the simple child and the mightly ruler.

"What is there more dignified and sublime than the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary, the Tribute of Glory to the Most Holy Trinity!

"What is there more challenging to ecstatic meditation than the Mysteries of the Rosary, and what is there more consoling than the quieting panorama of Life of Christ and of His Blessed Mother that stimulates the mind as it reviews those some Mysteries.

"The very nature of the Rosary explains the universial popularity which in conformity with the Holy Fathers' recommendation this form of prayer enjoys as a private devotion, as a family devotion, and as a public devotion for almost any occasion.

"Endless likewise is the satisfaction the faithful derive from this wonderful and efficacious form of prayer, the Rosary.

"Pope Leo XIII initiated the October Rosary Devotion especially as a means for obtaining, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, divine aid and relief in dangers that constantly threaten Holy Mother Church, the Catholic way of life and the peace of the world.

"SPECIFIC MANDATE"

"It is significant, that, in her apparitions both to Bernadette at Lourdes and to the peasant children at Faima the Blessed Virgin gave the specific mandate that the Rosary should become the great devotion, through which the conversion of the world to Christ and the establishmen of universal peace wouuld be effected.

"These considerations prompt us at this particular time to urge the most zealous observance of the October Devotions and the daily or frequent recitation of the rosary as both a private and a family prayer.

"No one will question that the potential of serious danger to world peace exists today in the Far East and the Middle East.

"Twice within a half century has the world experienced the horrors and anguish, the destruction and desolation, the holocaust of human life, social distress and material sacrifice, which a world wide conflict inflicts upon the human family.

"The use of new instruments of destruction in a third war forbodes a veritable "abomination of desolation" in which the innocent at home would seem to suffer more universally and more intensely than the combattants on the field of battle.

"UNITED PRAYER"

"Surely, then is this a time for united prayer for peace, especially through the intercession of the Queen of Peace, who is also the Queen of the Most Holy Rosary. The hour calls for wisdom and prudence, fortitude tempered with the understanding and the deep sense of responsibilit, courage to face realities rather than visions of more power or world control.

"Let it be our daily prayer that with justice and honor for all peace may be a sincere aim of those whose high office charges them with the grave responsibility of shaping and deciding the destinies not only of their own people but of other nations as well.

"We cannot fail to recognize with deep concern the fact that we as a nation are confronted with an internal problem which can become a serious threat to the peace and unity which are indispensable to our well being and happiness at home and to our prestige and influence throughout the world. Daily we are reminded that the racial controversy is growing in extent, intensity and bitterness.

"It would indeed be a calamity to our nation were we to become permanently divided and distressed over an issue which involves basic human rights, moral responsibilities, religious principles and the solid foundations upon which our Democratic way of life was conceived and developed.

'WITHOUT DISTINCTION'

"We have no intention at this moment to repeat or enlarge upon our previous controversy. We are convinced as ever that all men are created after the image and likeness of God, endowed with an immortal soul destined to share the life of grace on earth and the life of glory in Heaven, the one Heaven that offers to all deserving men without distinction of race, nationality or color, the entrancing vision of the All High God.

"We are convinced as ever that the Eternal Son of God, Jesus Christ Our Lord. lived. suffered and died to merit the grace of sanctification an salvation for all men, that He instructed His Church to make His way of life available to all nations, peoples and races.

"We are still convinced that the consistency of the Christian faith and conformity with the Christian way of life demand our repudiation of racism in all its obnoxious forms.

"We are still convinced that love of neighbor is the test and yardstick of our love of God, weighed in the balance of sincerity, helpfulness and absence of compulsory discrimination.

"We are still convinced that enforced racial discrimination inflicts incalculable mental and emotional cruelty and pain, physical and social privation, educational and economic restrictions upon 16 millions of our fellow citizens, and that these discriminations are injustifiable violations of the Christian way of life and the principles of our American heritage.

38a

'Integration' Closes Down Juvenile Home

38a

MONROE, La. — Integration has caused the Ouachita Parish Juvenile Detention Home to be ordered closed at the end of 1958.

The State Welfare Department, however, blamed "lack of funds" when voting to discontinue operating and financing the home.

The following events occurred during the past two weeks:

Senator Willie Rainach, head of the state segregation committee, said on Sept. 28 that his committee planned to look into reports that white and Negro boys and girls were socializing at the juvenile home here.

10-11-58

He had been informed and the fact had been verified by a local daily that two white boys, a white girl, five Negro girls and a Negro boy, were found to be watching television, lounging on a patio, and smoking cigarettes together when newsmen visited the institution.

■

THE DAILY newspaper stated, "All but the outside recreation area were integrated."

A. D. Manuel, supervisor of the home, said the $122,388 institution, with a $30,218 annual budget, was originally planned as an agency, operated by the State Welfare Department, the daily reported. Manuel was quoted as saying he opposed integration.

Peeved Southern Atty. Withdraws Name From Court

Atlanta World

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Atlanta, Ga.
38a

WASHINGTON —(ANP) — The United States Supreme Court, Monday, granted a request made by Allen Broyles, a Louisiana lawyer that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys admitted to practice before that court.

Apparently peeved at the high court's rulings on desegregation, the disgruntled southern attorney expressed "profound disrespect" for the highest court of the land and let it be known that he is no longer proud to be an officer of that court.

His feelings were revealed in a letter received by the Justices on October 6, declaring that the Supreme Court "has flagrantly vicolated the doctrine of state decisis (to uphold procedents); and unduly stressed certain constitutional provisions, and completely ignored others; has ignored obvious legislative intent; and has patently violated all other established rules of interpretation of laws and Constitutional provisions."

It was for these reasons that the Shreveport attorney requested the removal of his name from the high court roll. The request was granted without comment.

New Orleans Integrates City's Parks

38a

Montgomery Advertiser

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — Segregation barriers at New Orleans City Park officially fell Sunday after the park's board of commissioners "reached the end of the rope."

Ellis Laborde, park general manager, announced after the board's annual meeting the decision to resist no longer.

There was no opposition to the resolution.

Montgomery Adv

"The mandate from the United States Supreme Court became final on Dec. 18," Laborde said.

He said the resolution read:

"Having received a mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, the City Park board is now bound by injunction of the U.S. court. Therefore, we instruct the general manager to carry out the expressed judgment of the court."

Mon 12-22-58

Sunday's action, Laborde said, "means Negroes are now permitted to use all park facilities—the tennis courts, the baseball fields, the golf courses, the amusement rides . . . all facilities.

24

"The swimming pool is closed at this time. I won't be able to say anything about it. The rides are open on weekends.

"The No. 1 golf course previously allotted to Negroes on Tuesdays and Fridays will now be open to white and colored every day of the week."

As manager of the park, Laborde said, he has "no intent of violating the order of the United States Supreme Court."

The park integration issue has been in the courts since 1949.

New Orleans Segregated Parks Void

38a

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Segregation at New Orleans' sprawling city park has ended. The park general manager announced Sunday that all legal means of fighting a Supreme Court mandate had been exhausted.

"We have reached the end of the rope," Manager Ellis Laborde said, following the annual meeting of the Park Board of Commissioners Sunday. "The mandate from the U.S. Supreme Court became final December 18."

Laborde said the commissioners adopted a resolution at the meeting recognizing the high court's injunction, and "instructing the park manager to carry out the expressed judgment of the court." The resolution was passed unanimously," he said.

Tues 12-23-58

"This means that Negroes are now permitted to use the park facilities—the tennis courts, the golf courses, the amusement rides . . . . all the facilities," Laborde said.

"The swimming pool is closed at this time of year," he added. "I won't be able to say anything about it."

New Orleans Racial Bars Killed at Park

Courier-Journal

New Orleans, Dec. 21 (AP)—Segregation barriers at New Orleans City Park officially fell Sunday after the park's Board of Commissioners "reached the end of the rope."

38a

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Louisville Ky

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Mon. 12-22-58

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24

The park-integration issue has been in the courts since 1949. Laborde said the Supreme Court denied the board a rehearing after its final ruling.

"We exhausted every means to keep the park segregated," he said. "We don't plan to have segregation anywhere in the park."

Committeeman Ousted By Louisiana Demos, Segregationist Seated

Birmingham Herald

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 8 (UPI)—The Louisiana Democratic Central Committee ousted Camille F. Gravel as national committeeman by a 69-30 vote today, calling him "out of step" with the state party on segregation.

Vice Chairman Jett Talbot, an uncompromising segregationist was elevated immediately to "interim chairman" until the 1959 primary.

Birmingham, Ala.

The handsome Gravel, a descendant of the Louisiana Creole settlers who calls himself a "moderate" on the racial issue, said he would demand a full hearing by the Democratic National Committee. He said he would contact Chairman Paul Butler immediately.

Thurs 10-9-58

The ouster vote concluded a shouting, charge-punctuated session by the 101 members that lived up to its billing as a full-scale showdown over the matter of segregation "moderates" and the central committee.

P.1

Gravel, an articulate Alexandria attorney who says he believes segergation is "morally wrong" but is opposed to any form of integration in Louisiana for "emotional and economic reasons," reaped a whirlwind of anti-moderate sentiments.

Immediately after the ouster vote, Talbot of Bernice was elected "interim" national committeeman to serve until a new central committee is elected in the 1959 primary.

The bulk of the floor attack on Gravel was led by State Rep. John Garrett, who introduced the ouster resolution, and St. Bernard Parish District Attorney Leander Perez, ardent segregationist.

Gov. Earl Long, described by Gravel as one of the two prime movers in the ouster, failed to show up at the stormy session. He listened to it over his office radio.

State Sen. William Rainach. a Citizens' Council leader who has long sought the political scalp of Gravel, took no part in the floor fight, either.

One theme ran throughout the barrage of accusations hurled at Gravel: He was essentially charged with not representing the views of the poeple of Louisiana on the segregation issue, and repeatedly called "out of step."

The session began with a bang and a battle for recognition on the floor of the House of Representatives where the meeting was held.

Talbot, an initial leader in the ouster move and acting chairman of the session, ruled "out of order" two efforts by Gravel supporters to adjourn the meeting as "illegal."

State Sen. Henry Larcade was overruled on his piont of order calling the meeting illegal on the grounds that only the Democratic National Committee can dismiss the national committeeman.

Both of the ouster proponents emphasized that charges against Gravel stemmed from his endorsement of the civil rights program of the Democratic Party,

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Pro-Rights Democrat Is Ousted in Louisiana

Gov. Long, Segregation Leaders Defeat Committeeman 'Unfaithful' to South

BATON ROUGE (AP)—A coalition of Gov. Earl Long and segregation leaders branded Camille F. Gravel unfaithful to a fighting South Wednesday and snatched away his Democratic national committee post.

Atlanta Constitution

Louisiana party leaders voted 69-30 to oust the 43-year-old Alexandria attorney, who had been under fire for a year because of his stand backing the national party's civil rights program.

Atlanta, Ga.

101 MEMBERS

The 101-man Democratic State Central Committee ignored Gravel's loud refusal to quit. He said he would fight the ouster before the Democratic National Committee.

Thurs 10-9-58

Members quickly named committee Vice Chairman Jett M. Talbot, a prosegregation leader, the new national committeeman.

P.2

Committee members backing his removal sharply reminded Gravel state law provides party officers, as well as national committeeman, serve at the pleasure of the central committee.

"HAND-IN-GLOVE"

A charge against Gravel came from Dist. Atty. Leander Perez of Plaquemines and St. Bernard parishes, former States' rights official and outspoken segregationist.

Gravel is "working hand in glove with national Democratic Chairman Paul Butler," Perez asserted. "And Butler has challenged the South by saying the next national Democratic convention will take a strong stand on civil rights, and the South can go along or else. Gravel would go along with the Northern radical wing of the Democratic party."

State Rep. John Garrett, who sponsored the Gravel ouster resolution, told committee colleagues "Gravel is tried, condemned and convicted by the words out of his own mouth of disloyalty to the people he is obligated to protect."

Gravel, father of 10 and a leading Catholic layman, emphatically repeated his belief "that purely as a moral proposition, segregation is wrong."

GRAVEL CONTEST TO CARRY OVER

National Body Unwilling to Vote Ouster

By PAUL WOOTON
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

Times Picayune

WASHINGTON—Apparently a majority of the members of the national Democratic committee are resigned to the probability that the controversy over Louisiana's national committeeman will have to go ove runtil 1960.

Camille Gravel is unwilling to resign. A majority of the committee is unwilling to unseat him.

Jett M. Talbot and representatives of the Louisiana state central committee will continue to insist that the national committeeman is an officer of the local committee and may hold office only with its approval.

New Orleans, La.

Henry Larcade, formerly the representative of the seventh Louisiana district in congress, is here prepared to support the contentions of the state central committee as is W. M. Shaw of Homer. Former Gov. Sam Jones is scheduled for 11 p. m. arrival Thursday. He will present the legal reasons that supports the state central committee's stand that it has the authority to replace the state representatives on the national committee.

Fri 12-5-58

Larcade takes the position that a national committeeman may not be replaced without cause satisfactory to the national committee until the end of his term.

P.1

Congressional Quarterly points out that this controversy arises almost four years to the day after Rep. Hale Boggs had nominated Paul Butler to be chairman of the national committee. The Quarterly goes on to say that Butler was elected on the first ballot Dec. 4, 1954, largely due to the almost unanimous support from Southern members o fthe national committee.

Butler publicly thanked the South for electing him over the combined opposition of ex-President Harry S. Truman and the Democratic leaders of such populous Northern states as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

Butler told his first press conference he did not consider racial segregation "a poltical issue."

LOUISIANA ROW CAUSES RIFT IN PARTY'S RANKS

Butler Refuses to Recognize Ouster of Democrat Committeeman

News & Observer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler said Thursday that Louisiana Democratic leaders, up in arms in an integration quarrel, had no right [illegible] their national committeeman.

Raleigh, N.C.

Butler refused to recognize the ouster vote as genuine and said he would fight it "with all of the vigor at my command."

The Democratic State Central Committee declared by vote of 69-30 Wednesday that Camille Gravel Jr. was no longer representing Louisiana on the Democratic National Committee.

Morally Wrong.

Gravel is a 43-year-old Alexandria lawyer who had expressed a belief that racial segregation is morally wrong. He had also supported the 1956 party platform declaration on civil rights, which said federal action is needed to eradicate discrimination,

P.1

Leander Perez, a leading segregationist, said Gravel had been working closely with Butler and could be expected to "go along with the Northern radical wing of the party."

To replace Gravel, the state committee leaders chose their vice chairman, Jett M. Talbot, a prosegregation leader who said racial issues could be handled within the party.

Talbot said he woul present his credentials to the national committee at the first opportunity. Butler's reaction was both prompt and outspoken.

The national chairman, now on a Midwest speaking tour, issued through his Washington office a statement saying:

Still In Office.

"Mr. Gravel is still the Democratic national committeeman from Louisiana and he will remain in that post until the conclusion of the 1960 Democratic national convention, unless proper grounds for his removal are presented to the Democratic National Committee . . .

"I am certain hat any hearing before the national committee will result in an overwhelming vote to uphold Mr. Gravel and retain him as a member of the committee."

The chairman said the national committee itself is the judge of the fitness of its members to serve, and a member may not be thrown out "at the whim or pleasure of a state committee."

National committeemen are chosen at the party's national convention, with delegates from each state choosing that state's representative on the national group. The delegates' selection is ratified by the convention itself.

Butler said it would take a two-thirds vote of the members present at a national committee meeting to remove anyone.

Louisiana Dispute Over Civil Rights Splits Democrats

State Ouster Of Member Brings Fight

Butler Challenges Unit on Removal, Plans to Ignore It

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The long-simmering split within the Democratic party on the explosive civil rights issue erupted today in a bitter dispute over Louisiana's representation on the Democratic National Committee.

The jurisdictional dispute may foreshadow the most bitter civil rights fight at the 1960 national convention since 1948, when many Southern delegates stormed out of the convention to form their own States' Rights party.

The latest row was prompted by the action of the Louisiana State Central Committee yesterday in voting to remove Camille F. Gravel, a self-styled segregation moderate, from membership on the national committee, the party's high command.

Butler Challenges

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler, an ardent civil rights advocate, issued a statement today challenging the authority of the state committee to take such a step.

He said Gravel "is still the Democratic national committeeman from Louisiana and he will remain in the post until the conclusion of the 1960 Democratic national convention" unless he is removed for cause by a two-thirds vote of the national committee itself.

Butler said the national committee alone is the judge of its membership and a national committeeman does not serve at "the whim or pleasure of a state committee."

He noted that the Louisiana committee based its vote against Gravel on grounds that he supported the civil rights plank in the 1956 Democratic platform. Under party rules, he said, such a charge is not grounds for removing a national committee member.

Gravel Rapped

Leander Perez, a leading Louisiana segregationist, charged Gravel had been working closely with Chairman Butler and could be expected to "go along with the Northern radical wing of the party."

Butler said he was certain that any showdown on the issue before the committee would result in an overwhelming vote to uphold Gravel and retain him as a member of the committe.

"On the basis of the facts now available to me," he said, "I shall urge such a course with all of the vigor at my command."

He priased Gravel for his "integrity, candor and intelligence" as a member of the national committee, its executive committee and the Democratic Advisory Council. He said Gravel is respected by the members of all of those bodies.

No Mention of Talbot

Butler made no mention of Jett Talbot, the segregationist who was chosen by the state committee to replace Gravel. Talbot said in Baton Rouge he would present his credentials to the national committee at the first opportunity.

But Gravel refused to step down. Insisting that the state committee proceedings were illegal, he said he would take his case before the national committee at a meeting later this year in either Kansas City or Chicago.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La) said it would be a serious mistake for Gravel and the national committee to stage a full-scale showdown on the issue. He told newsmen that Gravel "shouldn't want to represent an unwilling client and the national committee should not insist that he do so."

Times-Union
Jacksonville
Fla.
10-10-58

P1

2

3 Judges Study New Orleans Park, Bus Segregation Appeal

Advertiser P.1B
Montgomery Ala
Jan 17, 1958

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17 (AP)—Three judges of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals hold the latest key to the deadlock over segregation in New Orleans public buses and its city park.

The shape of the key may not be known for weeks—until the three judges have mulled over lengthy arguments delivered yesterday.

At the moment, attorneys for the city and for the state of Louisiana are battling against a U.S. district court judgment ordering desegregation of City Park facilities and of bus seating. Both City Park and public transportation—in accordance with custom—stil are segregated in New Orleans.

Attorney Louis B. Porterie, representing the City Park Improvement Assn., told the court that United States Supreme Court decisions in school and park segregation cases were based on unsound textbooks dealing with psychology and sociology.

Said Poterie: "The basic premise is solely these psychology and sociology textbooks. We are entitled to look at those books.

"If the books are unsound, then the court's decisions are unsound."

Porterie claimed the action by the Negro plaintiffs was a suit against the state and that the state had not consented to be sued. He said the Louisiana attorney general is an indispensable party and should have been made a deferment.

Further, he said, there is in effect no segregation of the city's transit system since both whites and Negroes use the same entrances and exits on the vehicles, and often stand together in the aisles.

During Liska's argument, Chief Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr. commented:

"The Supreme Court makes many wrong decisions, but they are binding until they set them aside."

The city attorney held that a single U.S. district judge is without jurisdiction to hear a case involving constitutionality of a state statute where an injunction is sought.

Rebuttal arguments were brief. A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, made them.

Tureaud cited several U.S. Supreme Court segregation decisions. He contended it was not necessary "to have an incident" before persons can sue for their civil rights."

The Negro attorney cited similar park litigation in Atlanta and Baltimore. He said this litigation settled the issue conclusively.

Court's Mixing Decision Is Challenged

38a

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News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Jan 18, 1958
P.1-B

FIGHT COURT RULE

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Said Poterie: "The basic premise is solely these psychology and sociology textbooks. We are entitled to look at those books.

"If the books are unsound, then the court's decisions are unsound."

Porterie, did not name the textbooks. Nor did he give the court his reasons for classifying them as unsound.

Poterie claimed the action by the Negro plaintiffs was a suit against the state and that the state had not consented to be sued. He said the Louisiana attorney general is an indispensable party and should have been made a defendant.

NO SEGREGATION

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NEGRO BOXER ASKS FOR CHANGE IN LAW

Wants Segregation Ended In Louisiana Rings

38a

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—(AP)—A Negro boxer asked a three-judge Federal Court Monday to nullify the Louisiana law which bans athletic contests between Negroes and whites.

Commercial Appeal
P.15
Jan 14-58
Memphis, Tenn.

Joseph Dorsey Jr. contended the law deprives him of equal protection under the United States Constitution.

Dorsey, a lightheavyweight, said if he were permitted to box ranking white fighters, or even appear on the same card with white fighters, he could earn about $10,000.

Now he is limited to a maximum of $600 a year, he said.

William P. Schuler, assistant state attorney general, argued that the State Athletic Commission has not issued Dorsey a 1958 boxing license and since he does not have a license, Dorsey should not be before the court.

Alvion T. Ricard Jr., attorney for Dorsey, told the court the athletic commission has a policy under which it does not issue licenses to boxers until a match has been scheduled.

The court gave Ricard more time to answer Schuler and took the case under advisement.

Ricard cited various school and public park segregation suits in his argument, and said the state law on mixed athletic contests is "obviously unconstitutional."

Schuler contended the state law is no more discriminatory against Negroes than against whites and that many more white fighters could make more money if they could box Negroes.

Hearing the case were Judge John Minor Wisdom of the United Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and United States District Judges Herbert Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright of the Louisiana Eastern District.

Running for Mayor in New Orleans on Jim-Crow Ticket

Priest Condemns Segregationist!

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Rev. Eugene P. McManus, SSJ, of St. Augustine's High School, has taken exception to what he called "un-Catholic statements" made by Leonard W. Gunsburg, white supremacist candidate for Mayor in the Feb. 4 Democratic primary election.

Gunsburg, in explaining his platform in television appearances, said he is a Catholic and is divorced. He said he would do nothing to disturb "God's work" which made the races of different colors. "Mixing" would lead to all persons "becoming white," he added.

38a
La

THE McMANUS statement said, in part:

"Many non-Catholics, and perhaps even some Catholics, may have been misled by some recent public statements by Leonard Gunsburg . . . It may be well to state the position of the Catholic Church in the area of race relations.

"Ever so often some person publicly professes that he is Catholic, then makes some very un-Catholic statement, going so far as to attribute his opinion to the fact that he is a Catholic.

"It is obvious that such people do not speak for the Catholic Church. The beliefs of the Catholic Church are officially taught by the Pope and Councils for the Church in general, and by individual Bishops for the Catholics in their own particular areas.

". . . In the area of general race relations, the Popes have repeatedly condemned racism. In the United States, a conference of Southern Bishops in 1953 stated:

"'. . . We sincerely hope that the day will come when the ideal of Christian brotherhood will displace all traces of the blight of racism. Let us Catholics, true to our convictions, set the pattern.'

Jan 25, 58
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier P2

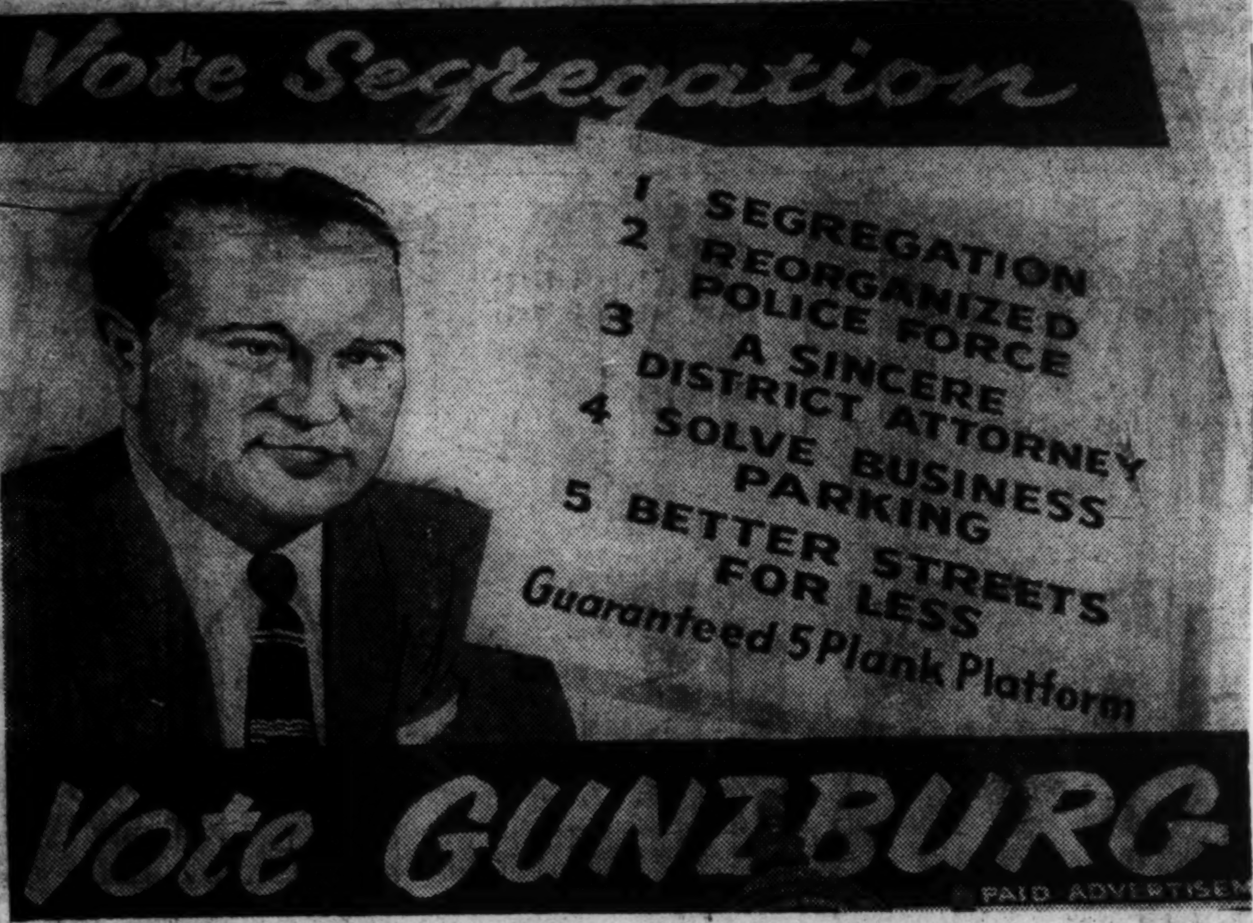
"Our own Archbishop Rummel has said:

"'Racial segregation as such is morally wrong and sinful because it is a denial of the unity and solidarity of the human race . . . because it is basically a violation of the dictates of justice and the mandate of love.

"To deny members of a certain race, just because they are members of that race, certain rights and opportunities . . . imposes upon them definite hardships and humiliations. Such indignities are grievous violations of Christian justice and charity . . .'

"Just last summer, the Catholic Laymen of New Orleans (28 men) asked the Pope to stop our Archbishop from taking 'further steps' toward integration. An unofficial reply came from a spokesman for the Pope:

"'It is utterly disquieting that there should be Catholics so ignorant of Christian doctrine and fundamentals. The only charitable view one


Vote Segregation
1 SEGREGATION
2 REORGANIZED POLICE FORCE
3 A SINCERE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
4 SOLVE BUSINESS PARKING
5 BETTER STREETS FOR LESS
Guaranteed 5 Plank Platform
Vote GUNZBURG
PAID ADVERTISEM

Segregationist Rapped—Leonard W. Gunsburg, New Orleans jewelry store operator, is seeking election as mayor on a racial segregation platform. A Courier lensman photographed this 20-foot sign which is on the roof of a Canal Street theatre. Last week, militant Catholic priest, the Rev. Eugene P. McManus, rapped Gunsburg both for his platform and for attributing his views to the fact that he is a Catholic.—Porter Photo.

can place on the request is that those who uttered it have some difficulty in mentally understanding the doctrine of the church—or else ignore it altogether.'"

GUNSBURG, IN his platform, advocates firing 75 per cent of all Negroes on the police force and in other city jobs and giving these positions to members of the white race.

Incidentally, he is the proprietor of Manners Jewelry Store, which welcomes Negro trade along with that of whites.

School Children Boycott N. O. Symphony Concerts

Weekly New Orleans La. p.1

Sat. 1-18-58

Three boycott movements seem about to see action in the Crescent City by Negroes. One of these has already reached large proportions. This is against the Orleans Parish School Board and the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra. It is sponsored by the parent-teacher organizations of practically every Negro school in the city because of a ruling by the school board that Negro children may not sing nor play musical instruments accompanied by the symphony orchestra but they may attend the concerts as spectators.

Efforts of the Orleans Parish School Board to give concerts by the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra for Negro children and at the same time refuse to permit the Negro children to sing or play musical instruments accompanied by the orchestra struck another snag last Thursday when only 240 out of a possible 1,500 invited children were noted in attendance and these at only two schools.

Attending were 240 children from the Albert Wicker school led by their principal in person, Mrs. Louise Bouise and 44 children from J. S. Clark high school accompanied by a teacher.

Parents teacher associations throughout the city had contacted the parents of the pupils and had requested that the pupils not to attend as a means of showing the displeasure of the Negro group at the actions of the board in openly discriminating against the Negro children.

Members of the symphony orchestra still accompany Negro singers in many places in New Orleans and lately it is alleged that a Negro has played an instrument in the orchestra.

In some instances principals and teachers have been reported as urging the students to have their parents give them permission to attend these concerts. Permission from a parent is necessary in public school for a student to visit any place outside of the school. One teacher has been accused of telling her students that any student who does not attend the concert will be flunked in music.

Some schools have been accused of wording their notes to the parents as to show the necessity of the students attending the concerts. One principal is said to have stated that he did not desire to get himself in Dutch with the administration and then be one of the first to be fired whenever integration came. Some schools merely sent the slips as requested by the administration and others put in a deep plea actually beseeching parents to sign for the children to attend the concerts.

One of the top figures on the symphony concert committee, (she is white because No Negroes have been placed on this committee)--has been contacting Negro principals and parent-teacher presidents in an effort ot have them have their students attend the concerts. Many of the PTA bodies, however, have passed strong resolutions asking that all parents keep their children away from the concerts.

Concerts are to be given for the Negro children on Thursdays at Booker T. Washington school for the next five weeks.

The other boycotts are one against a Baronne Street jeweler who enjoys a large patronage from Negroes but who has come out for election to a political job with segregation in all lines as his main plank and the other against a homestead, one of whose top officers is an avowed and ultra-active segregationist.

Negroes Boycott Jim Crow Concert In New Orleans

Defender Louisville Ky. p.3

By C. W. Taylor for ANP

Thurs. 2-13-58

New Orleans — Only 3 children and one lone teacher were present at a concert given by the Orleans Parish School Board for Negro children in Booker T. Washington school auditorium with the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra playing.

Parents had declared not to send their children to these concerts because the school board had made a ruling that the custom of having Negro children sing or play instruments with the accompaniment of the orchestra would be abandoned.

Attendance had grown smaller week by week. Most of the female principals in the city just kept their children at school but many of the men principals went out of their way not to observe the boycott. One male principal sent as many as 330 children. Two others sent 155 and 175 last week. This occurred during New Orleans worst weather.

It was a different story this week. Irate parents sat down upon the men principals and told them if they wanted to be Uncle Toms it was all right for them to be so, but they did not want their children going to the concerts under the present obtaining conditions.

Under school rules all children must have written consent slips from parents before being permitted to attend functions outside of their school.

The boycott was motivated by the local Parent-Teacher Council, the local Negro newspaper and a radio newscaster. Eighteen hundred children generally attend these concerts.

SIX SEGREGATION BILLS APPROVED

Picayune

DeBlieux Only Senator Voicing Objection

By ROBERT WAGNER

([illegible] Picayune Staff Correspondent)

[illegible] ROUGE, La.—Wear[illegible] pink tie with a Confeder[illegible] Sen. W. M. Rain[illegible] gave his segre[illegible] bills [illegible] shove and [illegible] through the [illegible].

[illegible] to prevent integra[illegible] state's public [illegible] by the federal govern[illegible] bills were ap[illegible] Sen. J. D. [illegible] Rouge, voic[illegible]

[illegible] passage [illegible] the beginning [illegible] for governor,' [illegible] apparently re[illegible] Rainach.

[illegible] the strategy of [illegible] leaders in [illegible] potential opposition [illegible]" He said, "They [illegible] you get on [illegible] other whether [illegible] it or not."

[illegible] DeBlieux voting against [illegible] bills, they were [illegible] final passage by over[illegible] votes of 33 to 1, 32 [illegible] 36 to 0, [illegible]

'FORWARD STEP'

[illegible] of the bills must [illegible] to the House again [illegible] in a minor [illegible]. This was regarded [illegible] formality.

[illegible] approved by the [illegible] of Representatives, [illegible] need only [illegible] Earl K. [illegible] effective [illegible] days of adjourn[illegible] Legislature.

[illegible] time will vin[illegible] that we have [illegible] here today," Rainach [illegible] the senators. "It will show [illegible] you have taken a forward [illegible], not only in education, but [illegible] race relations."

[illegible] in protesting the [illegible] he felt "like a pig [illegible] to the slaughter house—[illegible] squeal, but it won't do [illegible]

COULD CLOSE SCHOOLS

The legislation would authorize the governor to close racially mixed public schools, and their conversion to private schools operated by state subsidized parent co-operatives.

Sen. DeBlieux particularly objected to a proposal that would provide for continued payment of salaries to school employes imprisoned as a result of federal action on racial mixing.

Wed. 6-25-58

The Senate turned down his proposed amendment to provide that assistance would be given only imprisoned school employes who were jailed "illegally."

38a

"This bill would permit payment to people who have been legally in prison," said DeBlieux. "I don't think we should show our disrespect for law and order by doing this."

La.

Rainach responded that "this whole controversy is a matter of judgment—in the opinion of the South and Louisiana the supreme court asked unjudicially in handing down its decision."

ASSAILS DECISION

He said segregationists were submitting their case to "the court of public opinion, which in time will act in our favor." He said, "We think we are acting lawfully, and the supreme court is acting unlawfully."

DeBlieux protested that regardless of the decisions of courts it was customary to abide by them. "All lawyers know we are not at liberty to disregard court decisions," he said.

"It's about time, that some of us take a little time for more sober reflection, so that we can arrive at sound decisions without emotion — to promote the welfare of the state as a whole."

DeBlieux also objected to the bill authorizing the governor to close integrated public schools on the basis it would provide — through the mechanics set-up — for promotion of children who had not completed their grades.

He also stated that the governor already has the authority to close down a public school in the interests of keeping peace and order.

'WE MEAN BUSINESS'

Rainach said the bills were designed to serve notice to the nation "that we mean business — that the federal government is playing with fire in this matter."

He said the schools probably would never have to be closed, because the federal courts "will be in the position of not just integrating, but of closing down the schools."

DeBlieux said that in his opinion some of the bills proposed "work more for the NAACP than for peace and harmony." He said, "We could do more by peaceful persuasion, than by some of this legislation."

Among the bills approved was one to replace a school assignment law recently declared unconstitutional. As modified it is based upon an Alabama placement law, recently upheld by a federal court.

Still "under study" by the segregation committee are two proposals that would prohibit budgeting of funds for integrated public schools, and declare any school official assisting in an integration move to be guilty of malfeasance in office.

APPROVED BY HOUSE

Sen. Rainach has given no indication as to when and if the two bills will be popped out of committee, previously, they were approved by the House of Representatives.

After passage of the bills, various legislators who had been absent, for one reason or another, went to the microphone to ask that a statement be inserted in the Senate journal that:

"If I had been present I would have voted for the bills."

Later, Sen. Jackson B. Davis, Shreveport, took the floor on personal privilege to commend the work of Sen. Rainach, the legislative segregation leader.

"He has undertaken a job many of us would not like to take upon ourselves," said Davis. "I personally commend him for his unselfish work in the past four-year period.

Segregation Leader Claims Court Backs Limited Mixing

Advertiser

38a

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — A top pro - segregation leader said Sunday the U.S. Supreme Court apparently has switched strategy under massive attack in integration matters.

State Sen. W. M. Rainach said the court apparently is willing to settle for token integration. But he questioned whether the South can trust a court with a "reputation of yielding to pressure instead of holding to the law."

Montgomery

Rainach, chairman of Louisiana's "Watchdog Committee on Segregation" and a top official of the southwide Citizens Councils of America, hailed the high court decision last Monday upholding Alabama's pupil placement law.

"There is no question that the decision constituted a definite change in strategy," he said in a telephone interview from his home in Summerfield, La.

"The court's position may well have deteriorated to the point that it would like to compromise," he said. "But the South' strategy has not changed. The South won't settle for token integration," he said.

Mon. 12-1-58

Raniach continued, "The reasons are obvious. The present Supreme Court jusitces have earned a reputation of yielding to pressure instead of holding to law.

"Their decision in a particular field may be expected to become stable only when the pressures in that field become equal. So far, no equilibrium of pressures has been established in the field of race relations."

p. 2A

He noted the Alabama law provided for assignment to public schools according to such factors as intelligence, learning ability and distance from the school.

MANY HURDLES

"Although Alabama's law does not mention race," Rainach said, "It was deliberately drawn so the local school authorities can throw thousands of hurdles in the path of the National Assn. For The Advancement Of Colored People while the South gathers its strength.

"We adopted it here in Louisiana a few months ago for the same purpose."

"Token integration—the limited mixing of the races in areas of least resistance—is nothing but a foot in the door to total integration," Rainach said.

"Once the legal and social barriers are down, integration forces set out to widen the opening and move in in full force."

He added, "The south has no reason to believe that a court with no respect for prior court decisions would have any respect for its own decisions."

Northern cities, he said, are "turning backward to token integration as the whites flee to the suburbs in droves. Washington, D.C., has almost completed the entire cycle.

"The capital of the United States is rapidly becoming the biggest Negro city in the world as it nears a full turn on its racial merry-go-round."

Rainach said Northerners are trying to develop segregation on a geographic basis by moving out as Negroes move into a neighborhood.

But the Louisiana segregation leader said, "cordial relations between whites and colored people are possible only when regulared by customs and conventions envolved along social rather than geographic lines."

"We believe the North, in the face of an expanding Negro population, must eventually substitute our stable bi-racial system for its chaotic interracial pattern."

33 1958

LOUISIANA

Commission Hears Walter's Appeal Case

Weekly P.I.

A fired former police officer, who played an important role in helping bring the killer of Pauline Woosley to justice, found himself last week in another role, that of fighting for reinstatement before the civil service commission.

Ex-officer Felton Walter, accused of ordering a group of persons to stand outside of a bar last January 10th, then making them walk up and down as he used obscene language, denied the allegations in testifying before the commission. Walter did say he took an informer in a murder case into the bar with him.

Testimony was offered by Patrolman Raymond Comstock that Walter's police work was responsible for the arrest of the Woosely murder suspect that later confessed to the crime.

Later a witness, Clemmie Richard, testified that she and Raymond Williams were ordered to get out of their automobile by Walter, who ordered them to line up against a wall.

She said that Walter later stopped a cab driver and two other men and forced them to stand by the walk, then walk on Dumaine towards N. Rampart and back again. She said she called the police.

Still later in the trial, Lt. Victor F. [illegible], one of the officers called on the scene, told the commission that the informer was very intoxicated. He stated, however, that Walter was apparently in "full command of his faculties."

The commission took the case under advisement, and is expected to judge on it soon.

33 La

Weekly P.I. New Orleans La.

FELTON WALTER

Sat 4-19-58

33 La

TRAFFIC COP IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT -- Alice Carter who directs traffic and caution's children "not to throw trash on the sidewalk," hit a post at Jackson and Dryades Streets, then backed up and ran into the side of a truck. then drove 300 yards away and rammed into another post at St. Andrew and Dryades Streets and ended up hitting a city trash can. Mrs. Carter who lives at 2128 LaSalle Street told police her transmission went bad. PORTER PHOTO

Two Suspects Confess

Brilliant Police Work Solves Morton Murder

Courier Sat: 11-29-58

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Torregano

Reinhard

Johnson

Curry

Klein

Thompson

Morton

Chancely

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—The Homicide Division of the New Orleans Police Department, undaunted by the Orleans Parish grand jury's refusal to indict a suspect in the Oct. 5 ambush slaying of William (Billy) Merton, redoubled their efforts, and last week came up with a complete solution of the crime.

Courier

Sat 11-29-58

• Arrested and charged with murder are Howard Ed Thompson, 23, of 3703 Constance St., and William Chancley, 26, 2821 LaSalle St.

Thompson, the original suspect, had been released from custody Nov. 5 when the grand jury returned a "no true" bill in the case because substantial evidence was lacking. Chancely allegedly drove Thompson to and from the scene of the murder.

■

MORTON, a 45-year-old public school instructor and a 1935 Xavier University All-American football player, was riddled with bullets in the driveway of a service station Oct. 5, some 40 minutes after he had engaged in an altercation with Thompson in a nearby bar.

Following Thompson's release, Sgt. Edwin Klein of the Homicide and Patrolman Manuel Curry of the Sixth District station continued their investigation. Two Negro officers, J. R. Johnson and Allen Torregano, of the Juvenile Division, were assigned as plainclothesmen in the case.

Chancley was arrested as a result of the information secured by Johnson and Torregano. Then on Saturday, Nov. 15, just 10 days after being released, Thompson went to police headquarters accompanied by Atty. George Fust. Thompson was placed under arrest by Sergeant Klein, Officer John E. Reinhard and Ptn. Curry.

Police say Thompson made a full confession and said he had thrown the murder weapon into a sewer at Milan and Prytania Sts. It was recovered at that spot and both Thompson and Chancley were charged.

Chancley told police he was driving past the Mighty Duke Bar on Louisiana Ave. late Oct. 4 when Thompson flagged him down and asked for a ride to the Robin Hood Club saying he wanted to pick up his wife.

• Chancley said that when he drove to a filling station across from the Robin Hood Club, Morton was coming outside. He said Thompson waited until Morton crossed the street, stepped out of the automobile and shot him a number of times.

Thompson jumped back into the automobile and Chancley drove him home, the latter told police. He said he did not see Thompson again until the evening of Oct. 5.

■

THOMPSON WAS arrested two days later. The grand jury on Nov. 5 heard 14 witnesses, but released Thompson when none was able to identify him as the actual slayer.

• At press time police were still checking the case. Thompson. late Wednesday, retracted a previous statement alleging he had purchased the gun used in the slaying and admitted that he had stolen it in a recent burglary.

Thompson and Chancley are held without bail pending the next session of the grand jury.

Suit Challenging Jim Crow Law Taken Under Advisement

Weekly New Orleans La. Sat. 1-18-58

P. 1

38a

The second round of a legal battle to knock out Jim Crow sports in the State of Louisiana got underway here this week.

A special three-judge Federal Court Monday morning was asked by light-heavyweight boxer Joe Dorsey through his counsels, to nullify a Louisiana state law banning racially-mixed matches.

The three judge Court includes: Judge John Minor Wisdom of the U.S. fifth cirucit court of appeals and District Judges Herbert W. Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright.

The court heard arguments Monday and took under advisement the suit designed to blast segregation out of the ranks of athletic events governed by the state athletic commission.

The suit was brought against the athletic commission by Dorsey, who claims that he would be able to earn about $10,000 a year if allowed to fight ranking white boxers.

Under the present law his earnings are limited to about $600 a year, he claims.

Albion T. Ricard, Jr., one of the lawyers for Dorsey, cited various school and public park segregation suits in his argument and said the state law on mixed athletic contests is "obviously unconstitutional."

Assistant attorney general William P. Schuler contended the state law is no more discriminatory against Negroes than against whites and that many more white fighters could make more money if they could box Negroes.

Schuler also claimed that Dorsey was improperly before the court since he has not been issued a license to box during 1958 by the athletic commission.

Ricard answered that it is not the policy of the commission to issue a boxer a license until he has been matched for a fight. Ricard asserted that when the suit was filed.

At that time, Dorsey's suit in its original petition had challenged a regulation of the State Athletic Commission, there had been no statutory law enacted at that time.

Weekly P. 8 Sat. 1-18-58

The 1956 Louisiana State Legislature enacted Act 579, thus, it was necessary for Dorsey to amend his petition.

The amended petition was filed in behalf of Dorsey and all other Negroes similarly situated and asked a preliminary injunction enjoining the Louisiana State Athletic Commission from enforcing Act 579.

38a

Schuler claimed that the court is without jurisdiction because the suit is against an agency of the state and as such is in reality a suit against the state and not an individual.

Ricard alleged that Dorsey is being denied the equal protection of the law under the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and that the state act should be declared void and an injunction issued enforcing this.

Just when a decision in the case, which is under advisement, will be rendered remains a big question. Second guessers feel that without legal technicalities perhaps the courts will rule on the case within two months.

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3 Judges Study New Orleans Park, Bus Segregation Appeal

Advertiser P. 1 R Sat. 1-18-58

Montgomery Ala.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17 (AP)—Three judges of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals hold the latest key to the deadlock over segregation in New Orleans public buses and its city park.

The shape of the key may not be known for weeks—until the three judges have mulled over lengthy arguments delivered yesterday.

At the moment, attorneys for the city and for the state of Louisiana are battling against a U.S. district court judgment ordering desegregation of City Park facilities and of bus seating. Both City Park and public transportation—in accordance with custom—still are segregated in New Orleans.

Attorney Louis B. Porterie, representing the City Park Improvement Assn., told the court that United States Supreme Court decisions in school and park segregation cases were based on unsound textbooks dealing with psychology and sociology.

38a

Said Poterie: "The basic premise is solely these psychology and sociology textbooks. We are entitled to look at those books.

"If the books are unsound, then the court's decisions are unsound."

Porterie claimed the action by the Negro plaintiffs was a suit against the state and that the state had not consented to be sued. He said the Louisiana attorney general is an indispensable party and should have been made a deferment.

Further, he said, there is in effect no segregation of the city's transit system since both whites and Negroes use the same entrances and exits on the vehicles, and often stand together in the aisles.

During Liska's argument, Chief Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr. commented:

"The Supreme Court makes many wrong decisions, but they are binding until they set them aside."

The city attorney held that a single U.S. district judge is without jurisdiction to hear a case involving constitutionality of a state statute where an injunction is sought.

Rebuttal arguments were brief. A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, made them.

Tureaud cited several U.S. Supreme Court segregation decisions. He contended it was not necessary "to have an incident" before persons can sue for their civil rights."

The Negro attorney cited similar park litigation in Atlanta and Baltimore. He said this litigation settled the issue conclusively.

PARK, BUS CASE APPEAL ARGUED

Times-Picayune

New Orleans La.

U.S. Judges Considering Segregation Issue

Fri. 1-17-58

Attorneys for the city and state argued Thursday before the United States fifth circuit court of appeals that judgments ordering an end to segregation in City Park and on the city's streetcars and buses should be reversed.

P. 7

38a

The appeals court, composed of Chief Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr. and Judges Elbert P. Tuttle and Warren L. Jones, took the matter under advisement.

La.

Louis B. Porterie, representing the City Park Improvement Association, told the court that in his opinion the United States supreme court's decision in the school and park segregation cases was based on unsound textbooks dealing with psychology and sociology.

He argued that the federal district court here should not have entered a summary judgment in favor of the Negroes seeking the use of City Park facilities. He claimed that the park officials should have been granted a full hearing and the opportunity to present evidence to refute the supreme court opinions.

'WITHOUT POWER'

City attorney Alvin Liska argued that the summary judgment entered ordering the end of segregation in the streetcars and buses should also be reversed because the federal courts are without power to enjoin the enforcement of a state penal statute.

•

He pointed out that the Louisiana statute in question provides a $25 fine or imprisonment for not more than 30 days for a person who insists upon taking a seat or compartment to which by race he is denied.

He also argued that the Negroes who brought the suit were in no imminent danger of arrest themselves and had never been arrested for sitting in the wrong seats. They have suffered no irreparable injury, he alleged.

In effect, there is no segregation on the city's transit system, he added, since both the members of the white and Negro races use the same entrances and exits on the vehicles, and many times stand together in the aisles.

Times-Picayune

During Liska's argument, while he was attacking the supreme court's decision in the school cases, Judge Hutcheson remarked, "The support court makes many wrong decisions, but they are binding until they set them aside."

P. 3

The city attorney also argued that a single federal district judge was without jurisdiction to hear the question of the constitutionality of a state statute where an injunction is sought.

Fri. 1-17-58

'INCIDENT' UNNECESSARY

A. P. Tureaud, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, argued briefly, citing a number of the segregation cases decided by the supreme court and contending that it is not necessary "to have an incident" before persons can sue for their civil rights.

In the park case, Porterie also contended that the action by the Negroes is a suit against the state and the state has not consented to be sued and that the state attorney general is an indispensible party and should have been made a defendant.

With regard to the supreme court's decision in the school and park cases, Porterie said, "The basic premise is solely these psychology and sociology textbooks. We are entitled to look at those books. If the books are unsound, then the court's decisions are unsound."

Tureaud cited similar park litigation in Atlanta and Baltimore and contended that that settled the issue conclusively.

Boycott of JC concert effective

38a

NEW ORLEANS—Only three children and one lone teacher attended a concert given by the Orleans Parish School Board for colored children in Booker T. Washington School auditorium with the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra playing.

Parents had vowed not to send their children to these concerts because the school board had abandoned the custom of having Negro children sing or play instruments with the accompaniment of the orchestra.

Afro American

Attendance had grown smaller week by week. Most of the female principals in the city just kept their children at school but many of the men principals went out of their way not to observe the boycott.

P. 7

Sat. 1-25-58

* * *

ONE MALE principal sent as many as 330 children. Two oth-

Baltimore Md.

es sent 55 and 175 last week. This occurred during New Orleans' worst weather.

It was a different story this week. Irate parents set upon the men principals and told them they did not want their children going to the concerts under the obtaining conditions.

Under school rules all children must have written consent slips from parents before being permitted to attend functions outside of their school.

The boycott was motivated by the local Parent-Teacher Council, the local colored newspaper and a radio newscaster. Some 1,800 children generally attend the concerts.

Court Pushes Integration In Louisiana

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Fri. 2-14-58

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13 (AP)—The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals today dealt three legal blows to state and city officials trying to keep racial segregation in Louisiana schools, colleges and parks.

P.1 X

In separate decisions, the court:

1. For the second time upheld a lower court decision ordering New Orleans to desegregate its public schools.

38a

2. Turned down the appeal of the Louisiana State University Board of Supervisors and the Louisiana State Board of Education. The school and the board want to keep Negro students from entering white college undergraduate schools on a permanent basis.

3. Agreed with a lower court decision that forbids the New Orleans City Park Improvement Assn. to keep Negroes away from park facilities.

In the New Orleans public schools decision, the appeals court refused to nullify an injunction issued by U.S. Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wright.

Judge Wright had ordered the Orleans Parish — county — School Board to desegregate the schools "with all deliberate speed" but set no definite time for the action to be accomplished.

Humiliate Shoppers At Schwegmann's

Weekly New Orleans, La. Sat. 3-1-58

A large number of patrons of a Super Market chain here were humiliated and insulted Monday afternoon.

P.1

The incident took place at Schwegmann's "free" cooking school, located in the Super Market's giant store on Gentilly Road.

38a

Tuesday morning, The Louisiana Weekly was flooded with telephone calls, stating that Negro shoppers seeking to attend the cooking school had been denied entrance to the Monday afternoon session.

According to reports, Negroes attempting to enter the cooking school were told---"Negroes are not allowed to attend the cooking school."

Negroes were informed that "The Louisiana State Law will not permit the mixing of Whites and Negroes, and no accommodations have been made for Negores."

The embarrassed Schwegmann supporters found this hard to understand and one woman buyer expressed the general feeling of most daily or weekly buyers.

She told The Weekly--"The store will not permit Negroes to attend the cooking school, but we are welcome with open arms on an integrated basis to spend our money in any of the three Schwegmann stores. Why Negroes continue to put up with this sort of treatment is a mystery. They ought to trade where their business is appreciated, and they are employed as cashiers and checkers.

When these incidents were protested to the Schwegmann front office, a spokesman said late Tuesday afternoon, that plans were being made to stage a "special" cooking school for Negroes.

John Schwegmann, Jr., one of the owners of the super market chain claimed that the store was not directly in charge of the cooking school, for it had been set-up by a Northern firm, but he realized that such incidents reflected upon him as an individual and his entire business.

Weekly P.7

Sat. 3-1-58

He asserted steps were being taken to correct such incidents.

U. S. COURT DEALS 3 BLOWS TO BIAS

Bench in Louisiana Insists on Integration of Parks, Schools and Colleges

38a

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13 (AP)—The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals dealt three legal blows today to state and city officials trying to keep racial segregation in Louisiana schools, colleges and parks.

In separate decisions, the court:

Times P42 M

1. For the second time upheld a lower court decision ordering New Orleans to desegregate its public schools.

Thu 2-14-58

2. Turned down an appeal of the Louisiana State University board of supervisors and the Louisiana State Board of Education. The school and the board want to keep Negro students from entering L. S. U., Southeastern, Southwestern and McNeese State Colleges on a permanent basis.

N.Y., N.Y.

3. Agreed with a lower court decision that forbids the New Orleans City Park Improvement Association to keep Negroes away from park facilities.

Upholds Injunction

In the New Orleans public schools decision, the appeals court refused to nullify an injunction issued by United States District Judge J. Skelly Wright.

Judge Wright had ordered the Orleans Parish (County) School Board to desegregate the schools "with all deliberate speed" but set no definite time for the action to be accomplished.

Earl Benjamin Bush and other Negroes got the injunction.

The school board had asked Judge Wright to dissolve the injunction on the ground that the persons seeking it had failed to file the required bond. Wright refused. The board appealed.

"We have heretofore affirmed the order of the trial court," the appeals decision said. "Thus, no asserted defection in that order can now be considered by us."

Failure to file bond, said the opinion, could not have hurt the board.

"That this is so," the opinion continued, "is eloquently testified to by the failure of the defendant [school board] to take notice of the omission."

College Cases Grouped

The decision against Louisiana State University supervisors and the State Education Board affected three separate lower court actions, grouped for appeal purposes.

Arnease Ludley and other Negroes brought the suit against L. S. U., Alma Lark and others and Jack Bailey and other group sued the State Education Board.

Basically, the suits attacked the Louisiana law that makes it mandatory for applicants to Louisiana colleges to have a certificate of eligibility signed by the principal of the high school from which he graduated.

A companion law denies tenure protection to any high school principal found guilty of "advocating or in any manner bringing about integration of the races within the public school system or any public institution of higher learning in Louisiana."

The companion law thus bars Negro high school principals from signing certificates of eligibility addressed to any except a Negro college.

Grounds Cited in Appeal

The state appealed on grounds the suits were against the state and could not be held in Federal court; that the suits attack consitutionality of the state laws and have to be heard by three Federal judges; that the certificate law is not unconstitutional; that evidence used to determine legislative intent was not admissible, and that the temperary injunction that permitted the students to enter school should not have been granted without bond.

The appeals court turned down each of these premises.

The city park case involved Mandeville Detiege, a Negro, who sued on behalf of himself and all other Negroes similarly deprived of using the parks.

Appeals judges said the case presented "no disputed Federal issues and no new principles."

"The courts have decided that refusal of city and state officials to make publicly supported facilities available on a nonsegregated basis to Negro citizens deprives them of equal protection under the laws in too many cases for us to take seriously a contention that such decisions are erroneous and should be reversed.

Southern Unit Asks Aid In North on Race Issue

Herald Tribune P.9

New York

State Sen. William M. Rainach, of Homer, La., chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee of the Louisiana Legislature, said yesterday that his committee has decided "to take our case to the Northern Court of public opinion" in its stand against racial integration.

Mon. 2-17-58

The Senator, whose committee has placed an advertisement in the New York Herald Tribune to outline its case, is on a three-day trip to the North.

Sen. Rainach said his committee maintains that America is not "a melting pot of different races" but "a blending of like peoples of common European ancestry." He said that the "normally cordial relations" betwen white and Negro races are regulated by custom to form a bi-racial society. Each Southern community, he declared, was able to settle racial relations amicably until the Supreme Court outlawed segregated schools in 1954.

According to Sen. Rainach, "separation of the races" in elementary and secondary schools is essential, and will be advantageous to the North and the South when a greater portion of the Negro population moves North. He predicted that half the Negro population of the country would live in the North by 1980.

He declared that "forced racial integration" was as undesirable as past attempts to force all people to belong to one church which produced "deadly conflict."

Cites Red Plan

The Senator, who is president of the Association of Citizens Councils of Louisiana, said that the desegregation movement is part of a Communist plan "to drive a wedge between white and Negro races."

He said that his legislative committee held public hearings last March on "Subversion in Racial Unrest" at which witnesses said that Josef Stalin had originated the plan used by American Reds to divide the races.

"There are only a few Reds in my state," the Senator said, "but they have a lot of help from fellow-travelers, including some who don't know they are aiding the Communists."

He declared that the Citizens Councils of Louisiana have "conservative and responsible leadership" and "will not tolerate John Kasper or other outside agitators."

The Supreme Court decision on desegregation, he said, "will be reversed, upset by Congress or eliminated by amendment to the Constitution."

Herald Tribune—Fein

Louisiana State Sen. William M. Rainach.

BOARD TO CONTINUE SEGREGATION FIGHT

Commercial Appeal P. 7

Orleans Parish May Appeal To Supreme Court

Memphis Tenn.

Sun. 2-16-58

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—(UP)—The president of the Orleans Parish School Board said board attorneys will initiate further legal action in an effort to obtain a reversal of an Appellate Court decision to end segregation in the school system.

School Board President Emile A. Wagner Jr. said the board was "dedicated to its policy of segregation." The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Thursday upheld an injunction ordering the School Board to cease segregation in Orleans Parish public schools.

Mr. Wagner said "either a rehearing or appeal to the Supreme Court" will be the next legal maneuver. "We feel," he said, "that ultimately the whole legal matter will be righted."

The injunction was appealed the second time on the ground that attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had failed to post a $1,000 bond required under Federal Court procedures, thus making it void.

The Supreme Court refused to review the case after the Appellate Court upheld the validity of the injunction.

"Since the NAACP never put up the bond, we feel that no injunction was ever issued," Mr. Wagner said.

U.S. Court Voids Race Curb Laws

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Thurs. 2-20-58

New Orleans Loses Buses, Street Car Segregation Appeal

P 1 A

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19 (AP)—The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals today struck another blow at Louisiana segregation by declaring unconstitutional laws that require separate seating for Negroes and whites on street cars and buses in New Orleans.

It was the fourth time in seven days that the Appeals Court had ruled against Louisiana segregation laws. The court last Thursday acted in cases involving city public schools, city park facilities and state colleges.

Today's ruling upheld U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright, who granted an injunction stopping city officials and New Orleans Public Service Inc. from enforcing transit segregation laws.

MONTGOMERY CITED

The Appeals Court backed up its ruling by citing the U.S. Supreme Court decision striking down segregation on Montgomery, Ala., city buses. The New Orleans case, the Court said, was controlled by the Montgomery case.

George S. Dinwiddie, president of New Orleans Public Service, said in a statement the company would continue its present operating practices of seating Negroes and whites in different sections of the buses and street cars.

Dinwiddie said the firm's lawyers had advised that further legal steps can be taken "and that the judgment and injunction of the district court are not yet effective."

OTHER SUITS FILED

Similar transit suits attacking the state statutes have been filed in Baton Rouge and Shreveport and are awaiting trial in federal District Court. Action on them was held up pending a final decision in the New Orleans case.

Abraham L. Davis Jr. and William R. Adams filed the suit seeking integration on the transit lines here.

The suit, handled by lawyers for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, was filed against Mayor DeLesseps Morrison, Police Supt. Provosty Dayries and the New Orleans Public Service Inc.

Referring to the Montgomery case, the judges said in their brief opinion:

"That case disposes of the contention that the federal Court should not grant an injunction against the application or enforcement of a state statute, the violation of which carries criminal sanctions.

Advertiser

"This is not such a case as requires the withholding of federal Court action for reasons of comity, since for the protection of civil rights of the kind asserted, Congress has created a separate and distinct federal cause of action."

NO ARRESTS MADE

P 2 A

The lawyers for the City and the Public Service had argued that the persons filing the suit had never been arrested in connection with segregation laws.

Thurs. 2-20-58

But the Appeals Court said Judge Wright was correct when he ruled it was not necessary to have incidents requiring arrests to have the rights of people declared.

Order To Integrate Is Upheld By Court In New Orleans

World

B'ham, Ala.

Wed. 2-19-58

NEW ORLEANS—(INS)—The U. S. Fifth District Court of Appeals denied appeals Friday seeking reversal of lower court-ordered integration of schools and recreational facilities in Louisiana.

The cases involved the New Orleans Public School System, a city park and three state colleges.

In the Public School case, attorneys for the Orleans Parish School Board attempted to get a renewal of a District Court ruling which issued an injunction last year ordering the Board to integrate the schools "with all deliberate speed."

The case involving the City Park hinged on an appeal by the City Park Improvement Association from a District Court summary judgement ordering desegregation based on similar action involved in recreational facilities in Baltimore and Atlanta.

The three college cases - - one of them Louisiana State University - - the appeals judges upheld the lower court decision outlawing the so-called "certificate of eligibility" state law.

The law requires graduating high school students to submit certificates signed by school officials attesting to their "good moral character" before they are allowed to enter the college of their choice.

A companion measure cautions school officials - - at the risk of their jobs - - from "advocating" integration by signing such certificates for Negro students.

The Appeals Court upheld the District contention that this was merely a "sophisticated subterfuge" to prevent the ordered integration.

The Court added that the laws were "clearly" designed to prevent Negroes from enrolling in white schools and therefore were a violation of the 14th Amendment.

Wed. 2-19-58

Rainach Says Ad Reveals North Wants Segregation

38a

By The Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, La., March 8.—State Senator W. M. Rainach, who placed an ad upholding segregation in a New York newspaper, said Saturday that bid for Northern public support was only the beginning.

Appeal P. 5

Senator Rainach heads the powerful Joint Legislative Committee which authorized the Feb. 17 ad in the New York Herald Tribune. He said it cost $4,488 and "the money did not come from Louisiana taxpayers."

The ad must be considered "the first reconnaissance" in taking the South's cause to the Northern realm of public opinion, he said.

Sun. 3-9-58

"We've found the Achille's heel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the North," Senator Rainach said. "The heel is the inward desire of the Northerner to achieve a segregated social system such as we have in the South."

Campaign Planned

His group, Senator Rainach said, is taking steps to carry on an "experimental" campaign in the North and building up to a possible full scale effort in the South "in the next two or three years." He did not elaborate.

Memphis Tenn.

"Some means must be devised to launch a full scale campaign carried on jointly by the governments of Southern states with tax money and donations."

The Feb. 17 ad said the South was "the product of years of experiment and experience in adjustment to a biracial society." Senator Rainach said his mail response has been better than four and a half to one in favor of the South's position.

"From the response to the ad, I'm convinced the South has a product for which there is a demand in the North—a racially separate social system," he said. "All we need to do is conduct a reasonable sales campaign."

Some of the mail response to the ad, Senator Rainach said, included:

The Staten Island branch of the NAACP: "It really is heartening to note that the views of the Southerners have been stated so clearly. It gives us a long awaited opportunity to explode some of their misconceptions."

Newspaper Sold Out

A New York attorney: "When I tried to buy a copy of the Herald Tribune I was told there was none left and the reason given was the demand for your advertisement. This shows you have hit pay dirt."

A Newark, N.J., resident: "Only one who lives in the New York metropolitan area can have the slightest conception of the deadly atmosphere which has been spawned by the socialist champions of integration."

Asked if he thought such ads might stir up racial tension, Senator Rainach replied:

"The North has attempted unsuccessfully to hide its problems, its failure in the racial field. The first step toward a solution is to bring the problem into the open. The only workable solution is friendly separation of the races."

FBA Opposes Integration

Times Picayune
7-24-58
New Orleans La.
P. 23

The Louisiana Farm Bureau Association went on recorc Wednesday as opposing integration of races, statehood for Hawaii and governmental contro of agriculture.

Their opposition was voicec in three of more than 200 resolutions adopted at the closing session of the association convention at the Roosevelt hotel.

In opposing integration, the group stated that "the doctrine of separate but equal facilities for white and Negro citizens of Louisiana is an honored tradition of long standing and continues to contribute greatly to preserving integrity and harmony between the two races."

In the field of international affairh farm delegates voted:

1. Opposition to trial of servicement in foreign courts.
2. Continuance of the Reciprocal Trade Act.
3. Simplification of custom regulations to permit American tourists to bring $1000 worth of duty-free goods into the country.
4. Opposition to the incorporation of the Organization for Trade Co-operation as a specialized agency of the United Nations.
5. Discontinuance of grants and loans for agricultural production in foreign countries except in cases of products not in competition with surplus or depressed agricultural products in this country.
6. Opposition to the use of the treaty power to achieve radical, unwise and undesired policies within the United States.
7. Closer scrutiny of the worth, effectiveness and cost of the United Nations.

In the field of labor-management relations, resolutions adopted:

1. Endorsed Section 14 of the Taft-Hartley act, which allows states to pass right-to-work laws.
2. Opposed compulsory unionization, secondary boycotts, violence and abusive union tactics.
3. Recommended continuance of present agricultural exemptions unde rthe Fair Labor Standards act.
4. Advocated enactment of legislation to require that labor unions be subject to antitrust laws.
5. Urged the government to get out of business.
6. Deplored monopolisitic economic power, "by and egment of the population be it industry, labor, agriculture or the government itself."

The farmer recommended that social security act be amended to cover only those agricultural workers, who received $250 or more in cash wages from one employer, or who work for one employer for 60 days or more during one calendar year.

They voted in favor of electing the supreme court justices for terms of eight years, "at the end of which they may be reappointed for another term by the majority of both houses of Congress." One resolution advocated selection of supreme court justices from persons qualified by at least five years of judicial experience in a state supreme court or a Unitec States circuit court of appeals.

The farmers voted in favor of reducing present immigration quotas, of relief from unjust agricultural taxation, of approval by Congress of acquisition of land by public agencies.

"We are opposed to the federal government opening up new lands and irrigation projects for agricultural production, while lands or acreage are taken out of production due to the present acreage control program," said one resolution.

"Race Hate Specialists" Pass 6 Segregation Bills

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 7-12-58

Baton Rouge, La.-(ANP)--- State Sen. W. M. Rainach, head of the legislative committee whose sole duty is to fight integration, was the center of activities in the Louisiana legislative body when it passed the six laws which it hopes will continue segregation in the state.

There was no attempt to veil the objective. Their aims were openly and loudly spoken--and to give it as much additional emphasis as possible and to insult the U. S. Supreme court as much as it could, the senator wore a pink necktie upon which was boldly inscribed the confederate flag, symbol of slavery of the Negro.

Only one objecting vote was heard in the entire assembly. Sen. DeBlieux stated that he "felt like a pig going to the slaughter house." He said he could squeal but it could not do any good. He accused the instigators of the bill of being "politically interested."

He further stated, "It's about time somebody took a little time for more sober reflection so that we can arrive at sound decisions without emotion--to promote the welfare of the state as a whole".

Among the laws passed was one to replace a school assignment law declared unconstitutional and based upon the Alabama law. Under the laws, the governor might close schools integrated and open private schools and he could continue salaries to school officials imprisoned as a result of federal action on racial mixing.

About the time the bills were being passed, professors in Tulane University, New Orleans, endorsed the position taken by LSU professors who had objected to the school closing idea. They plead for acader freedom of speech and thoug

The bills need only be signed by Gov. Earl K. Long to become effective within 20 days of adjournment of the legislature. They are "designed to serve notice' to the nation "that we mean business, that the federal government is playing with fire in this matter," said Sen. Rainach.

Still under study by the segregation committee are proposals to prohibit budgeting of funds for integrated public schools, and to declare any school official assisting integration moves to be guilty of malfeasance in office.

The bills have already been approved by the house.

BULLETIN

Baton Rouge - A hair brained bill, whereby transit passengers would be given the right to choose their seating partners, was approved 31 to 0 by the Senate Monday. All that remains is for Governor Earl K. Long to sign it and it is then to become effective within 20 days.

The bill, termed unworkable by most of the fair minded, level headed people, is the latest attempt by the segregationists to circumvent the injunction by the Federal Court which struck down segregation on the transit system here, which stands. On June 30, the U. S. Supreme Court refused a re-hearing request by the City of New Orleans and New Orleans Public Service in their fight to get segregation on the transit system re-instated.

New Orleans May Lose Convention

Jim Crow Stalls Meeting Of U. S. Mayors in Dixie

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
Sat. 7-26-58

NEW ORLEANS — Louisiana's jim-crow laws which prohibit the housing of Negroes and whites in the same hotel or dwelling may cause cancellation of the U. S. Conference of Mayors' convention which had been scheduled for Sept. 11-13 in the Roosevelt Hotel here.

Invitations have been extended to municipal officials of all cities holding membership in the U. S. Conference of Mayors and several Negroes are included in this group.

A Roosevelt Hotel official, however, said the Louisiana law forbids the housing of Negroes in a dwelling already occupied by whites and also covers any meeting or social function in such a building.

Specifically mentioned was City Councilwoman Cora P. Maloney, Buffalo, N. Y., who received an invitation. It was learned that Mrs. Maloney was told that she would be housed in Dillard University while white delegates would occupy the Roosevelt Hotel.

Mrs. Maloney and Mayor Frank A. Sedita, Buffalo, N. Y., were quoted as saying they would not attend under such conditions.

Mrs. Maloney was further quoted as saying, "I would be pleased to visit Dillard Univer-

Sat, 10-25-58

P.I New Orleans La

...OPENED -- Negroes may now use ... City Park daily, instead of two days ..., the Supreme Court ruled Monday. In ... the high court upheld a decision of the ... Circuit Court of Appeals. Inset, left, is ... A. P. Tureaud, who served as counsel for the plaintiffs. Inset, right, is Mandeville Detiege, one of the plaintiffs in the case which actually began in 1949. The decision exhausts all avenues of the City Park Board to prevent Negroes from using facilities at the tax-supported park.

Year Fight Climaxed After Exhausting All Legal Remedies

Negroes here may now us... facilities at City Par... everyday.

That in effect is what th... States Supreme Cour... Monday when it reaffirm... a decision of the Unite... Fifth Circuit Court o...

...May, 1957, Judge J. ... Wright had issued an in-... which provided for the ... of facilities of the tax ... park. Then, the Cir-... Court upheld Judge ... decision, and that rul-... upheld and a ... City Pa... who have exhaus...

38a

La

Weekly

...legal avenues said they had not been officially notified and until the notification is made, no statement will be forthcoming.

So was ended a long court fight of nine years which began November 17, 1949, when suits were filed individually by Mandeville Detiege, and the Crescent City Golf Club, C. J. Pharr President.

New Orleans La

Widely known civil rights lawyer, A. P. Tureaud, represented the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs pressed the suit after seeking information on slating a golf tournament. They said they were denied answers to questions they had in connection with the proposed tourney. The plaintiffs also stated they wrote letters seeking the information but answers were not forthcoming.

Sat 10-25-58

After the suit, in 1951, Judge Wright ordered the City Park Improvement Association to "stop playing cat and mouse," with the Negroes who wished to use facilities of City Park.

At that time Judge Wright said that it should be plain to the board that separate facilities must be provided or that they would have to "share the existing facilities with them (Negroes)".

He went on to say that if the board did not come up with a reasonable substitute on providing equal facilities for Negroes in regard to facilities that whites and Negroes "must mingle whether or not they like it."

Then, in 1952, facilities at City Park were opened to Negroes on a two day a week basis. Negroes were given use of the Park's facilities on Tuesdays and Fridays, in a plan that worked out at the request of the federal district court here.

The plan whereby Negroes would be allowed the use of the park on the two days a week was approved by Judge Wright on a temporary basis until the Supreme Court could finally rule on the matter.

The appelate court said that when tax supported municipal facilities aren't available on a non-segregated basis, Negroes are deprived of equal protection under the law.

Then, the final ruling came from the highest court in the land, which means that all remedies as far as the City Park officials are concerned have been exhausted.

And so New Orleans joins Atlanta, Houston, Dallas, Charlotte, Louisville and Baltimore, in having tax supported park facilities being made available by the Federal Courts. Negroes and whites in the Southern cities mentioned use the facilities without incident.

City fathers have repeatedly emphasized the fact that Negroes do not make use of the facilities on the days provided. But Negro leaders counter by saying the average Negro's in- it has been noted.

Negroes point to the fact that now there are two municipal parks with facilities open to everyone--City Park and Pontchartrain Park.

In December of last year, the board of City Park announced a "master plan" for improvement at City Park which will cost more than $2 million.

The long range plan calls for most of the work to be done on the undeveloped area bounded by Harrison Avenue and Robert E. Lee. Driveways, shelters picnic grounds and an additional 18-hole golf course are included in the plan.

Court Backs New Orleans Park Mixing

Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court reaffirmed Monday its stand against racial discrimination in tax-supported facilities such as golf courses, parks and playgrounds.

38a

La

The court rebuffed efforts of the New Orleans City Park Improvement Assn., a municipal corporation, to bar Negroes from using the city park. The park includes golf links, tennis courts, picnic grounds, boating and other recreational facilities.

Montgomery Adv.

The court did this by affirming a decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans. The appellate court has upheld issuance of an injunction by U.S. District Court in New Orleans giving Negroes use of the park facilities.

Tues 10-21-58

P.R.2

By affirming the appellate court, rather than merely refusing to review the case, the high court made it emphatic that it agreed completely.

In its decision, the appellate court noted that the courts have decided that the refusal of city and state officials to make publicly supported facilities available on a nonsegregated basis to Negroes deprives them of equal protection under the laws.

The appellate court remarked that the question has been decided "in too many cases for us to take seriously a contention that such decisions are erroneous and should be reversed."

COURT AFFIRMS RULING ON PARK

Times-Picayune

Association Loses Appeal on Facilities Use

P.I

The City Park Improvement Association's effort to bar Negroes from using City Park was rebuffed Monday by the United States supreme court.

New Orleans

The court did so by reaffirming a decision of the U.S. fifth circuit court of appeals in New Orleans.

Judge J. Skelly Wright, in May, 1957, issued an injunction giving Negroes use of the park facilities. The circuit court upheld Judge Wright. This was the ruling the supreme court affirmed Monday.

Tues 10-21-58

Attorneys for the City Park Improvement Association declined comment on the supreme court's action. They said they have not yet been officially notified of the decision and cannot make a statement until notification is received from the court itself.

38a

The original suit to desegregate City Park facilities was filed Nov. 17, 1949 by Mandeville Dietege and others and the Crescent City Golf Club.

La

In 1952, Judge Wright approved a temporary arrangement by which Negores would use the golf course on certain days and whites on other days. The arrangement was to continue until the supreme court finally ruled in the matter.

The appellate court here had ruled that refusal of city and state officials to make publicly supported facilities available on a nonsegregated basis to Negroes deprives them of equal protection under the law.

In its appeal, the City Park Improvement Association challenged authorities on psychology who were cited by the supreme court in its 1954 opinion outlawing segregation in public schools.

The association insisted that the U. S. district court be ordered to take experts' testimony in the trial of the Negroes' suit to win use of the park.

In its ruling, the court of appeals said supreme court decisions in park use cases from Baltimore to Atlanta were identical with the New Orleans case.

Racial Appeals Denied

Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

U.S. Court Deals Blow to Louisiana Plans on Segregation

Fri. 2-14-58
P. 1

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13 (AP)—The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals today dealt three legal blows to state and city officials trying to keep racial segregation in Louisiana schools, colleges and parks.

In separate decisions, the court:

1. For the second time upheld a lower court decision ordering New Orleans to desegregate its public schools.

2. Turned down the appeal of the Louisiana State University Board of Supervisors and the Louisiana State Board of Education. The school and the board want to keep Negro students from entering LSU, Southeastern, Southwestern and McNeese State colleges undergraduate schools on a permanent basis.

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38a

Injunction Upheld

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"We have heretofore affirmed the order of the trial court," the appeals decision said. "Thus, no asserted defection in that order can now be considered by us."

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"That this is so," the opinion continued, "is eloquently testified to by the failure of the defendant (school board) to take notice of the omission."

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Negroes Brought Suit

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Basically, the suits attacked the Louisiana law which makes it mandatory for applicants to Louisiana colleges to have a certificate of eligibility signed by the principal of the high school from which he graduated. A companion law denies tenure protection to any high school principal found guilty of "advocating or in any manner bringing about integration of the races within the public school system or any public institution of higher learning in Louisiana."

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Times-Union
58

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Appeals judges said the case presented "no disputed federal issues and no new principles."

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38a

N. Orleans Jim Crow Near End!

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed a ruling by District Judge J. Skelly Wright outlawing segregated seating in local street cars and buses in the case of Dr. William R. Adams and the Rev. A. L. Davis Jr. against the city of New Orleans and the New Orleans Public Service Co., Inc.

38a
P. 6

The brief opinion, concurred in by Chief Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr. of Texas and Judges Elberet Tuttle of Georgia and Warren Jones of Florida, was handed down last week as city and state attorneys were preparing to appeal two other decisions handed down a week earlier. The previous decisions upheld rulings outlawing segregation in public schools, state colleges and the New Orleans City Park.

Sat 3-1-58

THE COURT of Appeals held that the New Orleans bus segregation case is "controlled in all respects" by the Birmingham, Ala., transit case which was affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Judge Wright had issued a permanent injunction in May, 1957, against the city of New Orleans, Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, Police Superintendent Provosty A. Dayries, and the New Orleans Public Service Co., prohibiting them from continuing segregation in local bus and trolley transportation.

U.S. Court Voids Race Curb Laws

Advertiser
P. 1A

New Orleans Loses Bus, Street Car Segregation Appeal

Montgomery Ala.

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38a

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Dinwiddie said the firm's lawyers had advised that further legal steps can be taken "and that the judgment and injunction of the district court are not yet effective."

OTHER SUITS FILED

Similar transit suits attacking the state statutes have been filed in Baton Rouge and Shreveport and are awaiting trial in federal District Court. Action on them was held up pending a final decision in the New Orleans case.

Abraham L. Davis Jr. and William R. Adams filed the suit seeking integration on the transit lines here.

The suit, handled by lawyers for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, was filed against Mayor deLesseps Morrison, Police Supt. Provosty Dayries and the New Orleans Public Service Inc.

Referring to the Montgomery case, the judges said in their brief opinion:

"That case disposes of the contention that the federal court should not grant an injunction against the application or enforcement of a state statute, the violation of which carries criminal sanctions.

Advertiser

"This is not such a case as requires the withholding of federal Court action for reasons of comity, since for the protection of civil rights of the kind asserted, Congress has created a separate and distinct federal cause of action."

NO ARRESTS MADE

P. 5A
38a

The lawyers for the City and the Public Service had argued that the persons filing the suit had never been arrested in connection with segregation laws.

Thurs. 2-20-58

But the Appeals Court said Judge Wright was correct when he ruled it was not necessary to have incidents requiring arrests to have the rights of people declared.

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50 Whites Asked Out Of Concert

The shoe was reported on the other foot last Sunday afternoon when approximately 50 whites were asked to leave the Municipal Auditorium where Mahalia Jackson, the renowned gospel concert singer, appeared in a homecoming musical sponsored by New Orleans Baptist Churches.

Weekly
P. 1
38a

An aide reported that an official of the Auditorium first approached her about the appearance of whites in the vast audience which had turned out to hear Miss Jackson, citing a part of the contract which allegedly forbides Negroes and whites from mixing or integrating either in seating or in performing at the city facility.

New Orleans

Sat 3-8-58

When the whites were ordered to leave the auditorium and to report to the box office to receive refunds, most of them were very indignant. One of them exclaimed: "I saw her (meaning the native New Orleanian artist) in Chicago and I don't see why I can't see her now'.

The aide also added that other whites who came asked to pay to be admitted backstage for an interview. They were permitted since the contract did not state that an interview was not permissible.

"While we regret that this thing happened, I am sure that our white friends could see how we feel when we are denied the privileges of attending many cultural, religious and educational activities which are strictly for the white race. The thing for those who had to leave is to use their ballot wisely in the next election and repeal those laws in our state which have made a mockery of equal justice and protection under the law".

Weekly
Sat 3-8-58
38a

Rainach Says Ad By South Only A Start

38a

Louisiana Senator Thinks Northerners Want Segregation

BATON ROUGE, La., March 8 (AP) — State Sen. W. M. Rainach, who placed an advertisement upholding segregation in a New York newspaper, said today that bid for Northern public support was only the beginning.

Courier p 1

Rainach heads the powerful joint legislative committee which

Sun. 3-2-58

Charleston S.C.

authorized the Feb. 17 display in the New York Herald Tribune. He said it cost $4,488 and "the money did not come from Louisiana taxpayers."

FIRST EFFORT

The advertisement must be considered "the first reconnaissance" in taking the South's cause to the Northern realm of public opinion, he said.

"We've found the Achilles' heel of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in the North," Rainach said. "The heel is the inward desire of the Northerner to achieve a segregated social system such as we have in the South."

His group, Rainach said, is taking steps to carry on an "experimental" campaign in the North and building up to a possible full scale effort in the South "in the next two or three years." He did not elaborate.

"Some means must be devised to launch a full scale campaign carried on jointly by the governments of Southern states with tax money and donations."

The Feb. 17 advertisement said the South was "the product of years of experiment and experience in adjustment to a bi-racial society."

MAIL RESPONSE

Rainach said his mail response has been better than 4½ to 1 in favor of the South's position.

"From the response to the advertisement, I'm convinced the South has a product for which there is a demand in the North—a racially separate social system," he said. "All we need to do is conduct a reasonable sales campaign."

Some of the mail response to the ad, Rainach said, included:

The Staten Island branch of the NAACP: "It really is heartening to note that the views of the Southerners have been stated so clearly. It gives us a long awaited opportunity to explode some of their misconceptions."

A New York attorney: "When I tried to buy a copy of the Herald Tribune I was told there was none left and the reason given was the demand for your advertisement. This shows you have hit pay dirt."

CITES LETTERS

A Newark, N.J., resident: "Only one who lives in the New York metropolitan area can have the slightest conception of the deadly atmosphere which has been spawned by the socialist champions of integration."

Asked if he thought such ads might stir up racial tension, Rainach replied:

"The North has attempted unsuccessfully to hide its problems, its failure in the racial field. The first step toward a solution is to bring the problem into the open. The only workable solution is friendly separation of the races."

PRO-SEGREGATION AD TO APPEAR IN NORTH

Commercial Appeal P. 17

New York Paper To Carry 'South's Position'

HOMER, La., Feb. 16.—(AP)—A state legislative committee, seeking "a better understanding of the Southern position," will explain its stand on segregation in a full page ad in a New York newspaper Monday morning.

Memphis Tenn.

The ad was placed in the New York Herald Tribune by the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation headed by State Senator William M. Rainach of Summerfield. He also is president of the Louisiana Association of Citizens' Councils, dedicated to preservation of segregation.

Mon. 2-17-58

Mr. Rainach said, "We're running it because we feel that for the first time since this battle began, the North is somewhat receptive to the South's position.

Louisiana

"We selected New York City because New York is having its share of severe racial problems. At the same time, it's the fountainhead of the whole integration movement in the United States.

"This ad is the first taken by any Southern state to carry the cause of the South to the nation. In addition to the tremendous value that the ad should have in bringing about a better understanding of the Southern position, we also consider it a reconnaissance type of operation. We plan to measure its results and then determine what steps we will take next and when and where those steps will be taken."

The ad was signed by all members of the legislative committee, which has drafted virtually all of the segregation laws passed by the Louisiana Legislature.

The committee said in the ad that if Northerners adopted the Southern system of racial separation, they would be able to 'adjust themselves to the more than one-half of the Negroes in this country who will live in the North by 1960."

Louisiana State Senator Yells:

Courier P. 9

North Wants Segregation

Sat 2-22-58 Pittsburgh

380

BATON ROUGE, La.—State Senator Willie M. Rainach, head of the joint legislative committee seeking to perpetuate racial segregation in Louisiana, says his recent bid for Northern support by placing a $4,488 advertisement in the New York Herald Tribune "is only the beginning."

He predicts segregation in the North instead of integration in the South "if the South will just provide the leadership."

The ad, he said, must be considered "the first reconnaisance" in taking the South's cause to the northern realm of public opinion.

"We have found the Achille's heel of the NAACP in the North," Rainach said. "The heel is the inward desire of the Northerner to achieve a segregated social system such as we have in the South.

". . . From the response to the ad, I'm convinced the South has a product for which there is a demand in the North—a racially separate social system," he said. "All we need to do is conduct a reasonable sales campaign."

He quoted the Staten Island NAACP branch as responding:

"It really is heartening to note that the views of the Southerners have been stated so clearly. It gives us a long-awaited opportunity to explode some of their misconceptions."

Mixed-Play Law In Louisiana Void

U. S. Court Decision May Put Air Academy In Sugar Bowl

By The Associated Press

Courier Journal

Louisville Ky.

Sat 11-29-58

New Orleans, Nov. 28.—A Federal Court ruling with far-reaching effects Friday knocked out a Louisiana law banning sports competition between white and Negro athletes.

The law, passed by the State Legislature in 1956, prevented mixed boxing matches and teams with Negro players from meeting all-white squads in events such as the Sugar Bowl.

Although not concerned in the case, filed by Negro boxer Joe Dorsey, the Sugar Bowl could be the chief beneficiary of the ruling.

The Sugar Bowl has been searching for an opponent for top-ranked Louisiana State in the New Year's Day football game. The sports-segregation law narrowed the field to a handful of teams.

Air Academy Ranked Eighth

The Air Force Academy, ranked eighth in this week's Associated Press poll, was the choicest plum for the Sugar Bowl. But like the other service academies—Army and Navy—the Air Force frowned on the sports-segregation law and all but eliminated itself from consideration.

Although he declined comment on the ruling pending a consultation with attorneys, Sugar Bowl President Claude "Monk" Simons did not eliminate the Air Force as a possibility. Persistent reports during the week all but had Clemson in the other corner to face unbeaten L.S.U. in the post season game.

Louisiana Attorney General Jack Gremillion, when informed of the ruling, said it was his mandatory duty to file an appeal.

Enjoins Law's Enforcement

The court, however, also tossed a stumbling block at the State by issuing an injunction preventing further enforcement of the law.

Judge John Minor Wisdom of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Herbert Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright signed the ruling. It dealt only with mixed athletic competition and did not touch segregated seating at sports events and other phases of the segregation law.

Dorsey filed the suit last year, contending his career was being jeopardized by the law.

The statute also prevented lightweight champion Joe Brown, a Negro, from defending his title against Ralph Dupas here last May. Both are from New Orleans, and boxing promoters said the bout would have drawn the largest gate here in ring history. The bout was held in Houston, Tex.

P. 1

Could Be Invited, Play

With regard to the Sugar Bowl, Gremillion said as far as he was concerned, "there was and is nothing to prevent the Air Force Academy from being invited and from accepting.

"The only deterrent might be the possibility of minority groups, like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, putting pressure on high officials in Washington. But if the Air Force wants to play the No. 1 team in the country they will resist that pressure."

Gremillion said his office "will do everything to co-operate in any effort to make it possible for the Air Force to play in the Sugar Bowl."

There are no Negroes on the Air Force Academy squad, but the practice of segregated seating—still unaffected by Friday's ruling—is the thorn.

There was no comment from Air Force officials, who are known to want a bowl bid for the unbeaten but once-tied Falcons. The Air Force is also high on the list of eligibles to play Texas Christian in the Cotton Bowl at Dallas.

LA. SEGREGATION GROUP BUYS AD

New York Newspaper to Carry 'Message'

38a

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 15 —Louisiana's joint legislative committee on segregation will use a full-page advertisement in a New York daily newspaper Monday to explain "the position of the South on race relations."

Picayune P. 7

Sun 2-16-58

New Orleans La.

'In a message addressed "to the people of New York city," the Louisiana committee will point to the current interracial crime wave in New York's integrated public school system as a condition which should cause "sympathetic consideration" of Southerners' views on "the race question."

The Louisiana committee, headed by state Sen. W. M. Rainach, of Summerfield, bought a full-page advertisement in the New York Herald-Tribune at a cost of about $4500 to get its message to residents of the metropolis. The Herald-Tribune has a daily circulation of 361,397.

Rainach, who flew from Shreveport to New York last Wednesday to purchase the advertisement, said that no state funds were used in the transaction. Rainach, after being interviewed by New York newsmen, was en route home by plane Saturday.

In addition to serving as chairman of the committee, Rainach is president of the Louisiana Association of Citizens' Councils.

The committee, in its advertisement, said that Northerners by adopting the South's system of separating the races, would be able to "adjust themselves to the more than one-half of the Negroes in this country who will live in the North by 1980."

The advertisement said in part, "We in the South think of our colored friends as Negro Americans rather than as American Negroes. The normally cordial relationships between Southern white and colored people are regulated by a set of conventions or customs, the product of years of experiment and experience in adjusting to a bi-racial society.

"These customs vary widely from state to state and indeed from community to community. Until May 7, 1954, each community in the South was a laboratory in which many of these customs were being constantly examined and revised to meet the changing conditions. Each community adapted itself to the problems which confronted it.

"It is significant that all of the communities in the South and indeeed many of the communities in the North agreed that separation of the races in the fields of elementary and secondary education was essential."

In the last paragraph of the advertisement, the committee said: "Upon the establishment of workable race relations hinges the very fate of our great country. In the Talmud is a saying to the effect that time may in some situations resolve problems which cannot be solved by human intelligence at the moment. Now is the hour for Americans of all races to heed the wisdom of this counsel."

The advertisement was signed with the names of all members of the joint legislative committee.

Ads In New York Papers Tell South's Racial Story

38a

Louisiana Folks Spend $3,500 Explaining Segregation Views

NEW YORK (AP) — A $3,500 advertisement in a morning newspaper yesterday took what a Louisiana segregation leader called the South's "case to the Northern court of public opinion."

The advertisement appeared in the New York Herald Tribune bearing the seal of the State of Louisiana. It was placed by Sen. William M. Rainach, of Homer, La., chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation which sponsored the ad.

Daily News P. 2

Tue 2-18-58

Jackson Miss

Rainach spent three days here to place the ad. His name and those of the 10 other members of the committee were displayed prominently in the full-page ad labeled "The Position of the South on Race Relations."

The advertisement was directed to the "people of New York City" and asked for "sympathetic consideration in the North" toward Southern segregation views.

"Recent tragic events," the ad said, "in the integrated schools of Washington, D. C., Kansas City, Little Rock, and your own New York City, suggest that an accurate presentation of the views of Southern people on the race question might receive sympathetic consideration in the North and might even contribute to the solution of a problem in which we are now all concerned."

It continued: "The trend to differentiation, racial and religious, represents a natural law, as well as a basic human right. Any attempt to force rigid conformity in such matters of human relations must inevitably results in a reptition of the deadly European pattern of religious conflict.

"Upon the establishment of workable race relations hinges the very fate of our great country," the advertisement continued. "In the Talmud is a saying to the effect that time may, in some situations, resolve problems which cannot be solved by human intelligence at the moment. Now is the hour for Americans of all races to heed the wisdom of this counsel."

The Talmud is the body of Jewish civil and canonical law. About 25 per cent of New York City's population is Jewish.

RACIAL SUICIDE

"We are witnessing an unprecedented attempt by certain white and Negro leaders to force the Negro people of our country to abandon their own culture and more, lose themselves physically and culturally within other races, and commit racial suicide.

"Meanwhile," the add continued, "outside of the United States, every dynamic racial group in the world pridefully promotes its own culture. In view of their examples, should we not look twice before we leap?"

People in the South, it said, "think of our colored friends as Negro Americans, rather than as American Negroes. The normally cordial relations between Southern white and colored people are regulated by a set of conventions or customs, the product of years of experiment and experience in adjustment to a bi-racial society.

"This method of adjustment, which has been losely referred to as 'segregation' enabled both the Negro and white people in the South to overcome the devastating effects of the War Between the States and pile up a record of progress second to none in history."

NORTH ADJUST

This, it said, will "enable our northern friends to adjust themselves to the more than one-half of the Negroes in this country who will live in the North by 1980."

Rainach termed the desegregation movement part of a communist plan to "drive a wedge between white and Negro races."

The segregation committee chairman also is president of the Assn. of Citizens Councils of Louisiana.

Upon his return to Louisiana, Rainach said the committee selected a New York newspaper to run the ad because the city "is having its share of severel racial problems. At the same time, it's the fountainhead of the whole integration movement . . ."

The committee, he said, plans "to measure its results and then determine what steps we will take next and when and where those steps will be taken."

Louisiana Legislative Group Tells South's Position In Ad

HOMER, La., Feb. 16 (AP)—A state legislative committee, seeking "a better understanding of the Southern position," will explain its stand on segregation in a full page ad in a New York newspaper Monday morning.

Courier P. 2

Mon 2-17-58

Charleston S.C.

The ad was placed in the New York Herald Tribune by the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation headed by State Sen. William M. Rainach of Summerfield. He also is president of the Louisiana Assn. of Citizens' Councils.

Rainach said, "We're running it—the ad— because we feel that for the first time since this battle began, the North is somewhat receptive to the South's position.

"This ad is the first taken by any Southern state to carry the cause of the South to the nation. In addition to the tremendous value that the ad should have in bringing about a better understanding of the Southern position, we also consider it a reconnaisance type of operation. We plan to measure its results and then determine what steps we will take next and when and where those steps will be taken."

The committee said in the ad that if Northerners adopted the Southern system of racial separation, they would be able to "adjust themselves to the more than one-half of the Negroes in this country who will live in the North by 1960."

The ad went on to say that, "The normally cordial relationships between Southern white and colored people are regulated by a set of conventions or customs, the products of years of experiment and experience in adjusting to a biracial society."

Same Court Upheld Previous Ruling Against School Bias

World A.

Feb 22 58

Birmingham

Ala

NEW ORLEANS—(INS)—The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Wednesday a lower court order calling for removal of racial barriers on New Orleans street cars and busses.

In a brief opinion by the three-judge panel, the Appeals Court denied all appeals by city and transit officials who sought reversal of a district court ruling issued early last year which declared Louisiana State racial law requiring segregation on transit facilities in New Orleans unconstitutional.

RACIAL LAW

City and transit officials based their appeal on the grounds that none of the Negro plaintiffs had been arrested for violation of the racial law, and therefore the district court should not have issued a ruling in the case.

In affirming the low court decision, the Appeals Court cited the District Court which stated:

"It is not the court's view that in our civilization it is necessary to have incidents requiring arrests to have the rights of the people declared."

The Appeals Court added:

CRIMINAL PENALTY

". . . These plaintiffs are not being prosecuted . . . (but) they are seriously affected by the provisions of the (state) statutes which place a criminal penalty on the street car operators who permit them to travel on the street car without complying with the unconstitutional statute."

The Appeals Court noted that the District Court ruling was based on the famous Montgomery, Ala. Bus Boycott case which resulted in a U. S. Supreme Court ruling declaring segregation on public transit facilities unconstitutional.

Last week the same court denied appeals seeking reversal of lower court rulings calling for integration of New Orleans Public Schools, a city park and several state colleges.

U.S. Court Rules Against Segregation In 7 Suits

Weekly New Orleans La

Sat. 3-1-58

p 3

The United States fifth court of appeals in four historical rulings dealt near-death blows last week against segregation affecting public schools, parks and transportation in the City of New Orleans and colleges of the state of Louisiana.

In separate decisions, the court struck direct blows at efforts to maintain segregation in New Orleans public schools and City Park and four state institutions on the college and university levels. The court upheld for the second time an injunction issued by the district court restraining the Orleans parish school board from continuing a practice of segregation of pupils. It further upheld an injunction of the district court enjoining the New Orleans City Park Improvement Association from prohibiting use of park facilities by Negroes because of race or color.

Appeals were rejected by the Louisiana State university board of supervisors and the Louisiana state board of education from district court orders which would have allowed Negro students to enter LSU, Southwestern Louisiana Insititute, Southeastern Louisiana College and McNeese.

The three opinions were unanimous by Chief Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., of Texas, and Judges Elbert Tuttle of Georgia and Warren L. Jones of Florida.

The court also upheld actions by District Judge J. Skelly Wright which outlaw segregated seating on public service busses and trolley cars.

The suit was brought against Mayor Morrison, George Dinwiddie, president of N.O. Public Service, and police Supt., Provosty A. Dayries, by Dr. A. L. Davis, Jr., president of the N.O. Ministerial Alliance and Dr. William R. Adams, of the New Orleans Improvement League. The Court ruled that Judge Wright was correct in holding that it is not necessary to have incidents requiring arrests to have had the rights of people declared, as was contended by attorneys for the city and public service.

City attorney Alvin J. Liská and public service president, Dinwiddie, both indicated that further legal steps would be taken and that segregated seating would be maintained on public service operated transportation.

Dr. A.L. Davis received the ruling with reasonable calm and assumed the position that "Our 7 point non-violence program adopted by the Ministerial Alliance following our conference with public service head George Dinwiddie, is still our approach to the bus situation."

"We can gain nothing through acts of violence, although we have had several incidents reported since our program was adopted. However, none were started by Negores and we are certain that the final decision will be in our favor. We have gone too far in this fight to stop now," asserted the dynamic leader.

Dr. Adams supported the position of the Alliance and reemphasized that the legal method was the better avenue to follow.

Throughout New Orleans, however, many citizens were quite outdone when Emile A. Wagner, Jr., president of the Orleans Parish school board issued a statement to the effect that "the board is dedicated to the maintenance of its policy of segregation." He personally said that he was "appalled that the fifth circuit court should rule against us." Wagner, who is an official of the Hibernia Homestead which has had an outstanding Negro patronage through the years, will be further appalled when accounts are withdrawn by Negro depositors, stated a business man who had personally closed his firms account.

Many of Mayor Morrison's supporters in the third district were sorry that Liska was withdrawn from a runnoff with Fred Cassibry. "We just wanted to get Liska in the open with Cassibry, just to show him what we thin of him," declared a Morrison supporter.

Defendants in the suits have 21 days in which to apply for a rehearing in the 5th District Circuit Court of Appeals. If the application for rehearing is denied the defendants may then apply for Writs of Certoria before the U.S. Supreme Court and if application for same is turned down the cases are thereby ended.

U.S. Increase In Separation Of Races Seen

Advertiser

Tues 3-11-58

p 8B

Montgomery

Ala

JACKSON, Miss. (/P)—A Louisiana segregation leader declares the United States is "moving toward a more distinct separation of the races than we have ever known."

State Sen. W. M. Rainach, chairman of the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee which placed a pro-segregation advertisement in the New York Herald Tribune Feb. 17, appeared on the Mississippi Citizens Councils weekly television program.

State governments and private groups must work together, he said, to "take our case to the northern part of public opinion and win [illegible]"

"If the South will just provide the leadership, the North is ready to accept the South's social system," he said. "We can bring the rest of the country around to our way of thinking. Instead of the South having integration, it will be a case of the North having segregation."

Rainach said other newspaper ads in the North are planned and he expects a "massive campaign" to develop in the next two or three years.

The Feb. 17 ad said the South was "the product of years of experiment and experience in adjustment to a bi-racial society."

Says "Separation Not Segregation" In New Orleans

World A.

Wed 4-9-58

Birmingham

Ala.

NEW ORLEANS. — (ANP) — Many here are pondering the difference between segregation and separation. This is due to an act of a committee of [illegible] from the legislature of Louisiana which designed five new schools in New Orleans for use by white pupils and eight new ones for Negro use.

Emile A. Wagner, Jr., school board president, says this is not segregation. He did not admit that it was separation and that the separation was decided by race.

In New Orleans a court order has ruled against segregation in public schools and this decision is now being fought by school officials by request for a rehearing of the case.

The committee's designation must be ratified by the state legislature in May. Wagner is admittedly opposed to integration in schools.

Savannah House Segregation Upheld

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.

Louisiana Loses Classification Segregation Bid

Thurs. 7-3-58

P.1 38a

NEW ORLEANS — A U. S. District Court Wednesday struck down a Louisiana segregation law that gave a special legislative committee authority to reclassify any public school exclusively Negro or White.

In Louisiana, U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright declared that any law designed to get around the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation is unconstitutional on its face.

The ruling was in answer to the Orleans Parish School, which had been ordered previously to integrate public schools. The board had sought to have the order dismissed on the grounds that the matter of school classification was taken out of its hands by the 1956 law.

HOUSE AND SENATE

The state law authorized a committee made up of two members from the Senate and two from the House to serve as a school classification committee. This committee would have power to classify any new schools exclusively for Negro or white children.

The committee's action was to be subject to final approval by the legislature.

The justice, however, declared of the state law:

"It would serve no useful purpose to labor this matter. The Supreme Court has ruled that compulsory segregation by law is discriminatory and violative of the equal protection of the laws of the 14th Amendment."

SAVANNAH RULING

Over in Savannah the appelate court held that Mrs. Queen Cohen is not entitled to admission to the Fred Wessels Homes, a white occupied project.

The doctrine of actual segregation was not upheld, but the court said it had seen "no reasonably certain proof that the appellant actually desried to become a tenant in that public housing."

It was immediately believed this ruling was in recognition that the action was brought as a test case by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The action was originally brought in Washington by the NAACP on behalf of 18 Savannah Negroes as an attempt to enjoin the Public Housing Administration from appropriating funds for the project on the grounds it discriminated against Negroes.

Segregation Bills Are Passed

Rainach's Proposals to Await Signature

38a

Times Picayune
P.1
New Orleans, La.
Tues. 7-8-58

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — Sen. W. M. Rainach Monday pushed through to final passage the final bills endorsed by the legislative "watch dog" committee on segregation.

The proposals, which now go to Gov. Earl Long:

A bill directing the attorney general to provide legal counsel for registrars of voters facing federal action. Passed 35-0.

A bill continuing the salaries of registrars or deputy registrars called away from their duties by federal action. Passed 34-1.

A bill extending the prohibition on vote buying to purchase of vote registration. Passed 32-0.

The vote buying bill was introduced several weeks ago in reply to a Baton Rouge Negro weekly's notice that each Negro registering would receive $15.

The next week, the "News Leader" reported the announcement was "erroneous."

On the registrar of voters bills, Rainach commented, "this is to let the registrars and their employes know that the state of Louisiana plans to back them up in the administration of their laws."

However, Rainach abandoned in committee a third bill dealing with registrars in the face of bitter opposition from the registrars of the state, who had the backing of Gov. Earl Long.

The bill would have defined as malfeasance failure to strictly enforce Louisiana's voter registration laws.

The only dissenting vote on the bills came when Sen. J. D. DeBlieux of Baton Rouge objected to continuing pay of registrars called away from their jobs.

"This bill permits payment of registrars of voters where they may be convicted and placed in jail," said DeBlieux. "I don't think that's right."

Rainach argued, "If the registrar acts illegally, he can be removed by the state board of registration and his salary would cease."

Segregation Law Is Keeping Blood From Dying Boy

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Sun. 8-31-58
P.1
38a

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30. (UPI)—A Louisiana law which requires that blood transported into the state be labeled "white" or "Negro" is blocking attempts to build up the strength of a 3-year-old white boy for an operation which may save his life.

Gary Bilbo lies wan and pale in Baptist Hospital in New Orleans. He has had 20 blood transfusions thus far—at $45 a pint.

His mother, Mrs. Ray Bilbo wife of a carpenter, said doctors had told her Gary will need many more transfusions before he will be strong enough to undergo the operation.

"We have relatives in Laurel, Miss.," she said, "who will be more than happy to donate blood."

The Red Cross cannot transfer blood into Louisiana because of the state law. "We cannot discriminate against race, color or creed," a Red Cross spokesman explained.

Louisiana is one of the few states in which the Red Cross will neither accept nor donate blood.

Meanwhile, Gary, oblivious to politics or social pressures, continues to have severe internal hemorrhages from the unusual vascular disease from which he suffers.

When Gary was only 14 months old, he was discovered to have cancer. He underwent an operation, which cured him. He was believed to have been the youngest child in medical history to have survived such an operation.

A year later, he underwent surgery once again for an unusual stomach condition. Again he survived.

But now, weak from two operations in his young life, Gary faces his third major surgery—too ill-equipped to survive. Without blood, Gary cannot undergo the operation

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Jim-crow blood policy may kill youth in New Orleans

P.1 Baltimore
Afro American
38a
Sat. 9-13-58

NEW ORLEANS—"We cannot discriminate against race, color or creed," declared a New Orleans Red Cross spokesman, and because Louisiana is a state which makes discrimination compulsory, Gary Bilbo may die.

Gary, three years old, lies in Baptist Hospital, where he must undergo serious heart surgery to save his life.

But before the operation, Gary, who has already undergone two major operations during the course of his young life, must have his strength built up by blood transfusions. That's where the issue of discrimination comes into the picture.

The state of Louisiana says that all blood used there for transfusions must be labeled as to racial origin. The Red Cross says that such labeling would be discriminatory and refuses to accept or donate blood in the state.

Gary's parents have no money with which to buy blood, which costs $45 a pint.

Because of the law, Gary may die.

Buffalo Mayor Spurns Segregated Conference

Washington Post and Times Herald
Washington, D.C.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16 (AP) Mayor Frank A. Sedita of Buffalo has declined to attend a national convention of mayors in New Orleans because of that city's segregation policy.

38a

Sedita made his decision yesterday after a Negro councilwoman said she would not go because she could not stay in the same hotel as white delegates.

Thurs. 7-17-58

Cora P. Maloney said, "I feel I would abdicate the principles of my group if I went to the conference."

A5

Sedita, a native of New Orleans, said, "I won't go if Cora doesn't." Both are Democrats.

There was no immediate decision on whether Buffalo would be represented at the meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors Sept. 11 to 13.

To avoid the segregation problem the organization reportedly is thinking of moving the meeting to another city.

Mayor Sedita said an official of the conference told him that de Lessepps Morrison mayor of New Orleans, had invited Negro delegates and assured them they would attend all convention affairs.

Mrs. Maloney said officials told her she would have to stay at Dillard University, a Negro school in New Orleans. "I would be pleased to visit the University under any other conditions but these," she said.

Hotel officials in New Orleans said yesterday they thought Louisiana law would prohibit Negro delegates from attending the meeting.

38a 1958

MARYLAND

'One Of The Blackest Days In History Of Baltimore'

38a

Md

[illegible] MANGRUM

BALTIMORE

"This matter has been de- [illegible] for more than 85 years [illegible] it fails, it will be one of the [illegible] days in the history o[illegible]

Baltimore

"It is beyond my comprehen- [illegible] how any man can skir[illegible] [illegible] moral issue.

p. 5

"I approach this meeting on [illegible] empty stomach because I [illegible] unable to get a decent meal [illegible] the street from the City [illegible]

Baltimore

"Does anyone have the nerve to tell me that my rights are [illegible] being violated?"

Those were the comments of [illegible] Walter T. Dixon ([illegible] Fourth) as he watched the [illegible] of his Civil Rights bill [illegible] in the City Council Monday

[illegible] 12-6-'58

AFTER JUNKING complete- [illegible] Dixon sponsored ordinance [illegible] would have made it unlaw- [illegible] for places of public ac- [illegible] to discriminate, [illegible] Council, following an execu- [illegible] session, passed a weak [illegible]

[illegible] came after Mr. Dixon had [illegible] to save something from [illegible] original bill by substituting [illegible] amendment to Ordinance [illegible] 1653.

[illegible] amendment stated:

"[illegible] out everything, in- [illegible] the word 'Ordinance' [illegible] insert in lieu thereof the [illegible]

"[illegible] of the City Coun- [illegible] of Baltimore concerning [illegible] accommodations.

"Whereas, the City Council [illegible] Baltimore finds that the pop- [illegible] of this City is com- [illegible] of many diverse racial, [illegible] and other ethnic [illegible] the practice of dis- [illegible] intensifies racial, [illegible] and ethnic intoler- [illegible]

"Be it resolved by the City [illegible] of Baltimore, that it is [illegible] to be the public policy [illegible] City that no person [illegible] be refused full and equal [illegible] in place of pub- [illegible] or amusement by [illegible] of race, creed, color of national origin.

"And, the City Council urges all places of public accommodation to re-examine its policies in the light of ~~this statement~~ of policy."

The proposal was rejected by a 11 to 9 vote.

* * *

AMONG THOSE who voted against the amendment were:

Democratic Councilmen William Bonnett, James J. Duffy and Joseph J. Staszak of the First District; Chester J. Ray, and James J. Welsh Jr., of the Second District; Richard D. Byrd, J. Joseph Curran, Henry Hergenroeder and John Pica of the Third District;

Also, Councilmen Thomas P. Fallon and William Hudnet of the Sixth District. Sixth District Councilman Michael J. McHale was absent.

Those who voted for the amendment were City Council President Leon Abramson; Vice-President C. Lyman Schueler of the Second District; Maxwell Alpert, Mr. Dixon, and Maurice Soypher of the Fourth District.

..Also, Jacob T. Edelman, Solomon Liss, A. Rubenstein and William D. Schaefer of the Fifth District.

In its place the City Council substituted the mild resolution which "suggests to hotels, motion picture houses and theatres that public accommodations be granted to everyone without regard to race creed color, national origin or ancestry."

A total of 16 Councilmen voted for that resolution.

Councilmen Dixon, Edelman, Liss, and Schaefer were so disgusted with the watered down version of the amendment that they did not vote.

* * *

THE DECISION to cast aside Ordinance No. 1653 came at a two-hour long executive session.

On Tuesday the steering committee of the original rights bill expressed disappointment over its defeat.

One committee member said he was sure another attempt would be made in the near future to introduce another Civil Rights Bill.

* * *

WITH DEFEAT staring them in the face, proponents of the measure grew somewhat angry Monday when the issue came up for discussion.

Councilman Liss told fellow members:

"If the majority amendment is adopted all we are saying to hotel and restaurant owners is, continue to do what you have been doing."

Turning to Mr. Abramson he added: "Mr. President, I find it amazing in this country where we pride ourselves on Democracy, that there are men in this Council who cannot subscribe to equal accommodations for all.

"What's so unusual about the bill? I can't understand how a Christian person can fail to vote for a statement of this kind.

"I cannot conceive that this Council subscribes to a policy that any decent citizen cannot be served.

"I urge you to think of the decent and the right thing to do."

* * *

MR. SCHUELER stated that having studied the phraseology of the original ordinance, he felt that it was wrong.

"But, in lieu of the ordinance, this would put the issue up to the businessman.

"With that thought in mind I think we would be doing justice to ourselves by passing the amendment," he said.

Before casting his vote Mr. Alpert commented:

"If this is passed there will be no revolution. I suggest that people evaluate things."

* * *

A TALK in favor of the Dixon amendment was also made by Mr. Rubenstein who said:

"This will accomplish very little. I had hoped that I would have an opportunity to vote for the ordinance.

"I think the members of this Council are a little behind the times. The public is far ahead of this Council.

"I think that if this Council would have had to vote for integration of the schools, we would have been like Little Rock."

* * *

THE MOST LENGTHY talk was given by Mr. Edelman who said before the amendment was defeated:

"At this moment I realize that the resolution will not pass.

"In light of its certain defeat, I would like to say that a defeat of this meaningless watered down resolution will bring reprecussions on Nov. 24.

"This day will be remembered as the day when bigots achieved a new kind of victory. When they have pushed the clock back.

"Some of you I know are ashamed to voice your approval but I'm happy that I can stand four square and proclaim that I am for this.

"I don't care to sit here when this term is over if I have to compromise.

"We should feel a sense of shame for throwing 1653 into the waste basket.

"If the voice of Williams (George Washington Williams) who spoke against the bill rings louder than the voice of common decency, it is a shame" Mr. Edelman declared.

When the amendment met with defeat, Mr. Edelman termed Monday, Nov. 24th a "day of infamy" in the Council and said, that its action had made Baltimore look like a "bigoted hamlet instead of a great city."

Mr. Alpert commented:

"What could be more ridiculous than this?"

* * *

MR. ABRAMSON said:

"While I voted for the original amendment, I do not agree with you who say that all hotels are open. I know that is not so.

"While I am not happy about this amendment, I do not want my vote to be misconstrued.

"I will take my chances with the people of Baltimore."

* * *

THE CIVIL Rights Ordinance was introduced in the City Council in October of 1957.

Before Monday, it had been held in the Council's Public Relations Committee files.

Last summer representatives from religious, civic, fraternal, labor and social organizations of both races were given an opportunity to speak on behalf of the bill.

On Monday the opponents were given their day in the Council Chambers.

Their hearing had been delayed until after the general election.

The opponents led by Mr. Williams, an attorney, aired their views before a huge crowd which included many proponents of the ordinance.

MR. HARRIS

MR. PARTLOW

Afro-American

p. 5

MR. WILLIAMS

MR. WHITTEL

Sat. 12-6-58

Afro American P. 5
Baltimore, Md.

COMMITTEE HEARING—This was the scene in the City Council chambers Monday afternoon when spectators gathered to hear opponents of the Dixon Civil Rights Bill air their views. Opposition was voiced by hotel, restaurant, and movie representatives. Later in an executive session, the Council junked the bill, Ordinance No. 1653. In its place they substituted a "watered down" resolution. Councilman Walter T. Dixon, who introduced the bill, and Josiah Henry, attorney, are on the front row. In the second row at the left is Lloyal Randolph, hotel owner. Third from the left is David Glenn of the Urban League. See story on Page 16.

✓

Sen. Cole Speaks His Piece On Race Tags; Senate Listens

38a Md

Afro American

P. 2

Sat. 2/15-58

ANNAPOLIS — Three members of the State Senate sharply criticized the Baltimore Sun for attaching racial tags to colored persons.

Senator Harry Cole, (Rep., Fourth District) led off with a 30 minute speech at 2:20 Thursday.

He obtained the floor on the question of privilege and read from an editorial in the Thursday morning Sun, discussing the Municipal Court Bill, in which the Sun said "Senator Cole is also a Negro."

AFTER SENATOR COLE concluded, Senator John Grason Turnbull, (D., Balto. County), said that he had intended to comment before.

Baltimore

"It is unfair to single out any individual as colored or Catholic or Jew," Senator Turnbull said.

He mentioned also that practice of the press as referring, for example, to individuals such as numbers writers by race.

Senator Philip Goodman, (D. th Baltimore District) said the Sun's editorial reference to Senator Cole's race wa. unfair.

* * *

SENATOR COLE in his address said:

"I do not deny that I am conscious of my ethnic background.

"How could any man in my position fail to be conscious, when he knows that as soon as the Sun mentions his name, there will be a foot note or an asterick or some parenthetical designation of race.

"What has the Sunpaper done in all its years to create a climate, in which the kind of Municipal Court Bill they want can be created and live."

* * *

THERE WERE only 17 spectators, including 11 matrons and teen-age girls, in the chamber at the time.

The Senate's second of a 30-day session was only 20 minutes old.

While the Senator spoke, there were no interruptions.

All chairs were turned in the direction of the three speakers.

* * *

AFTERWARDS, Senators who were seen to shake Senator Cole's hand and whisper a word or two were Senator Guy Johnson, Cecil County;

Senator Harry Phoebus, Somerset; Senator Thomas Mudd, Charles; Senator Frederick Marcus, Dorchester; Senator Louis Goldstein, Calvert;

Senator Charles Donney, Washington; Senator Clifford Friend, Garrett; Senator Joseph Bertorelli, the First Baltimore City District; Senator Anthony DiDomenico, the 2nd Balto. District, and Senator Thomas Dempsey, the 3rd Balto. District.

Senator Cole's speech was extemporaneous.

He told the AFRO he had not decided to speak until Thursday morning, and had prepared only scribly notes.

Senator Cole's speech in full follows:

"This morning, very happily, I picked up the morning edition of the Baltimore Sun.

"I became aware of a four paragaph editorial, dealing with what is meant to be my attitude toward the Municipal Court Bill.

"I have sat here in this legislative body for three years, and have seen this type of distortion in editorials.

"I have consistently refrained from making any comment.

I had the very sincere hope that the editors of the Sunpapers; or some member of their staff, would ask my position on the Municipal Court Bill, and make their readers fully aware of what those facts are.

* * *

"THE EDITORIAL indicates that my sole opposition to the Municipal Court Bill is based on race.

"I resent any such accusation.

"I know full well what my responsibility is to my constituents.

" If any one of you were to make a check of my record, you would note first: — that I have recommended not only members of my own ethic group for high office, but I have recommended Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Democrats and Republicans.

* * *

"SECONDLY, I have recommended those who have opposed my election, as well as those who worked for me.

"I sincerely believe that once you are elected, it is your solemn duty to represent those who voted against you, as well as those who voted for you.

"To that end, I have sat in this particular body and tried to do my duty as I see it.

* * *

"NOW, WHAT is my attitude on the Municipal Court Bill?

"I think the public has a right to know.

"The Sunpaper here would lead you to believe, that my only source of opposition to this bill is one based on race.

"It happens, that I am avowedly against any kind of election of judges.

"I think, if your quarrel with the judicial system is that you want to remove it from politics, the judges should be appointed for life, or at least extended definite term.

* * *

"THE MEN, who are steering the Municipal Court Bill through this Legislature, called upon me and asked what my position is.

"We have not discussed in detail, whether or not a judge should be appointed for an extended period of time.

But we have discussed whether or not judges in this Municipal Court Bill should be elected from certain prescribed judicial districts in Baltimore City.

"Certainly, that is a wiser approach to the judicial system. It is employed in the Federal Courts. . .

* * *

"OVER IN Washington they have a Muncipal Court to which judges are appointed for ten-year terms.

"After a ten-year period, they can be re-appointed.

"They pay them $15,000 or $20,000 a year., They are removed from politics.

* * *

"I TOLD the bill's steering committee, when they called on me, that I was not oppposed to judges sitting for 15 years.

"I was not opposed to every judge being a lawyer.

"I was not opposed to them being paid $15,000.

"But I was opposed to them being elected on a city-wide basis. Why?

"Because, first of all, I am opposed to them being elected at all.

* * *

"BUT I have talked to my fellow legislators here, those who are lawyers and those who are not lawyers.

"They have told me, that they, perhaps, in some instances, did not agree that a judge should be appointed for life.

"Some people would lead you to believe that such a plan as I suggested is totally inconsistent with maryland's judiciary system. That's not true.

"We know that the judges, who sit on the Court of Appeals, are not elected on a State-wide basis.

"They run from prescribed circuits.

* * *

"I JUST checked this morning to find that except for the First and the Second Circuit each of the judges in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Circuits is elected from the counties in which they reside.

"There is no circuit-wide election.

"And I know in Harford County they only have 52,000 people in the county, and I have 100,000 people in my district.

"In Alleghany there are 90,000. Washington. 84,000. 12,000 in Calvert; 30,000 in St. Marys; 21,000 in Somerset; 23,000 in Charles and 153,000 in Prince Georges.

"Yet, I am said to be obstinate in my point of view, when I say we should have a judicial circuit consistent with the fact that these people are going to sit in prescribed areas.

"I don't see anything wrong with that.

"I think that if that is my basis for opposing this bill, and I believe it, I am right.

* * *

"THE BEST that I can do, as a member of this or any other legislative body, is to vote my convictions.

"I have no bosses upstairs or anywhere. And I vote as I see fit to vote.

"Whether right or wrong, the most my constitutents can say is that I am a dumb Senator. And I don't think they will say that.

* * *

"WHEN THE Sunpaper comes along and tries to distort this entire picture, by implying that I represent only a racial group, and because of the pressure from that group, that is the only reason I oppose this bill, they are doing a great disservice to the community.

* * *

"I DON'T deny, that I am conscious of my ethnic background. How could any man read that Sunpaper in my position and not know that as soon as they mention their name, that there is going to be a footnote or asterik or some kind of parenthical designation or race.

"I don't suggest, I wou'd not dare not suggest, as a member of this body, that we should legislate on the color line. No!

"When I introduced the Civil Rights Bill, it was not on the color line. It was to do something to benefit the community.

"It is because an injustice, a racial injustice is wrong.

* * *

"BUT THAT is not to suggest, that I would stand here and say, that a colored person or Catholic or Jew should be on every board.

"I hope that some day you can see a man elected to whatever position he aspires on merit alone.

"But the Sunpapers has done nothing to create a climate in this respect. Read the Sun editorial. . .

"I know that hone of you gentlemen here is so blind that you do not know what my identity is. But the Sun goes further.

" 'Senator Cole,' " it says, 'is one of the Republican rarities at Annapolis, who might logically be expected to lend support to Governor McKeldin . . . but Senator Cole is also a Negro.

* * *

"Whatever I do I am not unmindful of the fact, that certain injustices are being perpetrated in the community, wherever that community is.

"But I think it is important that the opportunity to serve be preserved.

"Wherever a handicap arises which circumscribes, is designed to distort or prevents some one from seeking high office because of his race or creed or color, or whatever other handicap he may not be able to overcome, then I say it's wrong.

"If no other Senator does so, then it is my duty to protect that right.

* * *

"AS LONG as I am a member of this body or any other legislative body, it is my solemn pledge to seek to preserve the opportunity, not to suggest that a man be elected to high office, but at the very least, he should have the full opportunity to seek it."

Teacher fired for comment on Negro treatment

Birmingham News

Birmingham Ala

Sun 6-22-58

BLADENSBURG, Md., June 21—(AP)—Teacher Alan Goodsaid is out of a job because of comments he made to seventh graders about treatment of Negroes in Georgia.

P. 9

Officials of Bladensburg Junior High School said they asked Goodsaid for his resignation after an investigation showed he told his students he was "ashamed to live in America."

38a

Goodsaid, a social studies instructor at the school, denied making the remark. What he told the students, he said, was that alleged brutality to Negroes 'almost made me ashamed of the human race."

School Supt. William S. Schmidt said Goodsaid made the comments after reading his class a story in the June 8 Washington Post-Times Herald telling of charges by Negroes in Dawson, Ga., of alleged police brutality and voting restrictions.

Asst. School Supt. George E. Robinson, who gave Goodsaid the choice of resigning or being suspended, said that regardless of the phrase used "we cannot accept that kind of teaching."

Teacher, "Ashamed" Of Dixie's Treatment Of Negroes Is Fired

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.

38a

BLADENSBURG, Md. — (NNPA) — A teacher has been forced to resign in Prince Georges County, Md., because he protested to seventh graders concerning the treatment of colored people in Georgia.

He is Alan Goodsaid, 36, of Oxon Hill, Md., a native of New York City, who teaches social studies at Bladensburg Junior High School.

School officials said they asked Goodsaid for his resignation on Monday after their investigation showed he told his students he was "ashamed to live in America."

Tues. 6-24-58

The incident happened after Goodsaid read to his class a story from Dawson, Ga., which appeared in a Washington, D. C. newspaper on June 8. The story contained charges by colored persons of alleged police brutality and voting restrictions. P. 2

School Supt. William S. Schmidt said "perhaps the story of troubles in Dawson could have been used to good advantage in the classroom, but we don't believe that under any circumstances should a teacher tell students they should be ashamed to live in America."

Goodsaid denied he made the remark. Instead, he said, he told his students the alleged brutality "almost made me ashamed of the human race."

George E. Robinson, assistant superintendent in charge of personnel, who gave Goodsaid the choice of resigning or being suspended, said that regardless of the phrase used "we cannot accept that kind of teaching."

Schmidt and Robinson said they considered Goodsaid a good teacher, who worked well with children. Schmidt said Goodsaid "possibly would make a good teacher in college, or perhaps the 12th grade, where pupils can use their own judgment and think philosophical principles through for themselves."

The incident which caused Goodsaid's attention by the mother of a girl in Goodsaid's class. The mother discussed it with other parents and decided to "make an issue of it," Robinson said.

After he submitted his resignation, Goodsaid asked that it be returned. He said he wanted to be suspended and have a hearing before the School Board. But Robinson refused to return the resignation.

Summit conference for Md.

38a

The AFRO announced Friday an all-State conference of colored leaders for Sept. 27.

The subject: Our Potential —Releasing its power, Attaining its maximum utilization, Achieving its realization.

Invitations go out next week to officers of all colored organizations in 22 counties and Baltimore City as participants.

Afro American

Invited also are leaders of smaller groups.

Consultants who are persons considered to be the top State experts on the issues to be considered at the conference have been invited to provide this leadership with information and advice.

P8

Baltimore, Md

THE STATEWIDE issues to be discussed include citizenship:

38a

1. The role of the church
2. Schools and parents
3. Public institutions
4. Political action

Carl Murphy, AFRO president, in announcing the all-day, all-State meeting said:

"The world is in ferment. We have landed Marines in Lebanon.

Sat. 9-13-58

"As first class citizens we shall be called upon in any national emergency to defend and protect our native land.

"There is ferment here at home where 8 states defy the Constitution and harass even the Supreme Court in their effort to intimidate the people and nullify the law.

"We have our problems within the State. First, the colored leaders of Maryland need to know each other, to talk and eat and work together for a day and discover how we shall work together for the benefit of all the people in the state."

* * *

GOVERNOR McKELDIN will open the meeting Saturday morning, Sept., 27. Except for luncheon at which there will be a distinguished speaker, workshop sessions headed by top leaders will seek to arrive at solutions which can be given to all citizens in document form.

Joining the AFRO in issuing this call to a "summit conference" of leaders are the fellowing:

The Rev. A. J. Payne, president, Maryland Council of Churches;

Bishop Edgar Love, Methodist Church;

The Rev. J. Timothy Boddie, president Clergical Council;

The Rev. Robert Newbold, pastor Grace Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. J. R. Butler, president, Maryland State Baptist Convention;

Father Cedric Mills, pastor St. James P.E. Church;

The Rev. Willard Clayton, president, United Baptist Convention of Maryland;

The Rev. Marion Bascom, president, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance;

Bishop R. A. Carr, Rehoboth Church of God;

Dr. Willard W. Allen, grandmaster, Maryland Masons;

State Senator Harry Cole,

Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, member State Board of Education;

38a 1958

MARYLAND

Resting place of famous torn apart

38a

Afro-American p. 13

Md

BALTIMORE

The soft sobs of bereaved relatives have been replaced at the Laurel Cemetery by the roar of powerful bulldozers ripping apart this historic but decaying burial ground.

These 15 acres that were once dotted with row upon row of neat graves now offer a confusing spectacle of wild grass, overturned and broken tombstones and gaping holes that once held the bodies of the great, the near-great and the ordinary people who were laid to rest here until eternity.

As a cemetery, Laurel is finished . . Those remains that could be removed have been removed and reburied in a cemetery in Carroll County.

Baltimore

All that is left are the empty graves, the broken tombstones, the memories of those who buried their loved ones here and the roar of the machines that eventually will wipe out every trace of the old Laurel Cemetery.

Sat. 11-22-58

THE OWNERS of the property, identified as the McKamer Realty Co., have not reached a decision on what will replace the cemetery but to residents of the area, the end of Laurel comes as a welcome relief.

Created in 1852, the cemetery fell into a state of abject neglect as far back as 1929 when an AFRO pictorial campaign showed how the burial grounds resembled something akin to a junk heap.

Once the resting place for many Baltimore notables, the cemetery in the 2300 block Belair Rd., deteriorated into a hangout for hobos and other unsavory characters.

Rubbish was thrown in the graves that housed the earthly remains of such people as Bishop Daniel A. Payne, Bishop James A. Handy, the Rev. William Alexander, Dr. George Kennard, the Rev. Daniel Draper, the Rev. Hiram Johnson and Hiram Watty.

* * *

IN 1945 and again in 1946 aroused citizen groups began efforts to beautify the neglected cemetery but their efforts came too late to halt the spread of decay that infected the once beautiful place.

By 1953, bankruptcy proceedings had been filed against the Laurel Cemetery Corporation, a private concern which owned the burial ground.

There the situation remained until this year when the property was sold to the Belair Rd. Enterprises Inc., for a total of $15,000, according to Circuit Court records.

The records also show that on August 15, a notice appeared in the Daily Record, the local legal publication, advising owners of burial plots of the impending sale of the cemetery but none of the owners appeared in court and the sale was consumated.

* * *

PAPERS FILED with William C. Baxter, examiner and master in Chancery indicate that the owners failed to maintain the graves and burial lots in a proper manner.

Also that they allowed the property to develop into a "nuisance" with sunken graves covered with growths of underbrush, weeds and bushes and that headstones and markers were either broken or destroyed.

There is on file the testimony of health, police and fire department officials who called the abandoned cemetery an "eyesore" and a nuisance that was 'detrimental to the health, safety and welfare of the general public, and the citizens within the area in particular.

The bodies were removed by the Ellsworth Armacost Funeral Home according to records.

There is also on file a statement to the effect that the last burial in Laurel Cemetery occurred on December 31st, 1957.

The deceased was identified as James R. Nichols.

The records disclosed that during litigation, a John G. Kaufman testified that he was a former stock holder in the New Laurel Cemetery Corp., and that no efforts had been made to keep the property up.

Other papers dated 1951 showed that the City Council had once considered turning the cemetery into a playground.

* * *

ACTUALLY, according to court records, the Laurel Cemetery Co. was under no obligation to maintain the lots which were sold at prices ranging from $10 to $30.

Once the lots were sold, the responsibility for upkeep passed to the hands of the owners or their survivors and under such a setup, there was little or no upkeep.

With the sale of the cemetery this year, work was begun to clear the land.

C. R. Mercaldo, a senior assistant solicitor with the city's law department, who identified himself as one of the officers of the McKamer Realty Co., said his firm had done what they could to locate relatives of persons buried in the cemetery prior to removal.

"We had no records to go by," Mr. Mercaldo said, "but notices were published in the Daily Record for six weeks at one time and four at another."

"When there was no response," Mr. Mercaldo said, the work of excavation began. He explained that many of the stones have been overturned or moved so that the bodies could not be identified.

"We made 3,000 explorations," he continued, "and found between 400-500 remains which we moved to a new cemetery in the Freedom District of Carroll County."

38a Md

Afro-American P. 15 Baltimore

Sat. 11-22-58

FIVE YEARS AGO Laurel Cemetery was an eyesore. In this photo taken in 1953 is shown granite stone marking grave of P. Carter Neal 1868-1920, pastor of First Baptist Church. Some gravestones here bear date [illegible]. AME Bishops Payne, Handy and Wayman, Cabell Calloway and Dr. W.T. Carr were once buried here.

THIS IS ALL THAT REMAINS OF LAUREL CEMETERY

Afro American Sat. 11-22-58 Baltimore

p. 10

THE PAST IS OVER—Bulldozers have moved in on Laurel Cemetery to end the 106 year history of the burial place. The cemetery is bounded by Belair Rd., Cliftmont Ave., Edison Highway and Emley Ave. Owners of the property said they are not certain what will be placed there although there has been some sympathy in the neighborhood for a shopping center.

38a 1958

MARYLAND

10 hours without food, water at White Coffee Pot restaurant

Afro-American

p. 20

Baltimore, Md

Sat 9-27-58

BALTIMORE

Three members of the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) staged a sit-in demonstration at the White Coffee Pot restaurant located in a Gwynns Falls Pkwy. shopping center [illegible].

Two women, one of them colored, and a blond man, sat in booth for [illegible] without food or drink. The restaurant manager and the waitresses failed to wait on the trjo.

Two others, both colored males, sat at a counter for more than five hours. They also were refused service and sat without eating.

* * *

MEANTIME, A picket line marched in front of the restaurant for 10 hours. Their signs said "Let's not buy where we all can't eat."

The sit-in demonstration attracted widespread attention of shoppers passing in the mall where the White Coffee Pot is located.

At one point, the management reported to police that a colored member of CORE had refused to get up from his seat at the counter. However, no arrest was made.

Neither did police attempt to enter the restaurant.

Jerome S. McDermott, Mondawmin shopping center manager, told the AFRO:

"I asked them not to picket here. They are perfectly orderly and I have great respect for CORE but I must recognize the rights of my other tenants who have rented space in the vicinity of the White Coffee Pot.

"The traffic into and from the other stores is being hampered by the picket line and the people who gather around to watch.

"I object to the infringement on the other tenants. If the mall were a public sidewalk, it would be different."

* * *

MR. McDERMOTT further explained that picketing of any kind by any organizations mars the beauty and peace of the shopping center.

He said: "We made every effort to make a beautiful place to shop. We expected to cater to colored patrons of the area when we built it. We have tried to make it as democratic as possible.

"We added touches of beauty at tremendous expense.

However, later in the day as pickets continued and the sit-in demonstration went into the fourth hour, Mr. McDermott refused to call police to interfere.

Asked if he would call police, Mr. McDermott said: "How can I best exert my legal rights without calling the police."

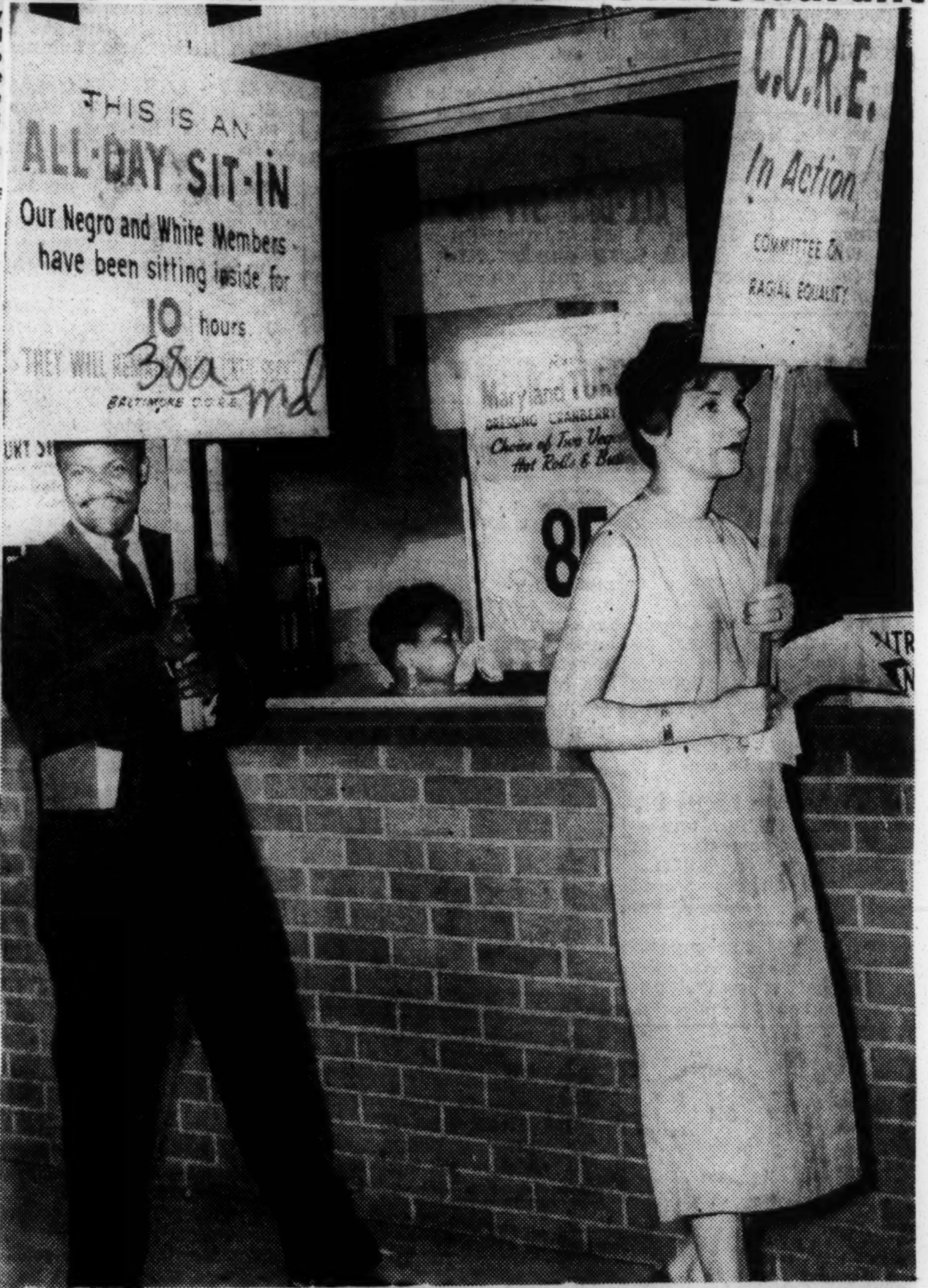
He added: "But, if I do, will the public understand that I am merely protecting the rights of all my tenants and not protesting against any racial question?"

* * *

ACCORDING TO Mrs. Helen Brown, chairman of the CORE organization, the demonstration was a non-violent protest in all forms.

Leaflets circulated by members of the organization urged all shoppers to refuse to eat at the restaurant until it serves all people.

They also urge persons who disagree with the White Coffee Pot policy of discrimination to write in protest to the management at 137 Warwick Ave.


THIS IS AN
ALL-DAY SIT-IN
Our Negro and White Members have been sitting inside for
10 hours
BALTIMORE CORE
C.O.R.E.
In Action!
COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY
85

38a md

ALL-DAY demonstration in front of White Coffee Pot restaurant located in the Mondawmin shopping center was carried on by pickets shown above and sit-in members of CORE who stayed for 10 hours on Saturday. Note sit-in member of group, Miss Linda Penix, shown through window. She was not sedved food or drink although she remained seated all day. Man with sign is Anderson Boorer.

Negro Reporter Sues For Cafe Ejection

Journal

Dec 17-58

Atlanta

38a

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17 (AP)—A New York reporter who claims she was denied restaurant service because of her race has filed suit in Federal Court seeking an injunction against the firm which operates the chain restaurant.

Miss Sara Slack, a Negro reporter for the Amsterdam News published in New York, filed sui the Atlantic White Tower System, Inc.

Miss Slack contended her right under the 14th Amendment were violated when her request fo food was refused "solely because of color.

38a 1958

MARYLAND

Through Experience Again'

PLACE OF 'HUMILIATION'—This is South Baltimore General Hospital where Mrs. Essie G. Hood (insert) reported that she was told she could not eat in a cafetera because it was reserved for white employees. Mrs. Hood, a practical nurse, later quit her job at the hospital.

'Upset' nurse quits hospital

Afro-American
Sat 1-18-58
Baltimore, Md

BALTIMORE

"I'm just beginning to get myself together. I didn't want to work under tension and pressure . . . I didn't want to go through that experience again."

P. 18

Mrs. Essie G. Hood, 315 N. Calhoun St., was explaining Wednesday the steps which prompted her to resign from South Baltimore General Hospital, where she was employed as a licensed practical nurse.

38a

She charged that last Friday, a day after going on general duty, she became "upset and humiliated" when she was refused service in the hospital's "white only" cafeteria.

Md.

* * *

MRS. HOOD, who said she was unaware of the hospital's discriminatory policy, related that she has accepted a job at Spring Grove State Hospital, effective on Monday.

Mrs. Hood told the AFRO that when she went for the interview for the new position she was assured that she would not be subject to similar humiliations.

"That was the first thing I asked when I went into the personnel office," Mrs. Hood said.

She also related that the new position pays "quite a bit more" money than her former job.

Mrs. Hood asserted that when she went to the cafeteria at South Baltimore General Hospital last Friday at about 5:30 p.m. she was told she would have to eat in the kitchen.

She said a separate cafeteria is maintained for colored employees.

* * *

THIS WAS confirmed Monday by Donald T. Mills, director of the hospital, who told the AFRO:

"We have alloted a space for them (the colored employees) in the cafeteria.

"I don't think it is out of order."

The hospital, located at 1213 Light St., has received approximately $270,000 in State appropriations since 1954. The hospital is asking the state for $79,335 for 1958.

"I have suffered severe nervous strain because of that ordeal," said Mrs. Hood in recounting the discriminatory snob.

* * *

FOLLOWING the refusal to serve her in the cafeteria Mrs. Hood said she became "so upset and humiliated" that she had to give herself a sedative to continue to work.

She said she worked Saturday, Sunday and Monday, carrying her own lunch to avoid a similar situation.

Her decision to tender her resignation came on her second off day, Wednesday.

In a reflective mood, Mrs. Hood said, "I was very happy with the little job."

Although she started general duty at the hospital last Thursday, she has served on private duty since October.

* * *

A FORMAL letter of protest to the discriminatory practices was sent Mr. Mills on Monday by the NAACP

The letter, signed by Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, secretary of the legal redress committee, said:

"A complaint has been made to our Association by Mrs. Essie G. Hood, a nurse employed at your institution, of racial discrimination and segregation practiced by your hospital in the cafeteria.

"According to Mrs. Hood, on Jan. 3 about 5:30 p.m. when she went down to the cafeteria to get something to eat, she was told that she would have to take her tray and eat in the kitchen, because the colored cafeteria was closed and colored employees could not eat in the white cafeteria.

"Mrs. Hood tells us that she has worked in the Johns Hopkins, Sinai, Lutheran, and Maryland General Hospitals, and she has not encountered such discrimination in either of them.

"I would appreciate your personal investigation of this matter and a reply at your earliest convenience."

But the Sun's to blame for racial tags

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

AN EDITORIAL

Sat. 1-18-58

BALTIMORE

Sun for the fact that one of its distributors reported that he was held up with a knife by two colored persons whom he

No one blames the Baltimore described completely as to probable age, height, weight, color and clothing.

P. 8

Upon subsequent questioning, the Sun man admitted that there was no colored person who held him up and that he took the money himself.

Complete blame, however, rests on the Sunpapers for their use of racial tags in crime stories in which colored suspects are involved.

38a

There is an unfortunate and dangerous tendency by some newspapers, chiefly in Southern states, to treat crimes committed by whites as a crime

Md.

problem and crimes perpetrated by colored people as a racial problem.

The Philadelphia Friends Journal pointed out in its November 30th issue that "such distinctions are without scientific basis, logic or justice.

"The proportion of colored people involved in crime varies in accordance with education, income, characteristics of home life, neighborhood, and section of the United States."

The arrest rate and crime rate may appear to be higher than they are because of the Sun's habit of identifying colored and other non-white groups in crime news and crime statistics.

In its original story, the Sun reported their route supervisor was robbed by two colored people. That was on January 1st, page 19.

* * *

WHEN THE robbery turned out to be a complete fake and a hoax, the Sun simply reported that its route supervisor had given a false report. That was on page 31, January 3rd.

It made no mention of the fact that in its earlier editions it had incorrectly blamed a holdup on colored persons who were non-existent.

As Friends Journal aptly puts it, a campaign of public education is urgently needed in this town "to convince the public at large, which is not bigoted, that guilt must always be personal.

Gov. McKeldin Says Negro Asset of South

Christian Recorder p. 1

Thurs. 1-23-58

Area Should Provide Full Opportunity for Minority.

The South's greatest asset is the region's 30 per cent Negro minority, and the South ought to "go all out" in adopting a policy of full economic and cultural opportunity for Negroes, Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland said here last night.

Nashville Tenn.

38a

"Every physical factor essential to the creation of an enormously rich and vital civilization is present in the South," Gov. McKeldin, a Republican, said in an address to the Liberal Forum of the Y.M.H.A-Y.W.H.A. "Yet the South lags behind the average of the rest of the country.

"The only possible explanation is that in productivity per man-hour some 30 per cent of her population stands materially below the national average. This 30 per cent constitutes the Negro minority."

'Childish Nonsense'

While conceding that the South has special problems and has been the victim of injustices, Gov. McKeldin said spokesmen for that region were guilty of "talking childish nonsense" when they contend that the rest of the nation is trying to ruin the South by pressing for elimination of segregation.

Gov. McKeldin said that, on the contrary, the South stood to derive great benefit from increasing the productivity of Negroes and releasing the moral and intellectual energies of Negroes. The South has moved too slowly in these areas, he said, to the region's own detriment.

"Does this look like a conspiracy on the part of the North to ruin the South?" the 57-year-old Governor asked. "To me it looks more like a conspiracy to make it a formidable contender for the leadership of the Union."

Ideal of Excellence

When all the South's shortcomings have been admitted, Gov. McKeldin said, the North needs reminding that the South has in its political philosophy an element that the nation can ill afford to forget.

Christian Recorder

"This element," he continued, "is a firm conviction that excellence is a higher ideal than equality, that equality, indeed, is desirable only in that it gives all men an opportunity to attain excellence.

38a

Thurs. 1-23-58

"The South's political patron saint, Thomas Jefferson, declared that there is a natural aristocracy among men, based on virtue and talent, and this natural aristocracy ought to rule the nation. If all artificial barriers were removed, Jefferson believed it would rule."

p. 7

True excellence has nothing to do with money, ancestry and social position, Gov. McKeldin said, and the South's virtue is that "it has never succumbed to the delusion that is the characteristic weakness of democracies, the delusion that weight of numbers can make rightful what is plainly unreasonable."

Such border states as Maryland and Missouri are in the middle of the dispute, in a position to be under fire from extremists on both sides, the Governor said. They are also, he said, in a position to become mediators and heralds of peace.

Gov. McKeldin said determination and good will on both sides in the segregation controversy could wipe out unjust social patterns without precipitating disaster, but the problem had to be approached soberly and carefully. He said the world was watching this nation.

"It is a spectacle almost without parallel in human history," he said, "the effort of a great and powerful nation to raise itself to a higher level of moral responsibility to its own people."

—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

S.C. Church Women Deny Pro-Integration Tendency

By ELDRIDGE THOMPSON
Courier Roving Reporter

RENCE — In the Septem edition of ~~McCall's magazine~~ ~~William Peters,~~ said to have lived for a in Mississip- Florida, the charge was "throughout the South, women are lining up desegregation."

and Courier wrote of six Protestant wom- to find out if the Mc- was correct and to church women.

Protestant wom- organization has official on the integration. Further, by church leaders in support of Peters'

D. Derrick of Spar- president of the United Church Women, said, congregational groups recommended to them with reading by the Commis- Missionary Education of Council of Churches the U. S. A. Some of been on the racial is- no way of knowing if any, was by those who selected topic for discus-

Derrick said, "our organization has a stand on the issue any time in re-

in his McCall's to the stand he says are taking in the that "This revolt church women against is a side of the South few Northerners and Southerners are famil-

A. Vaughn, presi- Auxiliary of the Episcopal Diocese of C., said, "In our diocese been no resolutions to integration in schools and churches Carolina. "We plan no added.

on the racial prob- Vaughn, a resident of said, "I think if the would relax and stop seeking headlines on the subject, the situation would resolve itself in due time to a pattern agreeable to both races."

Mrs. Russell C. Ashmore of Greenville, president of the Baptist Woman's Missionary Union, said, "Members of our organization have not taken any action on the matter. Thre has been no type of resolution passed or proposed to my knowledge" for consideration by WMU. "I am not expecting the question to be discussed at the meeting in November in Charleston."

Mrs. R. L. Holroyd of Chester, president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, said no action on the part of her group has been taken relating to integration of public schools and churches. She said no action on the part of WSCS is expected in the future.

However, Methodist women throughout the nation were urged recently by the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the denomination's Board of Missions to "join together with like-minded groups . . . to work for compliance with the Supreme Court decision for integration in public schools."

The division represents 1,800,000 Methodist women. The national group's resolution said, "As responsible Christian citizens we share the guilt for all the hurts and fears that have afflicted the peoples in all the places where human dignity has been violated and bigotry has held sway. We must also share the responsibility for upholding law and order in Little Rock and Chicago or Montgomery and New York, and throughout the nation, thereby a greater measure of freedom, justice and unfettered opportunity for all people in our nation."

Mrs. J. M. Thompson of Olanta, recently named president of the S. C. Presbyterian Synodical, said 13 general recommendations submitted by the Board of Women's Work, Presbyterian Church, U. S., were adopted at a recent state meeting.

"The only reference to any controversial question" in the recommendations asked the church women to agree "to distribute widely and study carefully the report and recommendations of the Council on Christian Relations, entitle. "Speaking for God — The Prophetic Role of the Church."

However, Mrs. Thompson said, "No statement was passed or recommended that this be accepted."

Peters said in his magazine article, "This is the battleground—the minds and hearts of white Southerners; it is here, rather than in the angry mob in Little Rock that the oucome finally will be decided. And it is precisely here that the activity of thousands upon thousands of white Southern women, organized in local churches or in national religious groups, is having its effect."

The article cited the action of the Christian Social Relatons Department of an organization known as United Church Women to support his contention that "white church women favor desegregation."

This group, meeting in Atlanta, said, "We feel we are impelled to promote a Christian society in which segregation is no longer a burden upon the human spirit. ."

The McCall's author wrote, "To anyone who knows the history of Southern church women this statement is no surprise."

In his conclusion, Peters said, "Working as individuals, through their churches and other organizations, through YMCA's and YWCA's, the American Friends Service Committee, the Urban League and even the NAACP, these white Southerners have aligned themselves with new, young and intelligent Southern Negro leadership which is rapidly remaking the South."

38a 1958

MASSACHUSETTS

✓

3 Negroes Held After Attack On White Brothers In Boston

Courier Journal P. 2
Mon. 5-19-58
Louisville Ky.

Revere, Mass., May 18 (AP)—Three Negroes were held Sunday on charges of assault with intent to murder two white brothers Saturday night during a wild battle on a thronged boulevard in this seaside city six miles north of Boston.

It was the second time within two weeks that whites and Negroes have clashed on a Saturday night in Metropolitan Boston.

Metropolitan District Commission Police Sgt. Eugene Janusz said the Negroes were captured after police fired two shots as they attempted to flee from a concession area where their alleged victims lay writhing in pain from stab wounds.

Three Are Identified

Janusz identified them as Harry Green and Thomas Shelton, both 21, and Otis Joyner, 23.

The sergeant said each was a former resident of St. Matthews, S. C., and were employed as stableboys at Suffolk Downs race track in East Boston.

Police said a fight erupted when the brothers, Roger Salvage, 22, and James, 18, a soldier, of Stoneham, objected to the Negroes' allegedly jostling a group of white girls.

Noncitizen Student Denied Award

Legion Auxiliary Disqualifies Her

38a
Courier P. 2
Tues. 6-3-58
Louisville Ky.

Associated Press Wirephoto
ROSWITHA BERNHARDT
Honor voted by her class

Hanover, Mass., June 2 (AP)—Roswitha Bernhardt, 17, a junior at Hanover High School, has been denied an American Legion Auxiliary award because she is not a citizen.

The pretty native of Germany and a spokesman for the American Legion Auxiliary disclosed the decision yesterday.

The auxiliary disqualified Miss Bernhardt because she and her parents came to this country only six years ago and they have not yet become citizens.

Roswitha was the choice of the school's senior class and faculty for the auxiliary's Girls' State award for the most worthy girl in her class.

The auxiliary gave the award, instead, to the second choice, Jane Melanson.

Rules Pointed Out

Mrs. David Studley, chairman of the auxiliary's award committee, said: "The rules state the award must go to an American citizen. This is a national event. I'm not doing anything that's not being done across the country.

"This is no reflection on the records and a 200-gallon tank of inflammable priming material outside the building. A frame addition at the rear did not burn.

Bakes Vinyl Plastisol

The oven, 8 feet high inside and 10 feet wide and deep, was used to bake vinyl plastisol on material-handling racks for industry, Harris said. The same protective coating is found on dish-draining racks in many tries. That was in a letter to Khrushchev on May 24.

Responding on Saturday, Khrushchev suggested scientists also be drawn from Communist Poland and Czechoslovakia and also possibly from neutral countries, such as India.

German-Born Girl To Get DAR Good Citizenship Award

Advertiser
P. 6
Thurs. 6-19-58
Montgomery Ala.

MARLBORO, Mass. (AP) — Ilse Naujoks, German-born girl who won the votes of fellow high school pupils for a Daughters of the American Revolution good citizenship award and was denied it because she was not a citizen—will get the award anyway.

Principal John F. Francis said that the DAR had sent him the award certificate for a space for the recipient's name to be filled in.

He said that since no one else but Miss Naujoks, 17, was designated for the award, he assumed the DAR intended that the German girl, who graduated this year, should receive it. She cannot apply for citizenship until she is 18.

Mrs. Claude E. Williams, regent of the Marlboro DAR, said she knew nothing about the certificate.

38a 1958

MICHIGAN

Refused Drink Because He Was Escorting Blonde

Call
Kansas City, Mo.
[illegible]
Nat'l
Fri 2-28-58

DETROIT. — (ANP) — Despite the testimony of two newspapermen and a UAW union official in his favor, James (Casablanca) Sanford, was found guilty of disturbing the peace in the Wonder bar, Thursday, by Recorder's Judge Frank G. Schemanake and given a suspended sentence.

Sanford was arrested several weeks ago when the bartender, Ben Cooper, refused to serve a blonde who accompanied Sanford to the bar.

Three white witnesses who were in the bar during the arrest told the court they did not hear any profane language uttered by Sanford nor did they hear him threaten to "blow-up" the place, as testified by seven policemen, including two sergeants.

Douglas Frazier, a UAW union official, said he heard Sanford demanding to be served stating he was being discriminated against. Frazier said he heard Cooper tell Sanford, "I will not serve you until the girl leaves the place."

The second witness was Norman Nickerson, a writer in the Detroit office of Time magazine.

He said, "I noticed several policemen walk into the bar. I didn't hear any loud shouting or voices. Finally I heard one of the sergeants say to Sanford, 'get out,' or words to that effect."

John Nickerson, a Free press reporter, declared, "I didn't hear any loud shouting or profanity. I heard Sanford say, "I don't care about that. All I want is a drink."

This tavern must serve all patrons'

Afro-American
Baltimore,
Md.
Sat. Aug. 2 '58
[illegible]
P. 19
Nat'l

DETROIT — The right of John Yates and other colored persons to be served in an East Jefferson tavern here, was firmly established Tuesday following a 45-minute conference between the NAACP and the Mayor's Interracial Committee.

Assistant Prosecutor William Bolio of the Detroit NAACP represented Yates, who said he was refused service July 9 in a bar owned by Peter J. Phillips. Charles Gunsche was bartender at the time of the incident, Mr. Yates said.

Mr. Yates said he left the bar peacefully after the bartender told him, "Go ahead, you have had enough to drink. . I can't serve you." Mr. Yates said he called a police officer and offered to take a drunkometer test to prove he was not intoxicated.

The officer corroborated Mr. Yates statements and the 42-year-old tavern owner and his 66-year-old bartender were warned that "they must serve all patrons who enter the bar."

Michigan Governor Calls For Fight Against Discrimination

38a
Atlanta
World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun 12-28-58
P. 3

NEW YORK (ANP)—Governor G. Mennen Williams, Dem., Mich., told 450 local Democrats at the Lexington Democratic Club that if the Democratic Party is to win the 1960 Presidential election, it "must work to end all discrimination against minorities."

Also Governor Williams contended the party must advocate "elimination of discrimination in education, in housing, in public accommodations, in job opportunities."

Governor Williams expressed an optimistic hope that "the day can come in America when discrimination is as rare as human slavery, which a century ago was tolerated by many honest and honorable Americans."

The Michigan Governor pointed out that "if the party has a Governor Faubus in Arkansas, opposed to integration, it has also a Governor Raymond Gray, of neighboring Oklahoma, which peaceably integrated schools."

Back To Africa Movement clipping

38a 1958 MISSISSIPPI PROF. CLENNON KING

Negro's Wife, Family Leave Mississippi

News-Courier
Charleston S.C.
Fri. 9-5-58
P.1??

She Says Mixing Try In Gulfport 'Definitely Over'

WOODBINE, Ga. (AP) — Mrs. Clennon King said Thursday she and her husband, a Negro minister at Gulfport, Miss., have abandoned plans to enroll their daughter in a white school at Gulfport.

Telephone abuse and threats of death and torture, she said, caused her to flee the Mississippi city Tuesday with her five children, the youngest less than a year old.

AT PARENTS HOME

She reported that she is now at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Windsor, and, as far as she is concerned, she is there to stay.

Her oldest child, Murial Ann, 6, she disclosed, was enrolled Thursday in Ralph Bunche Negro School here.

"I feel much better now that I am here in Georgia instead of Gulfport," she told newsmen. "I might say instead of Mississippi—period."

King arrived in Gulfport shortly before noon and told newsmen he had not abandoned his plan to enroll the child in the school at Gulfport.

WIFE TERRIFIED

"My wife's decision to leave Mississippi was prompted by terror," King said. "She feared for her safety and for the children.

"But I tried to tell her neither she nor the children had anything to fear from the white people of Mississippi. No matter what they might want to do to me, I am sure she has nothing to fear."

King said he will try to have his wife return with the children to Mississippi, but added he feared there would be no compromise on his wife's part.

"This news that she enrolled the child at Woodbine is very distressing," he said. "She has let a few insulting and crank telephone calls terrorize her."

King said he conferred with officials of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People while he was in New York.

ASKS NAACP AID

"I went there specifically to ask for aid," he said. "and while they were sympathetic, I would rather not say whether aid has been promised."

Mrs. King explained that Woodbine in extreme southeast Georgia is less than 20 miles from St. Mary's, Ga., where she grew up and lived until she married King seven years ago.

Abusive telephone calls at Gulfport, she said, started Saturday as soon as word got around that her husband planned to enter Murial Ann in a white school.

"They never stopped," she related. "They went on day and night. I answered them until Sunday, but I finally had to stop.

THREATENED HANGING

"They threatened me and told me to pass threats on to my husband. I was supposed to be out of Gulfport by Monday night. If I wasn't they would hang me by my toes, and my husband, too."

Mrs. King said she felt safe and secure in Georgia, her native state, although it, like Mississippi, has strict racial segregation.

She said the reason she and her husband desired to enter Murial Ann in the Gulfport white school was that the child would have had to walk eight blocks to a city bus and again at the bus stop to reach the nearest Negro school.

While most of the Gulfport telephone calls were menacing, she said, one white woman did call to sympathize with her over the inconvenience of getting her child to school. The woman, whose name she did not know, told her, she said, that she too, had a similar problem.

'DEFINITELY OVER'

Mrs. King said she did not know the present whereabouts of her husband but as far as any effort to enter their daughter in the Gulfport school is concerned, "that is definitely over."

"I don't think," she commented, "that I want my daughter to go through that kind of experience."

She said that she felt instruction would be satisfactory at the Bunche School here, named for the American Negro diplomat.

King Fails To Show At Gulfport School

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn
Wed. 9-3-58
P.11

Had Threatened Integration —Mayor Prepared

GULFPORT, Miss., Sept. 2.—(UPI) — Negro Clennon King failed to show up in Gulfport Tuesday to carry out his threat to integrate a white grade school. His wife said he was missing and she feared for his safety.

About 200 white people gathered at the North Central Ward School where King said he would enroll his 6-year-old daughter. But it was empty and locked and when King did not show up the crowd trickled away.

Mayor R. B. Meadows Jr. said the city was prepared for his arrival, possibly delayed until Thursday when students register for classes.

"We are set up to have dozens of law officers at the school at a moment's notice, but I don't think we will need more than one or two," Mayor Meadows said.

King's wife said she last heard from her husband Saturday morning when he called from Washington, where he announced his plans. He told her he would arrive home Monday night.

King announced in Washington he would try to enroll his child in the North Ward school Tuesday. Registration, however, is not until Thursday and city school Supt. W. L. Rigby said King could not register her there even if she were white. He explained that all new students are required to regisetr with the city school which then assigns them to attendance centers.

Gulfport Declaration Delights Coleman

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 2.—Gov. J. P. Coleman said Tuesday he is "delighted that local authorities at Gulfport are in position to handle any situation" which might arise Thursday when Negro Clennon King attempts to carry out his threat to integrate a white grade school.

The governor's comment was on a statement by Mayor R. B. Meadows Jr., of Gulfport, that local authorities are in position to handle any situation without "outside" help.

Integrationist Dealt Setback

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky
Fri. 9-5-58
P.14

Gulfport, Miss., Sept. 4 (AP)—Negro minister Clennon King said Thursday he refused to "let my fears dominate me" and promised he would continue efforts to enroll his child in an all-white school.

Mr. King's plan received a jolt whe nhis wife, who left Mississippi with their children Tuesday, enrolled the 6-year-old girl in a Negro school at Woodbine, Ga., Thursday.

Terror prompted his wife's decision to leave Mississippi, Mr. King told newsmen shortly after his arrival from Woodbine Thursday. He said she received numerous threatening and abusive telephone calls and feared for her safety and for the children.

King Will Head Emigration Plan

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.
Tues. 10-14-58
P.17

Wants Negroes To Join 'Back To Africa' Movement

FOR SKILLED WORKERS

By The Associated Press

GULFPORT, Miss., Oct. 13.—Clennon King, Negro minister and former college professor who tangled with Mississippi segregation, said Monday he will head a "Back to Africa" movement for skilled American Negroes.

King said he will accept a tentative proposal by Bert C. Newton, a white Jacksonville, Fla., businessman, to start the movement.

Bishop Frederick Jordan of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at New Orleans, has accepted his resignation as pastor of St. Andrew's AMEC in North Gulfport, King said.

Has Two Purposes

Newton has talked to him at length, King said, about establishing an "African-American Investment Co." which would relocate skilled Negro Americans in independent Negro countries in Africa.

The organization, King said. will have two purposes: To help elevate the standards of living in the African countries and to demonstrate the Christian way of life. If the plan gains support, King said, he hopes to visit the English-speaking independent countries of Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria to survey commercial needs for employment of skilled labor, present and future.

He expects to visit Liberia first, he said, and hopes to convince his wife and five children to accompany him. They presently are in Woodbine, Ga., with relatives.

To Visit Family

King said he will leave here for Woodbine to visit his family and he then plans to confer with Newton in Jacksonville.

Newton has contacted him several times, King said, since reading an article he authored in American Opinion magazine of Boston. King said his article was entitled "Negro Americans Back to Africa."

Premier Nkrumah of Ghana has welcomed him to visit that country, King said, but discouraged the idea of any wholesale emigration of American Negroes to Ghana.

Nkrumah "felt American Negroes were still Americans and should try to settle their problems over here and not think in terms of repatriation to Africa," King said.

The success of Newton's investment company proposal, King said, depends on it receiving enough financial support to crystalize it into action.

KING REPORTS OFFERS

Commercial Appeal
P.1
Tues. 9-16-58
Memphis Tenn.

Negro Minister Ends Fast At Gulfport

GULFPORT, Miss., Sept. 15—(UPI)—Negro minister Clennon King said Monday four days and five nights of fasting had brought offers from "more than one" Negro family to attempt to enroll their children in a Mississippi white school. King said only the need for legal counsel is now holding up the integration attempt.

King said he stopped fasting and praying in his church here when the families made the offer. He said the fast began late last Monday when he told a "public meeting" he would stay without food and sleeping accomodations until he got such an offer

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About Clennon King

Courier
P.7
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 8-30-58

This letter is written in reference to some recent statements attributed to Roy Wilkins concerning Prof. Clennon King's articles. Mr. Wilkins was quoted by the press as saying, "No question was raised as to Professor King's mentality when he advocated segregation and attacked the NAACP and the Supreme Court in a series of articles."

Professor King certainly did attack the NAACP, but he criticized it in only one article, the first—a fact which most of the press has omitted. For Mr. Wright, NAACP youth leader, in a letter to my college (CCNY) said: "Professor King criticized the NAACP in only one article."

Nowhere in any of his eight articles did King attack the Supreme Court. His only reference to it was in one sentence of the first article. It said, "By getting the 1954 go-ahead from the nine white fathers and reaping the vitriolic wrath of white extremists, it (NAACP) has lucked into a profound respect hard to imagine."

Do you honestly consider those three words, "nine white fathers," an attack upon the Supreme Court? Of course not. I'm certain that the nine justices wish that all their attackers were as "critical" as Professor King.

Mr. King did not advocate segregation in his articles because he did not refer to it at all. I'm sure that the NAACP is well aware of this fact, for in the May 1957 issue of The Crisis its editorial stated . . . "we are surprised to find that Mr. King creates myths . . . and avoids discussion of the integration-segregation issue."

And if he avoided discussion, how could he have advocated segregation? At the same time, I would like to make it clear that I am not trying to imply that Mr. King did not advocate segregation elsewhere. For I have much documentation to show that he did favor it. But the most significant thing about Mr. King is that while he was for segregation, he against integration—and that is not a contradiction.

For in the January issue of the American Mercury he said, "I have no hatred for integrated schools, but what Negroes need most are good schools." Therefore it was neither strange nor inconsistent of him to try to attend the University of Mississippi.

And in this connection, I must say that I strongly commend Mr. Wilkins and the NAACP for their immediate defense of Professor King when they said that his rights as a citizen were being violated. I believe that it is remarkable, but characteristic, of the "godliness" of our present Negro leadership that they were able to cast aside segregation opinions and still recognize him as a persecuted citizen.

The tragedy of Professor King is that he was sincerely convinced that Mississippi believed in freedom for all. For as in the last paragraph of his articles he said, "I am a Negro school teacher who will be greatly fooled if I lose my job for expressing my belief in freedom for all. Furthermore, I will be equally fooled if there are white Mississippians who believe any less." The irony of it all is that he was both "greatly and equally fooled."

ROBERT B. HILL
Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Defense of King

A few months ago when Professor Clennon King lashed out against the NAACP for its stand on segregation, he was lauded for his effort. His articles appeared in all the leading newspapers. However, when he attempted to enter one of their schools of high learning, he was declared insane and admitted to an insane institution. While I don't wholeheartedly agree with his attack on the NAACP, he had the right to his own opinions in the American way of life. The plight of the former Professor King because he attempted to exercise his right as an American citizen is astounding. Such acts lower our prestige in the eyes of the world and takes us down the road of social and moral degeneration.

WILLIAM A. FISHER
Winnfield, La.

August 30, 1958

Courier
P. 7
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat 8-30-58

PROF. CLENNON KING'S ACTION SEEN AS NOT LIKELY TO WIN HIM A LARGE FOLLOWING AMONG NEGROES OF THE STATE

Wife Goes Home To Parents And Takes Child To Frustrate Gulfport Integration Attempt

Period Of Prayer And Fasting Is Latest Announcement

Gulfport, Miss., Sept. 10.—The actions of the ex-Alcorn professor and pastor of the local AME church is being viewed here by unbiased observers as not likely to win him any large following among Negroes of the state. His actions and numerous statements to the press following his letter to President Eisenhower several days ago while in Washington asking for protection in an announced effort to start integration here by presenting his six-year-old daughter for enrollment in a local public school.

For several days following the Washington announcement the whereabouts of Prof. King was unknown. A fact which for a while aroused considerable concern here until press reports revealed that he was in New York seeking the aid of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the integration try here.

No specific announcement of direct aid to Prof. King has been made by the organization.

Having announced from Washington that he would present his child for enrollment at the Gulfport school on opening day last Monday, Prof. King failed to show up at the school. A later announcement stated that he would arrive here and present the child for enrollment on Thursday.

Arriving here from New York following the announcement for Thursday Prof. King found his announced intention regarding integration here had been frustrated by his wife, who had left town before his arrival taking the six-year-old child to her home in Woodbine, Ga., where she immediately enrolled the child in the Negro school, adding that she would refuse to allow her husband to use the child in any integration test.

Frustrated in the attempt to use his child for the integration test, Prof. King followed with a statement to the press calling for support from the Negroes of the state, and announced meeting for Monday night.

Following the Monday night meeting which attracted little attention among local Negroes Prof. King announced that he would remain in the church praying and fasting until some Negro filed an integration suit in the state.

Clarion L.
38A
P. 1
Sat 9-13-58
Jackson Miss.
Advocate
Sat 9-13-58
38A

Mississippi Negro Begins Fasting For Desegregation

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP)—"I'm going to stay here until I reach my goal," Negro minister Clennon King said Wednesday with his prayer and fasting campaign reaching into its second day.

King, who failed to get his child enolled in an all-white school here last week, started the vigil Tuesday. He said he would remain in his church until a Negro family tries to enter a child in the white school system here.

His own attempt to enroll his daughter Muriel Ann, 6, in the North Central Ward School failed when his wife took their children to Woodbine, Ga. She enrolled the girl in a Negro school there.

King said last week he would try to persuade his wife to return to Gulfport. If she does, he said, another attempt to enroll the child will be made.

King called a meeting at the St. Andrew's African Methodist Episcopal Church Monday night. The group passed a resolution advising Mayor R. B. Meadows Jr., Negroes in Gulfport are not satisfied with race relations and separate school conditions.

Meadows said after King announced his plan to enroll the child, "There will be no integration in Gulfport schools."

Advertiser
P. 3A
Montgomery Ala.
Thurs 9-11-58
38A

King Tries Fasting Campaign To Boost Mississippi Mixing

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News
Observer
P. 8B
Thurs 9-11-58
Raleigh N.C.

Mississippi Negro Tells Why He Won't "Run North"

Birmingham

Wed. 11-4-58

CHICAGO — To avoid prejudice [illegible] discrimination, thousands of [illegible] left Mississippi, but [illegible] to a young Negro N. A. A. C. P. executive he will "try to [illegible] things that he doesn't [illegible] than go North."

[illegible] the current issue of EBONY Magazine, Medgar Meyers, field secretary of the Mississippi Conference of NAACP branches, tells why he hopes to make a positive contribution to the overall productivity of the South.

Meyers read a great deal about the Mau-Mau uprising and reign [illegible] and once considered [illegible] society in Mississippi [illegible] an "eye for an [illegible] whites who mistreated [illegible] brothers."

He decided, however, that love, [illegible] was the manner in [illegible] to achieve the same goals [illegible] equality for the Mississippi Negro.

Meyers joined the staff of the [illegible] in 1954, and in 1955 became the youngest man on the [illegible] "death list."

P. 1

[illegible] chief NAACP man, [illegible] spends long hours on the [illegible] chasing down stories of brutality and civil rights abuses, and [illegible] sessions in the office examining and weighing valid and invalid complaints.

[illegible] work Meyers says, "We [illegible] any suits pending, but [illegible] doing our best to embarrass [illegible] to death. For a long [illegible] they literally got away with [illegible]. Now, when a Negro is [illegible] we try to tell the world [illegible]."

White Man Blamed By NAACP Speaker

P. 19

Mississippi Termed 'Dead End Kid' Among States

Sat. 11-1-58

Memphis

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 31.—(AP)—A state official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Friday it is up to the white man to remove what he termed the stigma that makes Mississippi "the dead end kid" among states."

C. R. Darden of Meridian, president of the Mississippi branch of the NAACP, told the annual convention of his group:

"There is no Negro problem here. The problem is whether the Mississippi white man has courage enough, honor enough and loyalty enough to live up to his own United States Constitution and Declaration of Independence."

Commercial Appeal

Darden called upon the religious whites of Mississippi "who are tired of Mississippi's being the 'dead-end kid' of states, and the good white citizens who are victimized by the state's bad name" to work for the good government.

38a

"Man wants to be free," Darden said, "but Negroes still are victims of hate, prejudice and police brutality . . ."

He said Mississippi's multi-million-dollar separate-but-equal public school program is too late. That theory "died at high noon Monday, May 17, 1954 and was funeralized the same day when the United States Supreme Court declared that separate but equal is inherently unequal and therefore unconstitutional."

Negro schools in many Mississippi counties are staffed by principals and teachers who cannot register and vote, who are denied freedom of speech and association and who dare not teach the basic principles required of citizens, Darden said.

"We are disturbed over voter registration in 12 counties which have no Negroes registered and in approximately 13 others with from one to three Negroes registered," he added.

Integration Leader Pledges Full Fight

Mississippi Negro Quoted In Magazine

Commercial Appeal

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—(UPI)—A Mississippi Negro integration leader is quoted in a national magazine as saying "I'll be damned if I'm going to let the while man lick me."

The quote is from an article in the November issue of Ebony, a Negro publication, about Medgar Evers, 32-year-old Mississippi field secretary for the NAACP.

38a

The article, "Why I Live in Mississippi," quoted Evers as saying, "There's something out here that I've got to do for my kids and I'm not going to stop until I've done it."

Wed. 11-4-58

Evers, born at Decatur, Miss., also was quoted as saying:

"For a long time, they literally got away with murder. Now, when a Negro is mistreated, we try to tell the world about it."

Evers added, however that he "loves the South."

"I don't choose to live anywhere else," he said. "There's land here where a man can raise cattle and I'm going to do that some day."

P. 3

The article said Evers was once an admirer of Jomo Kenyatta, who led the May day reign of terror against whites in Africa, and that the Mississippian had named his first child Darrell Kenyatta Evers.

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neral Home in Belzoni with additional services at Weir Methodist Church about 11:30 a.m. Tuesday. Burial will be in the Weir, Miss., cemetery.

Mr. Smith, who was 72, died Sunday night at his home here.

He was born in Choctaw County, Miss., and was a member of the Methodist Church and was a veteran of World War I. He had lived in many Mississippi Delta towns where he was employed as a barber.

He leaves his wife; a step-daughter, Mrs. Fred Neal of Leland; a stepson, Dr. J. W. Portwood of Baton Rouge; a sister, Mrs. Eppie Gilliam of Jackson, Miss.; three brothers, Henry Smith of Weir, Haze Smith of Normal, Ill., and Ken Smith of Mobile, and three grandchildren.

Remove Negro From Counter At Oxford

38a

Jackson News

OXFORD, Miss. (Special) — A Negro man was forcibly removed from an Oxford drug store yesterday when he sat down and asked to be served at a counter reserved for white patrons.

Jackson Mississippi

Witnesses said the Negro refused to move when asked by the waitress and officers were called to the store. The Negro reportedly kicked a deputy sheriff as he was taken to jail on a minor charge.

The unidentified Negro's mother told officers he "had been up north" and was mentally incompetent.

P. 2

Sheriff Boyce Bratton declined to comment on the incident.

Mayor Seeking Pros' Advice On Negro Links

Jackson News

Mayor Allen Thompson suggested today that golf professionals in this area advise City Council on the laying out of the proposed Negro course here.

Jackson Miss

Funds for the course were authorized in the bond issue approved by voters recently.

38a

Pros Nelson Giddens of the Jackson Country Club, Sonny Guy of the Municipal Golf Course, Norman Bryant of the Colonial Country Club; Bill Wright of the Brookwood Country Club; and Johnny Stahl of the Vicksburg Country Club were at City Hall today to collect a $10 entrance fee from Thompson for the Pro-Am tourney at the "L. V. Dukes Day" program next Monday.

P. 2

Proceeds from the Pan-Am tourney will go to Dukes, golf pro at Clarksdale, who is recuperating from injuries suffered in an automobile accident. Dukes is a former Jacksonian.

Mississippi Wins; Pastor Will Pay Fine

Journal-Guide

JACKSON, Miss. —(UPI) — A colored minister convicted of having white guests has settled out of court with prosecutors and will not test Mississippi's "catch'all" segregation law as he had planned, officials said Saturday.

Norfolk, Va.

The Rev. Phillip Coleman was convicted in justice of the peace court last summer of conspiring to violate segregation laws by having a white evangelist and his wife in his home for one week while the evangelist conducted a revival at Coleman's church.

38a

Sat. 11-22-58

THE WHITE couple, Rev. and Mrs. James Willis Vaughn, also were convicted and all three drew 30-day jail sentences and fines. The Vaughns served their time in jail and left town. Rev. Mr. Coleman appealed to Hinds county court in order to test the law under which he was convicted.

P. 1

The law is aimed at enforcing long - standing Mississippi segregation customs whether on the statute books or not. It was used in the absence of a specific law about having house guests of another race.

Guide

REV. MR. COLEMAN'S appeal was to have been heard by county Judge W. T. Horton Monday. But Hinds County Prosecutor Paul G. Alexander said the case was closed early this month when he reached an agreement with Rev. Mr. Coleman's attorney.

Sat. 11-22-58

Under the agreement the jail term was suspended and Rev. Mr. Coleman pleaded guilty in county court and was fined $100 and court costs.

However, Deputy Circuit Court Clerk Joe Sharp said Rev. Mr. Coleman had not yet paid the fines and if he does not do so before the end of the current term of court on Dec. 7 he will have to go to jail.

Psychiatric Test Slated For Negro In Oxford Hassle

Jackson News

OXFORD, Miss. (UPI) — Lafayette county officials planned today to order a psychiatric examination for a young Negro man who asked to be served at a drug store counter reserved for whites.

38a

Jackson Miss

County Attorney Bramlett Roberts said the unidentified Negro, a native of Lafayette County, who has been living in Detroit, Mich., would probably be committed to Whitfield State Mental Hospital for an examination.

P. 1

"If he's released from Whitfield I imagine he will face charges of assault and battery and resisting arrest," Roberts said.

The attorney said the Negro had "pushed people around" in the drug store and struck a deputy sheriff after his arrest.

Sheriff Boyce Bratton, who refused to comment on the incident, was called to the drug store after the well-dressed Negro refused to leave Monday.

Baltimore, Md.

Afro American

Sat. 6-7-58

P-3

NAACP FOE — Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson (Miss.) Advocate, who deliverd a tirade against the NAACP and integration at the Capital Press Club seminar in Washington, is shown here between Mrs. Benjamin Muse, left, and Mrs. Clark R. Mollenoff, wives of other seminar speakers.

Negro-White Sex Party Interrupted

Jackson News

Hinds county officers and Jackson police said they broke up an integrated sex party in an automobile parked in the middle of a road just north of Jackson at daybreak today.

Jackson, Miss.

County Patrolman Howard Evans said he and Jackson Policemen W. D. Wilkinson and J. P. Colley arrested two teenaged white boys and three Negroes, two men and a woman.

Sat. 8-30-58

The white youths were identified as Richard Myers, 19, of 1124 East Fortification St., and his brother, Joey, 17. They were charged with improper parking and indecent exposure.

The Negroes were identified as Johnny B. Murphy, James Rodgens and Mary Lee Smith, Rodgens and the Smith woman were charged with public drunkenness and contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Murphy was charged with public drunkenness, according to Evans.

All five were placed in the Hinds county jail.

Evans said the city policemen spotted the five persons in a car parked in the middle of White Rock Road near Delta Dr., shortly before daybreak.

They radioed Evans to join them and all three officers made the arrests.

Officers said they found one of the white youngsters and the Negro woman were on the back seat of the car when the law arrived. Both were partially undressed, according to Evans.

The two white youths told authorities they picked the Negroes up on Mill St. about 2 a. m. today.

Coleman Is Elected To Lead Governors

Jackson News

Jackson, Miss.

LEXINGTON, Ky. (UPI) — Dixie's governors were homeward bound today from the 24th annual Southern Governors Conference, after winding up the meeting with adoption of 13 resolutions and election of Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi as 1959 chairman.

Although the issue of school integration completely overshadowed the four-day conference, partly because of several statements made by Arkansas' Gov. Orval E. Faubus, the governors studiously avoided any mention of the issue in their officials proceedings.

This was believed to be the reason they bypassed Faubus, who had seniority, in favor of Coleman in election of a new chairman. It was a move designed to avoid any appearance of endorsement of any position in the school integration crisis.

Gov. Coleman issued a statement through his office in Jackson saying he was "deeply grateful" on being elected chairman.

"About the highest honor which can come to any southerner is to be unanimously chosen chairman of the Southern Governor's Conference composed of 16 states and reaching from the Rio Grande to Deleware," the statement said.

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland told a group of University of Kentucky students after the conference that Faubus was bypassed because the other governors were "ashamed of his performance."

McKeldin, a Republican who favors integration, said that Coleman, while a segregationist, was "not a wild man."

Discrimination Worse In North, Says Howard

Daily News

A few months ago a Mississippi Negro doctor gained worldwide fame by criticizing white people in his state.

Immediately thereafter, Dr. T. R. M. Howard announced he was vacating his home at Mound Bayou, Miss., and would pursue his profession elsewhere.

How is Dr. Howard faring? The following article, reprinted from the January 20 publication "Medical Economics" answers the question:

DISCRIMINATION WORSE IN NORTH, SAYS NEGRO M.D.

Medical practice is harder for the colored doctor in some parts of the North than in the deep South, according to a Negro medical leader who has practiced in both rural Mississippi and metropolitan Chicago.

Dr. T. R. M. Howard, a past president of the National Medical Association, recently told his colleagues: "In Chicago we have the most vicious cycle of race segregation and discrimination to be found anywhere in medicine." Of the city's seventy-six predominantly white hospitals, "fewer than a dozen: . . give Negro physicians and surgeons staff privileges." And he added:

"The Negro physician in. . Mississippi has more privileges in the hospitals constructed under the Hill-Burton Act than Negro physicians have in most of the city and county hospitals in the North."

As for the Negro patient: "Since being in Chicago, I have been made to pity the sick individual who lives in the city more than I pity those who live in the rural areas of Mississippi," said the doctor.

Mon. 2-10-58

"In these rural areas of our nation, the few physicians who are there will go night or day, Sundays or holidays, to see the sick patient. . . If a patient in Chicago becomes sick at night, it is almost impossible for him to get a doctor . . . Yet there are more than 8,000 physicians of all races in Chicago."

Jackson Miss.

Who's to blame for the continuing difficulties of colored doctors and patients? In part, Dr. Howard blames the A.M.A — for its failure "to take a firm unequivocal stand on the matter. . . I know and you know that if the A.M.A. decided today that these racial barriers must be removed, tomorrow the walls would come tumbling down."

But he also holds colleagues of his own race responsible: "Too many Negro doctors have not concerned themselves about this all-out fight for first-class citizenship for our people" — chiefly because "most of us are so financially secure ourselves. . Only in rare cases in this nation are Negro physicians leading the fight."

Negro Describes Flight In Casket

Commercial Appeal P. 39
Memphis Tenn

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—(UP)— Arrington High, controversial Mississippi Negro, said in a magazine article Thursday he escaped from the State Mental Hospital at Whitfield, Miss., Feb. 7 and fled to Chicago "in a casket."

High, who published a pro-integration pamphlet called the "Eagle Eye," had been sought by Mississippi authorities since his disappearance from the hospital where he had been committed by his foster father and diagnosed as a paranoid.

Thu. 2-21-58

In a current issue of Jet Magazine, High told how he "escaped from Mississippi in a casket" with the help of Dr. T. R. M. Howard, a former Negro leader of Mound Bayou, Miss. and "leaders in today's 'underground' in the South."

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, superintendent of the state hospital at Whitfield, when told of the article said he doubted its accuracy and the account is "typical of his paranoid delusions."

Editor Flees Dixie in Casket

ARRINGTON HIGH

38a

CHICAGO — Arrington High, Negro editor of a one-sheet publication in Mississippi, owns one of the rarest of distinctions.

High, who had been declared "insane" in his home state and committed to an asylum, escaped to Chicago in a casket with the aid of the Negro "underground."

In his newspaper, according to published reports, High said more than 100 Negro women in Jackson (Miss.) had illegitimate children by whites. He also condemned segregation practices.

Editor escapes to North in casket by 'underground railroad'

Afro American
Sat. 3-1-58

CHICAGO (ANP)— The story of a Negro editor who escaped North from Mississippi in a casket is told in the March 6th issue of JET Magazine.

The man, Arrington High, who had been declared "insane" for attacking segregation in his one page Jackson, Miss., newspaper and committed to a mental institution, had the help of the "underground."

White citizens in Mississippi and Alabama, although not necessarily integrationists, helped colored people effect the escape plan.

Baltimore Md

In his paper, High proved by statistics that more than 100 colored women in Jackson had illegitimate children by whites, condemned segregation practices and called for immediate school integration in Mississippi.

RACIAL ISSUE DENIED AT STUDENT FORUM

Appeal P. 35

Negro-White Session Not In Protest, Millsaps Claims

REPORTS 'UNFORTUNATE'

Memphis Tenn.

By The United Press

JACKSON, Miss., March 6.—Officials of Millsaps College Thursday described as "unfortunate" accounts of a meeting of Negro and white college students which implied the touchy racial issue was involved.

The controversy was stirred by newspaper articles maintaining that pro-integration lectures were being sponsored by Millsaps College and that a meeting by students of Millsaps and all-Negro Tougaloo College Wednesday night was in protest to cancellation of a pro-integration lecture.

Fri 3-7-58

Dean James S. Ferguson of Millsaps, an all-white Methodist supported school here, said the meeting at Tougaloo had nothing to do with the cancellation of a speaking engagement at Millsaps by the Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary for the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

He said the Rev. Mr. Smiley's talk was cancelled because it has been "singled out for special notice."

One Of A Series

Dean Ferguson explained the program Wednesday night was one of a series of monthly social science forums conducted by Dr. Ernest Borinski at Tougaloo for the past several years. He said several prominent Mississippians have appeared at the forums on a number of topics.

Dr. George Maddox, chairman of the Millsaps sociology department, said he was asked last month to appear on a panel along with five Millsaps students. The topic was to have concerned "the Negro and white social science student, what they know about each other and what they want to know."

Dr. Maddox said his appearance had nothing to do with Millsaps and also that the 30 Millsaps students who came attended only as interested listeners. Segregated seating was observed.

Dr. Borinski, whose pro-integration remarks at Millsaps Tuesday night were sharply criticized by the Citizens' Council, said Thursday he did not care if he was investigated by the state Legislature as suggested by Representative Jimmy Morrow of Brandon this week.

Doesn't Care

"I don't care if they investigate me, but it's not necessary. I'll tell them anything they ask me, so what is there to investigate? I can't blame Millsaps for cancelling next week's talk because I don't know what kind of pressure was on school officials. There are a lot of people in Mississippi talking for segregation because it's expected of them but who are really ready for integration," Dr. Borinski said.

Dean Ferguson said Dr. Borinski was invited by students and not by the college and said his lecture was part of a month-long program being conducted by the Christian Council, a group of students leaders in religious organization on the campus.

John Satterfield, attorney for the Mississippi Chemical Corp., of Yazoo City and former president of the state bar, is to present the segregationist viewpoint of Christian race relations in answer to Dr. Borinski's arguments.

Some Refused

Dr. Maddox said five student panelists refused to accompany him to Tougaloo last night following newspaper accounts of Dr. Borinski's pro-integration remarks. He said, however, the other students went of their own accord.

He said his remarks Wednesday night were supposed to have been on the "maintenance of lines of communication between different groups" but they were taken from context.

Dr. Maddox also said remarks by Millsaps students were taken from context and that the quoted remarks were "challenged and the persons taken into account for it both by me and other students present."

He referred to quoted statements that "Millsaps students are more like Tougaloo students than those of any other white college in the state, "and that Mississippians "don't know anything about race relations except what cheap politicans tell them."

Segregation Tag Needed For Bills

By JOHN HERBERS
United Press Staff Correspondent

It isn't hard to start an argument in the Mississippi Legislature unless you've got a bill bearing a segregation label.

Then it's not considered proper to raise a voice in protest even when established principles of government are involved.

That's the way it was this week on a bill that would authorize donation of public tax funds to the pro-segregation Citizens Councils.

The bill breezed through the Senate with only two dissenting votes and the main comment came from the chairman of the Judiciary Committee who made haste to explain he was not behind a move to trim the amount to be parceled out.

BILL SHOVED AHEAD

Then it went to the House where the Rules Committee shoved it ahead of some 200 other bills for consideration, probably Tuesday. A handful of representatives are prepared to be branded integrationists when they oppose the bill for reasons that have nothing to do with the race issue.

The bill authorizes county and city governments to donate up to $100 for each one million dollars of property within the city or county. It would go to "any association or organization having as its purpose the perpetuation and preservation of constitutional government and the division of powers thereunder as guaranteed thereby.'"

A lot of organizations would qualify for that (the NAACP claims it could). But the author, Sen. Hayden Campbell of Jackson, said it's definitely meant for the Citizens Councils, organized to resist racial integration.

Once put into law the local councils could start pressuring their boards of supervisors and city officials for a donation.

But what, one House member asked, would keep a crooked board of supervisors from chartering a "society for constitutional government" with the officials and their friends as members and making themselves a $10,000 donation?

There's nothing that says how the money should be spent.

[illegible]der present law counties and [illegible] can contribute to a list of "patriotic and charitable" organizations for specific purposes. The legislature has refused to allot tax money to be spent for political organizations. But the councils are deeply involved in politics. One of their purposes has been to screen political candidates who do not share their views.

If the bill passes, the councils could use money donated under it to defeat legislators who voted against it.

Daily News
P. 4
386
Sun 3-23-58
Jackson, Miss

Griffin Blames The 'Skeerish' For Advances In Integration

By KENNETH TOLER
From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., April 2.—Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia told the Mississippi Legislature Wednesday that Segregation in the South "is no stronger than the administration which sits under the capitol dome."

The states rights and constitutional government champion lamented, "Some of our states have become boogerish and skeerish and have left us." He did not name them.

Governor Griffin was presented to a joint session of the Legislature by Gov. J. P. Coleman.

Governor Griffin said despite industrial progress in the South, "dark clouds are poised ominously on the horizon."

"Our constitutional form of government is being attacked on every front, and the future existence of our republic stands in dire jeopardy of complete destruction.

"The real question facing this nation is one of constitutional government and the rights and powers of the sovereign states of this nation versus the might and power of a highly centralized government concentrated in Washington.

'Paid Agitators'

"Prior to the decisions by the Supreme Court and the action of the President in using the bayonet (in Little Rock) against his own people, the South was making great progress, unimpeded."

He said the Southern Negro "under our traditions and customs has made more progress educationally, morally and economically than in any other section of the world, including their own native land.

"Unfortunately, the paid agitators who are now exploiting the Southern Negro for political reasons have little if any real interest in his welfare and are doing him a gross injustice.

"I fear that the good relations between the races of this region have been set back over 50 years."

He said the heavy percentage of Negroes in the South "makes it mandatory for us to practice segregation in this region. It is in poor taste and bad judgement for states which do not have our problem to seek to tell us how we can best solve it.

State Laws Are Cited

"I say to those states—Be careful, for you may be next."

Pointing to the laws enacted in Georgia for preservation of segregation in public education, Governor Griffin said if the Federal Government steps in to integrate them "the result of such action will be to terminate public schools in the state."

He said under the state statutes "the integrity of the two races in Georgia will be maintained."

"We are going to protect both our white and colored citizens from mob violence, abuse and unbridled intimidation from whatever source it may come. We are going to do this by maintaining Georgia's sacred heritages and traditions."

385
Commercial Appeal
P. 1
Thur 4-3-58
Memphis Tenn

Request For Negro Parks Supported

By JAMES FEATHERSTON
Daily News Staff Writer

About 300 Negroes Yesterday asked City Council for a park, swimming pool, and tennis courts in northwest Jackson.

The request came in a petition which Mayor Allen Thompson indicated would be favorably considered by City Council.

Thompson predicted the funds for the new Negro park would be included in the "next bond issue".

The petitioners said they were mostly homeowners who live in an area bounded on the west by the old A & V railroad, on the south by Monument Street, on the east by Bailey Avenue, and on the north by the city limits.

The area is "densely and heavily populated and there are large numbers of children of all ages", the petition said.

"There are no parks or other facilities in the area and children are forced to play in the streets, endangering their own lives and creating traffic hazards," the petition added.

The petition also noted that "juvenile delinquency in the area is on the increase."

The petition said a park in the area would "reduce traffic hazards, help curb juvenile delinquency, and contribute to the health and welfare of the children."

The petitioners asked City Council to "take proper and necessary steps to provide the area with a park including a swimming pool, tennis courts, etc., and with proper supervisory personnel."

The petition bore 231 signatures, many man and wife combinations. It was submitted to City Council by H. T. Sampson, executive dean of Jackson State College.

Thompson said the petition will be turned over to the Jackson Planning Board for study before any action is taken. He said the board could coordinate the proposed park into the overall city planning program.

In other action yesterday, City Council:

1. Authorized city policemen to increase their insurance coverage from $2,000 to $5,000. The premiums will be paid through deductions from the policemen's salaries.
2. Named Sidney Chandler to the Jackson Planning Board.
3. Retained consulting engineer George Weir to draw plans to widen the Town Creek bridge on Monument Street.
4. Referred to the Jackson Planning Board a petition by Delta Drive residents protesting their area being included in the city expansion program.

Daily News
386
P. 8
Jackson Miss
Thur 4-17-58

Dr. King Objects; Courier Regrets

38a (Miss)

Courier p3

Sat 3-1-58

Pittsburgh PA.

Dr. Clennon King, professor of history at Alcorn College, has taken emphatic exception to a reference to him in a story written by Trezzvant W. Anderson. Mr. Anderson visited the family of Dr. King in Albany, Ga., last summer. At that time Dr. Clennon King was obtaining considerable publicity in the daily and weekly press.

Three weeks ago, Mr. Anderson wrote that while he was in the home of the King family (who are substantial people in Albany), one member of the family pointed to a picture of the family on which Dr. King appeared. This member of the family also pointed to Dr. King and, somewhat jokingly, said: 'He's the black sheep.'

■

MR. ANDERSON interpreted that statement to mean that Dr. King, as a result of his various activities, was attracting publicity to the entire King family. The King family is economically stable and socially conservative. Members of the family apparently do not enjoy controversial publicity directed at any of them. The cause of the publicity was therefore denoted as the "black sheep."

This was a friendly reference to a member of the family who had, by virtue of his convictions and public statements, caused publicity which disturbed the family norm. It did not imply that Dr. King is not a respected member of the family—he's just more in the limelight.

That was Mr. Anderson's interpretation of the statement and that was The Courier's.

■

DR. KING, however, has written a 1,000-word dissertation taking exception to the term used, castigating the Negro press and expounding his philosophy.

However, we are sorry if Dr. King's feelings were hurt. We did not intend to hurt them. We apologize. Also, we want to assure Dr. King that he'll never again have cause to take exception to anything published in The Courier about him.

Editor Fired For Request On Race Woe

World p. 7

B'ham Ala

STARKVILLE, Miss. (INS)—The editor of the student newspaper at Mississippi State College disclosed Wednesday that he was fired for writing an article demanding that students should hear both sides of the race issue.

Sat 4-12-58

L. E. Miller, a 20-year-old junior English major from Baldwyn, Miss., said the Student Council fired him April 1 for an editorial written in the "Reflector."

38a

The article supported students at Millsaps College in Jackson who had previously expressed a desire to have a study group listen to speakers presenting both viewpoints on segregation.

Miller, who will appeal his dismissal to a student election April 17, was ousted by the council on a 29-2 vote. Student Council President Ted Kendall said the disputed article was "presenting a distorted view of the beliefs of the students of the college."

Second Integration Speech At Millsaps

38a Miss

News p. 1

March 3-5-58

Jackson Miss

As the legislature today prepared to investigate the NAACP with special attention to Dr. Ernst Borinski, Millsaps College planned to hear a speaker Monday night who is "on special assignment in the South to urge integration through "non-violence."

He is the Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary for the Fellowship of Reconciliation of Nyack, N. Y., who will speak Monday night at Millsaps Christian Center. Dr. Borinski, white professor at Tougaloo College for Negroes, advocated integration during a lecture at Millsaps last Monday.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) is a pacifist organization which lists seven members of the NAACP "Committee of 100" among its officers. A number of FOR officers are, or have been, affiliated with organizations espousing Communist causes, according to the Citizens Council.

"We feel the public and particularly parents of the students would be interested in being informed of the kind of organization whose employe is to take part in the forum underway at Millsaps," W. J. Simmons, editor of the Citizens Council newspaper, said.

'CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE'

Simmons said the FOR is dedicated to promoting integration through "civil disobedience."

A brochure published by the FOR has this to say about the Rev. Glenn Smiley's current activities:

"The FOR has put Glenn Smiley on special assignment in the South for much of the coming year, including a solid block of three months beginning January 1. He will organize and direct workshops and seminars throughout the South, a work in which he has been so exceptionally successful during the past year.

"The FOR has authorized the employment for those months of two workers, to form with Glenn a 'team' to operate in churches and colleges and be available to go at an instant's notice to new crisis areas."

The brochure adds that the FOR "is publishing a quarter-million copies of a comic-book style 'story of Montgomery' for widespread distribution."

"We hope it will be ready in December, prepared by our staff and the Al Capp organization, creators of 'L'il Abner'.' The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., wrote to us recently about the text and outline of the comic book: 'Again I would like to say what a fine piece of work this is. You have done a marvelous job of grasping the underlying truth and philosophy of the movement," the brochure adds.

News

FOR lists A. J. Muste as secretary-emeritus. Files of the Citizens Council identify Muste as former national chairman of the Workers Party of the U. S.

3-5-58

The Declaration of Principles of the Workers Party of the U. S., according to the Citizens Council files, said it "was founded on the great principles of the revolutionary theory and practice stated by Marx and Lenin and tested by the experience of the class struggle on an international scale. Since its primary task is the defeat of the enemy at home—the overthrow of the capitalist government of the United States—the Workers Party will seek, first and foremost, to demonstrate to the working class of the U. S. and its allies that the application of the principles of revolutionary Marxism is the sole means for the fulfillment of their historical needs and interests."

FOUR OBSERVERS

Muste was one of four "observers" permitted to attend the last national convention of the Communist Party in America. He was praised in the Feb. 25, 1957, issue of the "Daily Worker", recently defunct voice of Communism in America, as saying the convention was "democratically conducted."

The series of Millsaps lectures on various subjects are scheduled each Monday night through March. Other discussions on the "Christian and Race Relations" are planned March 17 and March 24.

Dr. Borinski, in his lecture last Monday night, said segregation is against "Christian premises." His remarks caused him to be singled out as the legislature voted Tuesday to investigate the NAACP.

Dr. Borinski is a member of the NAACP.

Segregation By Blood Cell Goal Of 2 Mississippi Bills

By The Associated Press

38a

JACKSON, Miss., April 9.—Two bills aimed at helping keep racial segregation by controlling ailments listed as peculiar to certain races were considered today by the Senate Public Health Committee.

One bill would require blood accepted for transfusions to be labeled with the race of the donor. The other bill would forbid integration of children afflicted with sickle cell anemia (peculiar to Negroes) and those afflicted with certain antibiotic-resistant ailments peculiar to whites.

Representative Elmo Anderson of Madison County, author of the labeling bill, told the committee: "Call it a race bill or call it a Negro bill. That's exactly what it is."

Commercial

Charles Flynn of Jackson, executive director of the Mississippi Hospital Association, said it would be impossible for hospitals to comply with the labeling bill and render good and inexpensive medical services.

Appeal

Kling Explains Bill

Senator William Kling of Red Lick said his bill forbids integration of children afflicted with sickle cell anemia and those afflicted with "antibiotic-resistant pathogenic strains of straphylococci carried by children afflicted with cystic fibrosis of the pancreas."

4-10-58

One physician testifying held the Kling bill was unnecessary because state law already forbids integration.

Dr. Kenneth Heard of Jackson, chairman of the Blood and Blood Bank Committee of the Mississippi Association of Pathologists, testified that sickle cell anemia was an hereditary ailment and was not transmitted any other way.

Cells Wouldn't Live

Even if sickle cell blood were infused into a patient, he said, the sickle cells (crescent shaped) would be destroyed in less than 120 days.

Other physicians testified that Mississippi blood banks segregate blood by race and infuse blood by race. However, they said, blood shipped in by the Red Cross and other groups was not labeled by race.

Dr. W. E. Lotterhos of Jackson, chairman of the legislative committee of the Mississippi State Medical Association, testified Mr. Anderson's bill would hinder medical services and might cause the patient undue worry about possible ill effects of infused blood.

Mr. Anderson's bill carried a $25 fine and Mr. Kling's bill carried a $1,000 fine and two years in jail for violations.

Segregation Zeal Hurting Industry?

Peril Seen In Bill To Permit State Inspection Of Records

38a

Daily News p. 1

By TIM PARKER
Associated Press Writer

Some members of the Mississippi Legislature wonder if zeal to preserve segregation isn't working against the state's industrialization.

Their prime example was a bill passed by the House this week which would empower the attorney general to explore all records, memoranda, letters, etc., of any corporation.

A segregation tag does two things: 1. It ensures quick endorsement, and 2. It holds down debate.

Jackson Miss.

Legislators have learned that inflammatory arguments on racial matters get wide publicity in the North. The legislator handling a segregation bill often tells the House: "Now, you know what this bill does . . ." In other words, a majority of lawmakers have been told in private, beforehand, the bill's purposes. The bill isn't fully explored in floor debate.

Feb. 13-58

This week's bill requires all corporations — domestic and foreign, profit and non-profit — to permit the attorney general or his assistants to examine:

"All the books, accounts, records, minutes, letters, memoranda, documents, checks, vouchers, telegrams, constitution and bylaws, and other records . . . as often as he may deem necessary."

Rep. Joe Wroten, a young Delta lawyer of Greenville who often differs with the House leadership, protested that because the word had been passed that this was a segregation bill, it was not being closely read by House members.

"This bill would invest in the attorney general arbitrary and capricious power to harass people who might be legitimately seeking to incorporate," he said.

Reps. John French of Panola County, Karl Wiesenburg of Jackson County and Walter Phillips of Hancock said it would drive business out of the state.

Reps. Buddy Newman of Issaquena County and Russell Fox of Claiborne countered that the state now has no way of controlling issuance of charters. Fox said the federal government has preempted authority over subversive probes and "you might find you desperately need this bill."

Newman also called attention to a provision that the attorney general could not make public or use any information he found except in the course of judicial proceedings.

The House passed the bill 84-32 but Rep. Frank Shanahan of Warren County held up its release to the Senate. Shanahan reportedly planned to offer an amendment requiring the attorney general to go into court to show cause why he wanted to examine any corporation's records.

In the form it reached the House originally, Phillips said, "it would scare foreign corporations to death."

REPORTS SAY GOV. EXPRESSED FEAR THAT NEGRO QUESTION HAS PUT A CURSE ON STATE

Lead Opposition To Bill To Give Money To Citizens Councils

Given Power To Close Schools To Halt Efforts At Integration

The Negro question, from measures adopted during the past few days, and others yet to be considered, was still holding in its grip the state legislature, now in regular session year, a circumstance, according to reports from reliable sources, which prompted Governor J. P. Coleman to express the fear that preoccupation with the Negro question has put a "curse" on the state.

Advocate p. 1

According to reports the Governor expressed the fear that the Negro question has put a "curse" on the state while testifying to a closed door session of the Senate Judiciary Committee considering a house bill to give state tax money to the White Citizens Councils.

Jackson Miss.

The Governor is reported to have said further in respect to the Citizens Council bill, "Sometimes I think we are repeating, step by step, the same performance that destroyed us before. If this bill is passed and disaster befalls, then some wise man will point it out as the first step.

Feb. 14-58

COLEMAN TARGET OF RACE QUERIES

Asked About Integration on TV Program

Times Picayune

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Gov James P. Coleman of Mississippi said Sunday "it is entirely possible in the course of events" that his state will have to close schools rather than integrate them.

38a

New Orleans La.

But Coleman said that was a solution to the racial integration problem that "the people of Mississippi would like to avoid." He said "you never can tell what might happen," since President Eisenhower and Congress have been unable to solve the problem.

Coleman would not say on a television program (NBC's) "Meet the Press") that his state would "accept" Negroes in its schools. But the supreme court's ruling "is something we'll have to take into consideration," in working out a solution, he added.

10-6-58

The main problem facing the nation now, Coleman said, is "where do the policy-making powers of the supreme court stop and those of Congress begin?"

Coleman, who was recently elected chairman of the Southern Governor's Conference, said the high court can amend the constitution by decision "when it is impossible to get it done by Congress."

The reason Southern congressmen have not tried to get the constitution amended on the integration question, he said, is because it would be impossible to get the necessary two-thirds vote.

p 38

Coleman said the people of Mississippi do not feel that Negroes and whites should attend school together. "I believe the Negro would be better off with his own institutions—something he could be proud of," Coleman said.

On another topic, Coleman said he was a "strong personal friend of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) but has not said he would support him for the 1960 Democratic presidential nomination.

He said it is too early for anyone to say now who the 1960 Democratic presidential nominee will be.

AFFAIRS OF STATE

Senate Kills Bill to Keep White, Negro Blood Separate

By CHARLES M. HILLS
Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

A few days ago, the state Senate killed a measure, House-authored and passed, which would have required the identification of blood as to race at the various blood banks and hospitals in this state.

Jackson Daily News

It is not for this writer to say whether the action was right or wrong, but authors of the act no doubt had good reason to believe that they were introducing legislation to correct or sidetrack a menace.

Jackson, Miss.

Much was said pro and con of the evils of a certain sickle cell in the blood, particularly among Negroes, and the authors of the act let it be known in no uncertain terms that they felt there is danger is mixing bloods of the Negroes with whites by way of transfusions.

Jun. 4-20-58

One legislator calls to attention that high altitudes are liable to cause suffering and even death to persons having sickle-cell anemia. He reminds that Negro aviators are a scarcity.

P 3D

HIGH ALTITUDES

It is interesting to note that legislators were provided with the information that persons suffering from sickle cell trait should not travel at heights of more than 5,000 feet.

Tests should be given to such persons before they take to the air.

"High altitude flights have been shown to bring death to a number of persons with rare types of anemia. This is particularly true of persons with hidden sickle cell traits in their red blood cells.

"A number of victims never suspect they have sickle cell traits until sometimes too late. Blood flow blocks may develop in patients.

"Cases of sickle cell anemia are already on file at the Armed Forces Institutes of Pathology and believed to be the cause of sudden incapacitation or death in pilots," statistics say.

SEGREGATION NOT ISSUE

Authors of the measure brought out in the state legislature have insisted that their bill to separate the blood by races in blood banks is not in any way aimed at the maintaining of segregation among the races.

38a

They contended that there is real danger of seriously harming white people by putting Negro blood into their veins.

Cited were some facts as revealed in a booklet circulated among some members of the law-making body which contained proposals for the establishment of a center for diagnosis, treatment, training and research on sickle cell anemia.

The legislators read information from the booklet such as this:

"The population of the state of Mississippi consists of about 1,000,000 people with Caucasoid ancestry and 900,000 people with Negroid ancestry.

STATISTICS

"About 36,000 Negroid babies are born each year in this state. It is estimated that 10 percent of these, or 3600, have the sickle cell phenomena; 2.5 percent of the 10 percent have, or 90, have cickle cell anemia; and 97½ percent of the 10 percent, or 3510, have the sickle cell trait.

"Sickle cell anemia is hereditary and regarded by medical authorities as a serious disease for several reasons:

"Many patients do not survive after the first decade of life and rarely live longer than the third decade. Death may be due to intercurrent infections of which pulmonary tuberculosis is a prominent one. Apparently, some succumb to the crisis of the disease. Others may die of uremia as a result of extensive renal involvement, or of serious cerebrevascular changes. Abortions and still births are common, but in some instances a normal child may be born.

HANDICAP

"Even though a patient may survive for a considerable length of time or period of years, the disease is a serious handicap on account of the chronic anemia, the leg ulcers, the cardiac complaints, and recurrent cirses.

"Over a period of 15 years it may be expected that 1,350 Negroid children will be born with anemia in the state of Mississippi. Assuming that 60 percent die shortly after birth, there will remain 540 for hospitalization and care.

"No institutions for such care exists in the United States at this time. This is probably due to the research and knowledge of the disease being confined to a comparatively small group of investigators in this field.

LITTLE RECOGNITION

"Recognition of the need for care institutions has been overlooked by the numerous organizations concerned with human welfare as well as federal and state governments.

"The Rockefeller Foundation has supported some work under the direction of Dr. James Noel, directed at exploring the instance of sickle cell anemia in certain parts of Africa. Over a period of years, help has also been given to studies of the closely related condition, Mediterranean anemia."

Faced with such information as the above, it is small wonder that some legislators drafted a bill calling for separation of the Negroid blood from white blood in banks. There is little instance of the sickle cell anemia in whites.

DOUBT?

There seems to be some doubt that even though transfused, the blood of a sickle cell type would take over in a person's body.

It was testified at a hearing before a senate committee here that the instance would disappear in a short time, even though transfused.

But, the legislators who wanted to separate bloods as aforesaid, may not have been as fully convinced as you think.

There may be efforts made in the future to get farther into the matter than has been done this year in legislative halls.

Faced with information such as above, it is small wonder that lawmakers have become skittish of blood mixing in our hospitals.

Mississippi Editor Says

"Let's Face Race Problem At Home.. Not In New York"

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

38a

Special to Journal and Guide

JACKSON, Miss. — A Mississippi editor has issued a challenging call to his state to formulate a positive program at home to alleviate tension and the current strife between races. He is Oliver Emmerson of the State Times.

6

In a challenging editorial last week the editor said that the action needed on his urgent program "means recognition of the fact that most of our problem is here in Mississippi—not in New York nor New Jersey. Here is the battleground of decision, he said, not Chicago or Detroit." He added:

[illegible]

"This is not pussyfooting. This is laying it on the line."

P 1

• • •

MR. EMMERSON, a crusading McComb editor, made his appeal in the State Times, the publicly-owned newspaper of Mississippi which he edits. He has proposed a positive program to promote harmony and goodwill between the races to counteract the bad conditions now facing colored and white people of Mississippi and the South as a result of the desegregation controversy.

The editor's program involves the adoption of rigid voting qualifications for both white and colored people, building adequate schools for all colored children, avoiding entrapment by outsiders in legal subterfuge, eliminating racial injustices, and constructive thinking and action on current interracial problems.

Mississippi Fight Over Convention Settled 'By Pact

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

'SIGNED AND SEALED'

Sat. 3-22-58

Speedy Adjournment Sought —Plan Eases Amending Of Constitution

38a

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 21.—Gov. J. P. Coleman and legislative leaders opposed to his proposed constitutional convention have "signed and sealed" an agreement settling their differences on the controversial issue.

It is expected to speed final adjournment of the current biennial session which enters its 12th week Monday.

Leaders on both sides confirmed Friday that the agreement in document form dated March 19 had been signed.

'Settles Differences'

The agreement, "in settlement of differences of opinion existing between the Legislature and the executive as to necessary changes which should presently be made in the 1890 Constitution," calls for:

1. Adoption of two proposed amendments at the current session to make it easier to amend the Constitution to strengthen segregation, and for enlargement of the legislative membership to give under-represented counties additional seats.

2. If the amendment liberalizing changes is ratified in the Aug. 26 election, a special session will be convened by the Governor in September to consider a package amendment on the school segregation issue for submission to voters in November.

3. Also to be considered at the proposed special session will be an amendment placing the balance agriculture with industry law in the Constitution, and one to provide for the assessment of property for taxes in proportion to its "value" rather than "true value." The present manner is considered a barrier to the state's industrialization program, although the practice statewide has been not to assess property in excess of 20 to 35 per cent.

Resolutions Side-Tracked

4. Nine pending resolutions for amendments to the Constitution, now on the House calendar, to eliminate all reference to race in the articles on schools and to authorize the Legislature to abolish public schools in event integration is threatened, will be side-tracked at the current session.

5. Two bills on the House calendar to implement a previously voter-ratified standby amendment to the Constitution for abolition of public schools on threat of integration and for disbursement of public funds directly to students to attend schools of their choice, likewise will not be considered at the current session.

6. A Senate resolution for placement of the Homestead Exemption Reimbursement Law in the Constitution is the only other resolution to be called up for consideration at the current session.

Agree On Support

7. Should integration become imminent in any public school before completion of the agreed program, a special session of the Legislature will be called to consider the two pending House bills which will otherwise be set aside at the current session. They would implement the standby school abolition amendment and provide for direct use of public funds for students to attend schools of their choice, which could be privately operated.

The agreement states that "those supporting this program agree to support and work for the adoption of the two constitutional amendments (liberalizing changes and legislative enlargement) putting same into effect." They also "agree to support and work for the adoption of the amendments in the elections called therefor."

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Sat. 3-22-58

Concessions were made by both sides in that "no other matters pertaining to the Constitution, amendments or otherwise will be submitted to the proposed special session, except and unless agreed to by a two-thirds majority of each house." That leaves the Governor's proposal for a convention subject to consideration in event the required number of legislators request it.

Governor Coleman and Speaker Walter Sillers, leader of a House majority opposed to the convention but favoring changes through amendments, have already signed the document.

Senator Kelly Hammond of Columbia, who opposed the convention submitted to last November's special session, is to sign Monday as chairman of a liaison group selected by Governor Coleman's House and Senate forces to work out a compromise with the Sillers group. Senator Hammond opposed the convention at the special session because it was idfferent from his 1956 proposal in the manner of selecting delegates.

To Be Called Tuesday

Representative Thompson McClellan of Clay County, chairman of the House Constitution Committee, plans to call up the two proposed amendments Tuesday.

The one making it easier to amend the Constitution will provide for submission of changes by the House and Senate on one roll call in each. They now require adoption of three roll calls on as many days.

Another major change is that amendments can be submitted as a package and voted on in that form. Amendments must now be submitted separately.

Also provided is an election on ratification of proposed amendments 30 days after they have been ratified rather than 90 days. A majority vote of those voting on the amendment would gain ratification rahter than a majority of those participating in the election in which they are submitted. Amendments in the part have received majority approval of those voting on them, but failed of ratification because many voters skipped the amendments and thereby were counted against the amendment in the tabulation.

The form of the package school amendment to be considered at the proposed September special session is made a part of the agreement. It eliminates present "mandatory" requirements for separate facilities for the races by eliminating the word "race."

Can Have Own Schools

It states that "each county and school district may, in its discretion, establish, own, maintain and operate public schools, and may, in its discretion, abolish said schools, and the Legislature may, in its discretion, enace suitable legislation for said purposes."

38a

The present Constitution provides that "separate schools shall be maintained for children of the white and colored races."

Another proposed change is that the poll tax, a prerequisite to voting, "may be used for such purposes as may, in the discretion of the counties, be provided by the Legislature, including, but not limited thereto, aid to educable children in securing an education."

At present, the poll tax is "used in aid of common schools and for no other purpose."

Defender P-2
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 8-23-58

38a,
Miss

THE REV. PHILLIP COLEMAN, left, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Vaughn sit in justice of peace court in Jackson, Miss., where they were convicted of conspiracy to overthrow Missisippi segregation laws. Police arrested the trio because the white couple was living with Coleman while Vaughn was in town to conduct a religious revival at Coleman's church. (UPI).

'Crazy' Prof. Out Of Asylum; Vows Mississippi Return

Defender P.1 Chicago Ill.

ALBANY, GA., — (UPI) — Negro educator Clennon King, who fled his home state of Mississippi "for my own safety" has vowed to return regardless of any action that may be taken against him by authorities.

"I would feel like a pretty poor class of American if there is a part of America that I can't return to," he said at his father's home here.

Date 6-28

King made a vain attempt June 5 to enroll in the all-white University of Mississippi. He was sent to a mental institution but later was declared sane by a board of doctors.

The 37-year-old professor-minister arrived by plane in Atlanta Friday coatless and without baggage, less than 24 hours after he ended his stay at the mental institution.

King made it clear he did not plan to return to Mississippi anytime in the near future. He said that because of the "intimidation" he had been subjected to he planned to remain in Georgia and determine what the "feeling" is in Mississippi.

He declared he had both white and colored supporters in Mississippi and hinted that an organization might be formed there to fight the "unfounded charges against me and reimburse me" for financial losses suffered since his arrest.

The teacher still faces Mississippi charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest, filed against him in connection with his integration attempt, and an old charge of taking the lock off the door of a church.

However, King said he was 'completely through" with trying to get into the segregated school.

"I'm definitely convinced the people in authority do not want me in Mississippi," King said.

When he tried to enroll at the school on June 5, King was taken into a conference with school officials and then almost an hour later whisked off to an unannounced destination.

Gov. J. P. Coleman later announced that King had been committed to the state mental institution. He was kept in the hospital for 12 days and then released Thursday after examination by 17 doctors.

King's brother, C. B. King of Albany, attempted unsuccessfully to free his brother by petitioning for a writ of habeas corpus, but a Mississippi judge said the petition was filed in the wrong court.

King was ousted from Mississippi's Alcorn A&M college for Negroes after he wrote several stories, printed in a Jackson newspaper, denouncing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and expressing favor with segregation.

Defender P.1 Date 6-28-58

CLENNON KING

Mississippi Professor Is Ruled Sane

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — Negro educator Clennon King, secretly whisked away to a state mental hospital 13 days ago after he tried to enter the all-white University of Mississippi, was ruled sane Wednesday. He was released immediately.

Defender P.9

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, hospital director, declined to elaborate on the ruling and said only that the board of psychiatrists "completed its examination" of King at a meeting Wednesday.

Chicago Ill.

State officials said when King was seized June 5 that he would be charged with disturbing the peace and resisting arrest at Oxford and would face a trial if he were found sane. But Atty. Gen Joe T. Patterson said the state did not plan to prosecute.

Date 6-28-58

"We don't persecute anyone," Patterson said.

The controversial professor, who said he wanted to enter the university because no Negro college could offer the courses he wanted in his quest for a Ph.D. in history, was carried bodily from the campus when he refused to leave.

Jaquith said King was released at 4:15 p.m. and "left with his wife and brother."

Jaquith said he did not know their destination, but it was believed they were heading either for Jackson or for King's home in Gulfport, 200 miles south.

King, In Gulfport, Hopes To Evade Jail

Montgomery Advertiser

GULFPORT, Miss. (P) — The Rev. Clennon King is back at his Gulfport home but he said today he isn't going to try again to enroll in the all-white University of Mississippi. His main concern at the present is staying out of jail.

Montgomery Ala. Date 7-3-58

The 37-year-old Negro, who left Mississippi in a rush some two weeks ago because he said he felt he wasn't wanted, said in an interview he was worried about the charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest which are still pending against him in LaFayette County.

P. 8A

The charges were filed after King attempted to enter Ole Miss.

But apparently he has nothing to worry about as long as he stays out of Lafayette County. Bramblett Roberts, Lafayette County attorney, indicated no attempt would be made to have King picked up on the charges.

38a

"If he comes to this county again, we have warrants against him and they will be executed," Roberts said.

Miss

King, former history professor at Alcorn A&M, said the "head of an important state institution" had told him "I would go to jail for at least a year and would be fined $1,000 on the charges if I returned."

"I hope they won't put me in jail." he said.

King, who left the state by plane, said he drove back to Gulfport, leaving his wife and children with relatives in Albany, Georgia.

He said he planned to resume his post as pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in North Gulfport.

King tried to enroll in the University of Mississippi June 5. He was taken off the campus by plain clothes highway patrolmen after officials said he created a disturbance.

He was first held in the highway patrol headquarters in Jackson and later moved to the state mental institution at Whitfield, where he was given sanity tests.

Clennon King To Return To Mississippi Some Day

Call, Kansas City Mo.

ALBANY, Ga. — (UPI)— Dr. Clennon King vowed Saturday, June 21, that he would eventually return to Mississippi where he was held in a mental institution following his attempt to enroll at the University of Mississippi.

Date 6-27-58

King, an educator and minister, fled home to Georgia from Mississipi for his "safety" and said that he will demand an apology from Mississippi authorities.

King, 37, arrived in Atlanta by plane coatless and without baggage Thursday night less than 24 hours after he ended a 12-day stay in a Mississippi mental institution where doctors declared him sane.

"I have been treated very badly," he said. "If there is no apology I will sue the state of Mississippi for the way they have acted.''

P. 1

King was spirited to the mental institution by state troopers when he tried to break through Mississippi's segregation barriers last June 5. His whereabouts were kept secret for 48 hours.

Mississippi's Governor J. P. Coleman and other officials said the action was taken in this fashion to safeguard King from possible danger.

"There were no threats against me from the people," King said. "But those in authority told me I was in danger from people they called crackpots and extremists.

"My fear is of the officials, not the crackpots," King said.

Call

King, pronounced sane by a panel of 17 doctors after a 12-day stay in the mental hospital, visited the home of his father, Clennon King Sr., who operates a grocery store, real estate and insurance business here.

King still faces Mississippi charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest, filed against him in connection with his integration attempt, and an old charge of taking the lock off the door of a church.

King's brother, C. B. King of Albany, attempted unsuccessfully to free his brother by petitioning for a writ of habeas corpus, but the Mississippi judge said the petition was filed in the wrong court.

King was ousted from Mississippi's Alcorn A. and M. college for Negroes after he wrote several stories, printed in a Jackson newspaper, denouncing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and expressing favor with segregation.

King said he had both white and Negro supporters in Mississippi. He intimated an organization might be formed there to combat "unfounded charges against me and reimburse me" for financial losses resulting from the arrest.

King tried to enter the all-white university June 5 because he said it was the only institution in Mississippi which could supply necessary credit course for a doctor of philosophy degree. He was whisked away by police, held incommunicado for a night, and turned over to a mental institution.

King said he would not make his return in the near future. He said he planned to remain in Georgia because of "intimidation" and try to determine the "feeling" in Mississippi.

King Won't Be Bothered If He Stays Clear Of Oxford

Jackson News
Jackson, Mississippi
Thurs 7-3-58

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP) — The Rev. Clennon King today prepared to resume his pastorate here apparently safe from state prosecution as long as he stays out of Lafayette County.

The 37-year-old Negro whose unsuccessful attempt to enter the all-white University of Mississippi resulted in his hurried departure from the state by plane, drove back to north Gulfport where he has been pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

38a

He left his wife and children with relatives in Albany, Ga.

The Lafayette County attorney, Bramblett Roberts, indicated yesterday no attempt would be made to have King picked up on the still pending charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

"If he comes to this county again," Roberts said, "we have warrants against him and they will be executed."

The charges were filed after King attempted to enter the university.

Clennon King Returns To Mississippi

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga
Fri. 7-4-58

GULFPORT, Miss. — (UPI) — Clennon King, Negro minister who tried vainly to enter the all-white University of Mississippi, has returned to his home here after a two-week stay in his native Georgia despite the threat of charges against him, it was learned today.

38a
P. 1

King said he returned to Mississippi Monday to resume his work as pastor of a church here because "I don't have a job anywhere else."

He said he had been told he would be arrested for disturbing the peace and resisting arrest at the university in Oxford if he returned to Mississippi. "I am hoping that is not true," King said.

King tried to break through Mississippi's segregation barriers June 5. Highway patrolmen carried him bodily away and he was placed in the state mental hospital at Whitfield for observation. He was pronounced sane.

King said he drove here by himself. He said he wanted his wife and children to remain with his parents in Albany, Ga., until "things are clearer on this end."

Clenon King, Mississippi figure, moves here

Los Angeles
Tribune
38a
Los Angeles
Calif.

One of the most controversial figures in the South's bitter integration fight has chosen to make his home in Los Angeles . . . and he chose the Tribune as a potential employer.

The Tribune couldn't hire Clenon King, who made the wire services of the country last Winter and Spring with a series of sensational events but it did get his version of the confusing events in Mississippi which had him both a sheep and a goat.

King has brought his entire family of "five and a half children"—his wife, Anne, is 'expecting,' to Southern California and has bought a home at 2312 W. Reeve, in Compton, where he hopes to begin a "new, better life."

That he came to the Tribune is an index to the type of man he is—a fighter, which got him in trouble in Mississippi with the NAACP, with the students of all-Negro Alcorn college, with the officials of the University of Mississippi, with the police, and wound up with him spending a harrowing period of "observation" in a Mississippi mental institution.

Little wonder that he left Mississippi!

King is a teacher by profession and preference, but he feels leary about trying the Los Angeles Board of Education for a job—with the lurid background Mississippi has given him.

CRITICIZED THE NAACP

The confusion stemmed, he said, from the fact that he criticized the NAACP.

This criticism was seized upon by the white press and the Mississippi White Citizen's Council and distorted for their own purposes, and he was pictured in the white papers as a 'hero.'

The Negro press, taking its story as so many do all over the country from the daily press, rewrote the Mississippi dailies' stories, and, of course, pictured him as a villain.

It was a very ironic situation, indeed, said King, when the point of his criticism of the NAACP was for not being militant enough!

When he was pictured as a foe of the NAACP, the Negro students of Alcorn demanded that he be ousted from the faculty of Alcorn college, and when the school president refused to fire him, they went on strike.

The situation was finally resolved by King resigning.

ATTEMPTED TO ENROLL AT UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

He made the headlines next by walking up to the University of Mississippi and attempting to enroll as a graduate student, to work toward his education.

He wanted his doctorate, King told the Tribune, but fundamentally, he said, he supposed he wanted to negate the view of himself as a foe to integration and an opponent of the NAACP.

He was hurt.

But he wasn't so hurt . . . or so crushed . . . and undoubtedly so frightened as he became when school officials met his attempt to register by having him jailed, and state officials held him 30 days for a psychiatric examination... which from their point of view was logical enough — a Negro would have to be off his rocker to push his rights in Mississippi. The thousands of Negroes, who make up almost half the state's population, and have not taken the most preliminary steps to de-segregate public facilities there, are proof of this.

After he was released, King turned to his other calling, the ministry. He also tried to enroll his six-year-old daughter in the school in her district in Gulfport, Miss., but he found, not only the implacable opposition of the white people, but no support for his militancy in all of Mississippi.

Eventually he decided to withdraw—to reconnoiter—to leave so that he might 'live to fight another day.'

He chose Los Angeles, he said, "because of the climate" and because it is "without jim crow and I can move with greater freedom."

A native Georgian, King holds a Master's Degree from Western Reserve university and a bachelor's from Tuskegee Institute. He has done a year's work toward his doctorate in African history, at the Oriental Institute in Chicago. He is 38 years old.

His father is an Albany businessman. He has a brother who is getting a Ph.D. this week from the London Institute of Economics, and another brother who is a lawyer in Albany.

Encouraged by the Tribune to try for a teaching post in spite of the confusion caused by his militancy in Mississippi, he may do that, or he may preach, contingent on Bishop R. R. Wright giving him an AME assignment here. . . For the time being, with a large family to support, he would undoubtedly entertain any legitimate offer of productive employment.

MILITANT NEGROES CRIPPLED IN SOUTH

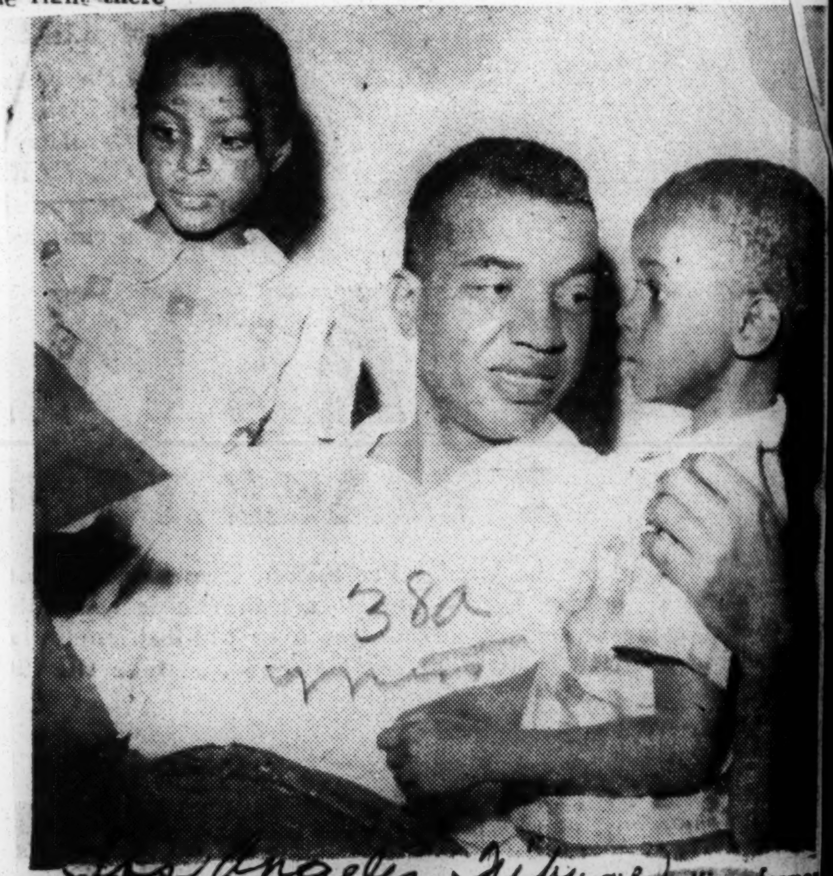
He holds to the view that the militant Negro, even the Martin Luther Kings, are "very much crippled by remaining" in the South.

He said King may continue to get publicity, but "the original effectiveness which found expression in the boycott will be lost if he does not leave."

He said that he has talked with King, and he believes King feels this, himself.

He said the "reason of reasons" is that "our own people will not give him the support they should." This was his experience in Mississippi, and he said King, though he has a large personal following, is running into "like opposition among our own people right there in Montgomery."

You'll notice he said that though Dr. King is about to go to India to speak, and though he comes to California, and speaks in New York, and all over the country, with limited exceptions, "He doesn't speak in Alabama."


38a

Los Angeles Tribune
Los Angeles Calif
Fri 7-11-1958

SEEKING HAVEN FROM RACISM — Clenon King, former professor at Alcorn college, Mississippi, who was held for "observation" in a mental institution in that state when he applied for admission to the University of Mississippi to work on his doctorate, arrived in Los Angeles this week, seeking a "new, better life." King predicted that increasingly "militant Negroes" would find themselves "crippled" in the South by white oppression and the fear of the Negro masses. He is shown here with two of his children . . . another is on the way. (Smith photo — story

Court's Rule Backward Act

News P.3

Mon. 9-15-58

Negro Evangelist Says Race Retarded 50 Years; Raps NAACP

Jackson, Miss.

By BILLY RAY
Daily News Correspondent

VICKSBURG, Miss. (Special) — A Mississippi-born Negro evangelist, an ardent foe of the NAACP, who has been holding services at Tallulah, La., just across the river from Vicksburg, said today that southern white people shouldn't be alarmed over the Supreme Court's decision Friday.

Prophet M. D. Willett, a former resident of Little Rock, stated that the Supreme Court's decision merely reaffirmed their May 17, 1954 ruling to integrate the state-owned public schools.

"Southern Negroes should not be jubilant over the ruling," Willett said, "for this ruling has given them a setback of about 50 years in progress from an economic and even an educational standpoint."

"I believe this action by the high court has put a wedge between white employers and Negro laborers and it will not be easily removed," he added.

Willett, whose evangelist tent in which he was holding services suffered fire damage last week, believed set by some unknown party or parties, says he is fearless and plans to build a permanent church in Tallulah. He has been conducting religious services and campaigning against integration of races in Tallulah for about a month with many of his sermons broadcast over the Tallulah radio station.

ATTACKS NAACP

In his services, Willett points out that all "level-headed" Negro people will continue with segregated schools as long as they have equal facilities. "They should not dare to disturb the peace between the races," the 54-year-old prophet declares.

The widely-traveled evangelist said, "the NAACP is a conspiracy movement advocating something which they do not practice themselves. The NAACP is the most segregated organization in the whole United States and they have isolated themselves from all white lawyers. But still they advocate integration which eventually means blending of the races."

"This holds true for the Supreme Court justices too, since there is not a Negro serving on the bench in the Supreme Court, and yet, there are many Negro men qualified to serve in the position," the Negro Prophet continued in his interview.

"Laws are one thing, and sencible reasoning is another. So why should the Supreme Court enslave about 75 per cent of Southern Negro People who do not want to go to white schools and about 90 per cent of the white people who feel the same way about the issue just for the sake of eight Negro students at Little Rock," Willett questioned.

Willett said he is convinced that the NAACP's main purpose is to unite the two races until there is no line of demarcation between them and not for educational advantages as it contends.

Last year, when the Little Rock issue exploded, Willett, then living in Little Rock where he had resided for 35 years, had his car and house windows smashed and received threatening notes warning him to get out of town. One note said. "get out of town you white Citizens' Council Nigger."

Willett was born in Woodville, Mississippi, and went through 12 grades of schooling at a segregated school at Wisner, La. He is married and the father of six children.

PREACHER WILLETT
'Court Ruling Hurts Race'

Millsaps Forum Schedules Pro-Segregation Address

Daily News P.1

Fri 3-14-58

Jackson Miss.

A series of forums at Millsaps College that touched off a red-hot controversy will feature a pro-segregation speaker Monday night.

Attorney John Satterfield of Yazoo City will address students on "constructive solution of the race problem within the framework of segregation."

A statewide debate developed when an earlier meeting in the series sponsored by the Campus Christian Council heard a pro-integration speaker. A talk by a second integrationist was canceled by the college.

Satterfield, attorney for the Mississippi Chemical Co., will be one of six speakers addressing discussion groups meeting in the Christian Center auditorium at 6 p.m. Monday.

Other speakers are Dr. John Reed Miller, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, discussing "Evangelical Protestantism"; Dr. Donald Caplenor and Professor Robert Porter Ward, of the Millsaps biology department, discussing "The Genetic Consequences of the Nuclear Experiments"; Dr. Ross M. Moore, chairman of the Millsaps department of history, on "Colonialism"; Dr. Richard R. Priddy, chairman of the department of geology at Millsaps, discussing "Creation"; and the Rev. Lee Gallman, director of the Baptist Seminary Extension Department in Jackson on "The Opposition to the Ecuminical Movement".

News P.1

Fri 3-14-58

Jackson Miss.

The discussion groups were planned by the Christian Council to give members of the campus community an opportunity to hear different points of view on current theological and social issues, officials said.

EDITORIALS OF NOTE

Excerpts From State, National Press

Leave Negroes Alone —They're Satisfied

Daily News P.2

FROM THE BRANDON (Miss.) NEWS — The worm that crawled out from under a rock over at Millsaps College is still causing an integration-segregation controversy that shows no signs of solution. Some are contending that the college students should have a look at both sides of the argument. Maybe so—if that is what the parents sent their chillun there to get. But, like a fellow suggested the other day, maybe the ministers should vacate their pulpits every once in awhile and invite speakers to tell the congregations about all the alleged fun to be gained by committing various sins. After all, some people seem to enjoy sin.

Jackson Miss.

38a

Fri 3-14-58

"Looking at both sides," while an easy way to start an argument, can lead to some rather ridiculous parallels . . . and certainly is no adequate reason for being silly.

Frankly, we think the Negroes would enjoy being left alone for awhile. They are being pulled by do-gooder whites, Communist-fronters, politicians, and renegades of their own race until they hardly know which way to turn. They are constantly "picked" by their white friends until they can't tell sincere interest from morbid curiosity. As a race, they've come a long way since days of slavery, and we believe most of them would rather continue this slow, plodding progress than endure conflict with their neighbors.

"Academic freedom" seems to mean the right of teachers to undermine and destroy in four years all the home training acquired by the student in 18 years.

MILLSAPS PRESSED BY HEAD OF COUNCIL

Asks Trustees To Clarify Segregation Stand

LETTER IS WRITTEN

By The United Press

Appeal P.36

Fri 3-15-58

Memphis Tenn.

38a

JACKSON, Miss., March 14.—The Jackson Citizens Council Friday pressed its campaign to find out how Millsaps College stands on the segregation issue in a letter to the school's board of trustees.

Council President Ellis W. Wright wrote the board that, "Your failure to make a clear statement of policy will be interpreted as support of racial integration."

The head of the board, Methodist Bishop Marvin Franklin, was in Clarksdale conducting a revival Friday and said he would decline comment until he read the letter.

Mr. Wright previously had asked Millsaps President H. E. Finger Jr. to announce whether he and his faculty were for or against racial segregation. Dr. Finger replied that he was answerable only to the board of trustees. He also said the college would not "bow to pressure groups."

Mr. Wright's demands, echoed by other Citizens Council leaders, came after a pro-integration speaker addressed a group of students who said they wanted to hear "both sides of the question." The college canceled the scheduled appearance of a second integrationist in the series of forums sponsored by the Student Christian Council.

Attorney John Satterfield of Yazoo City is scheduled to address the group Monday night on the "constructive solution of the race problem within the framework of segregation."

Mr. Wright's latest letter said "a great many irrelevant remarks have been made concerning academic freedom and freedom of speech."

It said, "No one has the slightest question about these matters. But the public, contributors to the college, its friends, students and parents of students want to know."

Student Out As Editor in Race Dispute

Herald Tribune

New York

Thurs. 4-10-58

38a

P.18

STARKVILLE, Miss., Apr. 9 (UP).—The editor of the Mississippi State College student newspaper has been ousted because he urged that both sides of the race issue be presented in Mississippi colleges, it was disclosed today.

The Student Council ousted L. E. Miller, a twenty-year-old junior from Baldwyn, Miss., because of his determined editorial stand favoring "freedom of speech and inquiry."

Student Council president Ted Kendall, of Jackson, said he had urged Mr. Miller to "drop the issue and stop fanning fires," but the editor refused to do so. Mr. Kendall said that as a result, the council voted 29-2 to dismiss Mr. Miller.

A recall election will be held April 17. If two-thirds of the students fail to go along with the council decision, Mr. Miller will be re-instated.

One of the two council members who voted against the ouster said the dismissal resulted from the work of campus "junior spies" for the White Citizens Councils. The student, who declined to be identified, said the disputed editorial was a "calm plea for freedom of speech and inquiry on Mississippi's college campuses."

Ask Trustees' Position On Segregation

News P.1

Fri 3-14-58

Jackson Miss.

38a

The Jackson Citizens Council today asked the board of trustees of Millsaps College to "make known whether the administration of the college supports segregation or racial integration."

The demand came in a letter by Ellis Wright, president of the Jackson Citizens Council, to Bishop Marvin Franklin, president of Millsaps College board of trustees.

Bishop Franklin, holding a revival series in Clarksdale, refused comment.

"I would rather not comment until I have time to study the letter," Bishop Franklin said.

TEXT OF LETTER

The letter from Wright reads:

"You are undoubtedly familiar with the recent series of events in connection with Millsaps College which prompted my open letter of March 7 to Dr. H. Ellis Finger, Jr. asking him to state wether the college management supports racial segregation or racial integration. Copy of my letter, which was handed Dr. Finger in person after a lengthy and cordial discussion of the matter, is attached hereto.

"Dr. Finger has not stated where he and his faculty stand on the one all important question. He takes the position that as President of Millsaps College he is answerable only to you gentlemen.

"Since he has seen fit to evade a direct answer to the question I propounded to him, I am therefore asking you gentlemen, as the Board of Trustees of Millsaps College, to make known whether the administration of the college supports racial segregation or racial integration. I still feel that Dr. Finger is doing himself and the college a grave injustice by refusing to make crystal clear his personal position on this one important question.

"A great many irrelevant remarks have been made concerning academic freedom and freedom of speech. No one has the slightest question about these matters.

"But the public, contributors to the college, its friends, students and parents of students want to know, and we want to know the answer to the one simple question. Where does the administration stand on segregation?

News P.4

"It is my judgment that your failure to make a clear statement of policy will be interpreted as supporting racial integration.

"The entire matter can be cleared up, and the position of the college in this community and state immeasurably strengthened by reassurance to the people of Mississippi from you gentlemen that the college administration stands four-square for the integrity of our bi-racial system.

Fri 3-14-58

Jackson Miss.

38a

The controversy at Millsaps was touched off last week when Dr. Ernst Borinski, white professor at Tougaloo College for Negroes, was invited to give a lecture on "Christianity and Race Relations."

Borinski, professor sociology at the Negro college supported by the Christian and Disciples of Christ Church, told Millsaps students that segregation is against 'Christian premises" and the principles of democratic government.

Borinski's remarks were reported in the press and a furore resulted. The legislature, considering a bill to investigate the NAACP, singled out Borinski for special comment.

The Citizens Council then charged that Millsaps had invited another "integrationist" speaker, to address students. The speaker, the Rev. Glenn Smiley, field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, was in the South "on special assignment" to promote integration through "non-violence," the Citizens Council said.

Millsaps cancelled Smiley's scheduled speech.

But the night of the cancellation saw about 30 Millsaps students attend a inter-racial meeting at the Negro Tougaloo College to discuss race relations.

The Tougaloo meeting had immediate repercussions. Ellis Wright, wealthy funeral home director who is president of the Jackson Citizens Council, demanded the college make its position known on the segregation issue.

Dr. Ellis Finger, Millsaps president, said it was "exceedingly regrettable" the college invited Borinski and Smiley, but upheld the institution's right to hear various points of views on all issues.

He indicated Millsaps was entitled to academic freedom and that he need not answer to the Citizens Council.

"The question is not segregation or de-segregation but who is running Millsaps College," Finger declared. He said he was "answer-able" only to the college trustees.

KING HANDLED CRUELLY, SAYS DIXIE GROUP

P. 2

MONTGOMERY, Ala (AP) — The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is protesting what it calls "apparent inhumane and unChristian treatment" of Negro Prof. Clennon King.

News

King, 37, made an unsuccessful attempt Thursday to enter the all-white University of Mississippi. The next day he was taken to Whitfield state mental hospital for examinatiton, and Gov. J. P. Coleman said if King is found sane he will be tried on charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest on the Ole Miss campus at Oxford.

Mon. 6-9-58

Jackson, Miss.

The telegram of protest, sent Saturday, was signed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala., president of the conference.

Roughed Up by Cops, Sent to Mental Hospital

OXFORD, Miss.—Was Clennon King "crazy" when he tried to register at the University of Mississippi?

• The answer to this question must be provided by officials of the state mental hospital at Whitfield, to where the former Alcorn A&M College professor was carried after his abortive effort to become a "first" failed.

King was placed in the hospital "for observation" after two doctors declared him "mentally incompetent." The entrance of King into a mental hospital climaxed a hectic "career" at Alcorn which saw him draw the ire of the student body for his stand in favor of segregation and his outspoken criticism of the NAACP.

Courier

P. 3

Prof. King

His latest action, in attempting to gain acceptance at the University of Mississippi, was in direct contrast to his previous stand on segregation.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PUBLIC SAFETY Commissioner Tom Scarbrough had stated before King's committance to the state hospital, "in my judgment this man (King) is mentally unbalanced and I understand this is to be investigated by the proper authorities."

• The commissioner said that King was seen "runing through a suite of rooms in the registrar's office shouting "help! help!"" although there was no one else with him and no possible chance of anyone harming him. In this state of affairs we escorted him to a nearby car and drove him off the campus. He was not harmed in any way."

Sat. 6-14-58

The only hint of violence came from two Ole Miss students, a girl from Booneville and a boy from Ripley, who told Thatcher Walt of the State Times that they had seen highway patrolmen "throw" King into the back seat of their waiting car.

■

A FEW JEERS were reported from the students who had gathered outside the registrar's office. One voice shouted, "Bring the n——r out."

• In Oxford, Miss., Chancery Clerk J. B. Howell said he had drawn up a lunacy warrant against King at the request of the county sheriff, who charged the professor must have been mentally unbalanced for trying to get into the university.

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, hospital director, said that his staff of 17 psychiatrists would rule on King's sanity. "If Clennon King is not insane, he's got to go." The staff, under the direction of a native of Canada, Dr. J. J. Head, would treat King, "just like anyone else whether they are white or black. We have no ax to grind."

In his letter to Registrar R. B. Ellis, King had written, "If it is your preference to prove to me that I am an unwanted American because of my black African background I will demand that your Government immediately return me to Africa, from where white Americans took my ancestors against their wills, and blot my name from a hopeless 'citizenship'."

Commented NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins in a letter to Mississippi Gov. J. P. Coleman, "No question was raised as to Professor King's mentality when he advocated segregation and attacked this association and the Supreme Court of the United States in a series of newspaper articles in Mississippi."

Coleman Presents Warning To King

Commercial Appeal

Return To Ole Miss Would Bring Negro's Arrest

Memphis, Tenn.

JACKSON, Miss., July 16. — (AP)—Gov. J. P. Coleman said Wednesday controversial Negro former Prof. Clennon King will be arrested if he returns to the University of Mississippi.

Thur. 7-17-58

Governor Coleman told a press conference if King returned to the university campus it would be "to make trouble—that's what he would have to be going for as he is not qualified to enter the school.

38a

Governor Coleman said, "I saw Prof. King's papers. There was not a single recommendation on them.

#32

"We have tried our best to be fair and considerate of Prof. King. Every possible step has been taken for his protection up there (at the university).

Miss.

"If he had behaved, there would have been nothing to it.

"We are not bothering King, but if he continues to stir up trouble when he has no reason, we will arrest him.

"We are trying to give him the benefit of the doubt. We can arrest him on pending charges of creating a disturbance or resisting arrest.

"Prof. King's behavior in other places can be made subject of prosecution—and will be. If he wants to wage war on the State of Mississippi, we won't call for the Marines."

King, a former professor of history at Alcorn A&M College for Negroes, created a stir last month when he tried to enroll at the all-white University of Mississippi. The state said he went berserk and created an incident, a charge that King denied.

King tried to enroll at the all-white university last month. He was whisked away to jail at Jackson, then examined at the state mental hospital in Whitfield and released.

Warrants were issued in Lafayette County charging the former Alcorn A&M professor with disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. Sunday King's church board backed his proposal to visit Chancellor J. D. Williams of Ole Miss, seeking withdrawal of the warrants. However, last week Williams said the university had no connection with the warrants.

Three members of the church board arrived in Jackson by plane later Monday seeking a conference with Coleman. The members were Fred Baker, Harris Flowers and Palmer Williams.

Baker said the group wanted to talk to the governor because his telegram "doesn't answer what we sent for."

Clennon King Released, Flies to Georgia

'They've Done Me Wrong'

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa

Sat. 6-28-58

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Clennon King, 37-year-old controversial professor, who was hustled off to the Whitfield State Mental Hospital after attempting to enroll at the all-white University of Mississippi, shook the dust of Mississippi off his feet hurriedly last Thursday and boarded a plane for Albany, Ga., his native city.

His parting words to reporters were, "They know they've done me wrong."

He is returning to Albany "for a change in scenery." He did not say when, if ever, he would return, but did say:

- **"I don't want to stay in Mississippi if I'm not wanted. I haven't been treated right in Mississippi."**

Prof. King

King was released last Wednesday from the hospital, in which he had been held for two weeks, to undergo sanity tests. However, hospital authorities, upon his release, refused to make immediately available the results of the tests.

■

KING WAS arrested on the university campus after officials charged he went berserk while attempting to become the first Negro to enter the all-white state institution.

He was forcefully removed from the campus by state highway patrolmen, held incommunicado until a Chancery Court hearing and then committed to the hospital for "lunacy" tests.

His release came after Attys. R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg and B. C. King of Albany, Ga., filed a writ of habeas corpus demanding his release and charging he was confined illegally. B. C. King is his brother.

In the petition, filed before Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan, the attorneys charged the confinement was part of a pre-conceived plot to block his admission to the school.

The petition stated "his arrest, denial of liberty and restraint stemmed from a carefully formulated and calculated plan iniated at the time he departed from Gulfport, Miss., the night of June 4, 1958, and was continuously and secretly perpetuated by skillfully keeping it from the knowledge of friends, relatives, public and press until he was taken into custody and committed."

■

JUDGE McGOWAN ruled he lacked jurisdiction in the case, since Whitfield is located in adjacent Rankin County.

The attorneys argued, however, that they had filed in Jackson because a preliminary examination of King was held here. They also threatened to take the matter to Federal court.

King, a former professor at Alcorn A. & M. State College, became a controversial figure several months ago when he wrote a series of articles criticizing the NAACP. The articles precipitated a student boycott which almost closed the school, and King, who is also a clergyman, was later fired.

■

HOWEVER, despite his criticism, the NAACP came to his support when he was seized and later confined to the mental institution. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, denounced King's confinement and said that no attempts were made by the state to rule him mentally incompetent when he attacked the NAACP.

A prominent figure in the case was Gov. J. P. Coleman, a staunch supporter of segregation, who was subpoenaed to appear at the release hearing. However, he chose to stay away. He had said that if King is found sane, he should be tried on charges of disturbing the peace.

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Gov. Coleman Warns Negro Of Spreading Race Trouble

Tues. 7-15-58

38a

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP)—Gov. J. P. Coleman Monday warned controversial Negro professor-preacher Clennon King to "discontinue his obvious effort to spread further trouble between the races in Mississippi."

In a telegram reply to the board of St. Andrews African Methodist Episcopal Church in Gulfport where King is pastor, Coleman said since King had failed to qualify for admittance to the University of Mississippi, "I

prefer not to have any further

sion of the incident."

Gov. Coleman Warns Negro Professor

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Thurs. 7-17-58

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Gov. J. P. Coleman said Wednesday controversial Negro ex-professor Clennon King will be arrested if he returns to the University of Mississippi.

Coleman told a press conference if King returned to the university campus it would be to stage trouble—that's what he would have to be going for as he is not qualified to enter the school."

Coleman said, "I saw Prof. King's papers. There was not a single recommendation on them.

"We have tried our best to be fair and considerate of Prof. King. Every possible step has been taken for his protection over there (at the university).

P. 8F

"If he had behaved, there would have been nothing to it.

"We are not bothering King, but if he continues to stir up trouble when he has no reason, we will arrest him.

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"We are trying to give him the benefit of the doubt. We can arrest him on pending charges of creating a disturbance or resisting arrest.

"Prof. King's behavior in other places can be made subject of prosecution—and will be. If he wants to wage war on the state of Mississippi, we won't call for the Marines."

King, a former professor of history at Alcorn A & M College for Negroes, created a stir last month when he tried to enroll at the all-white niversity. The state said he went berserk and created an incident, a charge that King denied.

He was taken by the Highway Patrol from the school to the State (Mental) Hospital at Whitfield and held there until doctors ruled him sane.

He said last week he would return to the University campus Friday to pick up some belongings he left there.

Coleman siad King left no belongings on the campus, only the application papers he filed and which must be kept as part of the University records.

Rev. Clennon King To Return To His Home In Georgia

Call

38a

P. 1

Kansas City Mo

Fri. 7-25-58

GULFPORT, Miss. (UPI)—Negro minister Clennon King, 38, who was placed in a mental institution when he tried to enroll at the University of Mississippi, says he intends to return to his home state of Georgia.

The preacher announced Thursday he had cancelled plans to return to Oxford, Miss., in an effort to have charges against him dismissed. He was to have arrived in Oxford Friday, according to his earlier statement.

Governor J. P. Coleman warned King Wednesday that if he went back to Oxford, where the white university is located, he would be arrested and prosecuted.

King said a moving van would be at his home here Friday and that he planned to preach his farewell sermon Sunday at the St. Andrew Methodist church, where he has served as pastor. "If Governor Coleman does not arrest me beforehand, I shall be out of the state shortly," he said.

King went to the university campus June [illegible] and tried to enroll. A short time after he arrived, highway patrolmen took him into custody. The following day he was committed to the state mental hospital for examination.

Doctors ruled that King was sane and released him, and he returned to Gulfport June 30 because "I don't have a job anywhere else."

Authorities decided not to press charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest, filed when King was taken from the campus. But they warned that the warrants would be served if he returned to Oxford.

Clennon King Returns Again To Mississippi

Atlanta World

Atlanta Ga

Thurs. 7-24-58

38a

P. 7

ALBANY, Ga. (UPI) — Minister-educator Clennon King, who once declared he was leaving Mississippi for good, returned to Gulfport, Miss., Wednesday.

King decided to leave the state after members of his church refused to go with him to the University of Mississippi. King had planned to return to the university where he attempted to enroll last month.

However, King's father said here Tuesday his son would return to Gulfport Wednesday. He refused to say why King had decided to return.

But in Gulfport, members of the church of which King was pastor, said they had asked him to remain on condition he would stop trying to get warrants for his arrest withdrawn.

The warrants charging King with disturbing the peace and resisting arrest were issued when King tried to enroll at the university. It was believed that no attempt would be made to prosecute King on the charges unless he returns to Oxford Miss.

38a 1958

Serve Or Drop Warrants, King Tells Mississippi

Wored P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

GULFPORT, Miss. — Clennon King, former Alcorn (Miss.) College professor who was declared insane after seeking admission to the all-white University of Mississippi, Friday sent a telegram to the chancellor of that institution demanding that "blackmail warrants" against him be served or withdrawn

Sat 7-12-58

A copy of his prodigious telegram was sent to President Eisenhower along with a three paragraph message in which the President was asked to "help insure a cessation of any further miscarriages of justice in this unfortunate case."

The case King refers to involves him, the University of Mississippi at Oxford, state law agencies and officials. After being barred from the University on June 5, King was declared insane and hustled off to a state mental institution. He was declared sane and released June 18

THE CHARGES

Charged with resisting arrest and disturbing the peace on the campus, King was told he would be tried on the charges if he were ruled sane. Warrants for his arrest have not been executed, but he is still subject to them.

In his wire to Dr. J. D. Williams, chancellor of the University, King said "these warrants give you a mortgage on my freedom, and you may foreclose at will. I cannot rest as long as I am not really free." He charged the college which filed the charges against him and the law agency holding the warrants with "illegal intimidation."

King said the fact that everyone knows the warrants are groundless "is poor consolation." He told the President: "In the event you are inclined to go out of your way to use your great influence to aid in their withdrawal, I will be thankful."

Sat. 7-13-58

The sweeping 13-paragraph indictment sent to Williams accused the college of being able to "arbitrarily secure conviction on all these, or any other, charges you may invent," and charged Federal courts with remanding reversals "to the original local courts."

"BLACKMAIL WARRANTS"

Elaboration on why "these blackmail warrants should be either served or withdrawn," King said, in part: "I have no more educational interest in the University . . . I do not seek the association of people who do not care for mine . . . I do not even seek to force myself upon America."

His application for admission to the college was prompted by "you people at the University and on the Board," King stated. He accused college officials with "duplicity" and said they informed him his African background would not influence their position and that they "even sent me forms preparatory for living in the University dormitories when I never sought them."

ANTI-NAACP

King, the 37-year-old professor whose controversial statements about the NAACP prompted a mass walkout and strike at Alcorn College, averred that if the warrants are not served or withdrawn, he would ultimately challenge them without waiting two years for a statute of limitation to wear them away. He also threatened to return to the University's environs on July 18 to get his clothing.

King said he was willing to give J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI and U. S. Senators from Mississippi, all of whom were sent copies of his telegram, a copy of his itinerary. "This is not done because I seriously believe it will actually insure my safety, but simply for the record," he said.

Covering the CROSS-ROADS

Jackson News

Jackson Mississippi

with

Jimmy Ward

Fri 6-13-58

While Clennon King, former Alcorn College professor and former Jackson newspaper columnist, is domiciled at Whitfield in the State Hospital for the Insane, extra care is being taken by hospital officials to prevent King fleeing Mississippi in a coffin as another mixed up Negro did in the body of Arrington High, handbill distributor and professional court witness. Since his alleged gruesome escape, High has received liberal newspaper publicity in Chicago. If King should escape in a flying saucer he may hit Life Magazine. Who knows? P. 1

MISSISSIPPI

Subpoena Sent To J.P. For Hearing On King

Jackson News

Jackson, Mississippi

Gov. J. P. Coleman and Public Safety Commission Tom Scarbrough are among seven persons subpoenaed by Hinds county circuit clerk today for the Monday habeas corpus hearing on Negro Professor Clennon King.

Fri 6-13-58

Joe Sharp, deputy Hinds county circuit clerk, said subpoenaes were issued also for Frank Scott, Hinds county chancery clerk; Dr. Mary Lee of the Hinds county Health Department, Dr. Beverley Smith, psychiatrist; Sam Ivy, director of the Bureau of Identification, Mississippi Highway Patrol, and Charlie Dunagan, State-Times reporter.

P. 1

The hearing on the petition is set for 10 a.m. Monday.

Gov. Coleman's office said early today that no one has yet arrived to serve a subpoena on the Governor.

The Governor refused to honor a subpoena issued for him two years ago in the Prentiss county case case involving recall action on a involving recall action on a sheriff.

The Governor, under constitutional immunity, claims exemption from subpoena service in the courts.

Professor King is presently confined to the Mississippi State Hospital at Whitfield for mental examination and study to determine if he's sane.

Gov. Coleman and Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson said King "went beserk" while trying to enroll at the University of Mississippi last week

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PROF. CLENNON KING

Coleman Won't Answer Bid To Appear At King's Hearing

Jackson News

Jackson Mississippi

A hearing is scheduled Monday on whether Negro Prof. Clennon King is being held illegally at a mental hospital.

Sat 6-14-58

Gov. J. P. Coleman is among seven persons subpoenaed for the hearing, but Coleman has said the governor is constitutionally immune to such a summons.

Others ordered to appear are Commissioner of Public Safety Tom Scarbrough; Hinds County Chancery Clerk Frank Scott; Dr. Mary Lee of the Hinds County Health Department; Dr. Beverley Smith, neuro-psychiatrist; Sam Ivy, director of the Highway Patrol identification bureau, and Charles Dunagen, reporter for The Jackson State-Times.

P. 4

The witnesses are to tell what they know about the contention of King's counsel that he was hustled off to the institution without proper legal procedure.

The 37-year-old former history professor at Alcorn A. & M. College, a Negro institution, was sent to Mississippi State mental hospital at Whitfield for examination after a lunacy hearing. King's attorney, R. Jess Brown, Vicksburg, filed a writ of habeas corpus.

King's arrest was based on a disturbance when he tried to register in the all-white University of Mississippi. If he is declared sane he will face charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

Meantime, Hinds County Sheriff Albert Jones said today he has served all the subpoenas ordered by the Circuit Court for Monday's hearing.

IN COURT PETITION

Jackson News

King's Arrest Called Carefully-Laid Plan

Jackson Mississippi

Fri. 6-13-58

Clennon's King arrest and commitment to Whitfield stemmed from a plot which began the night he left Gulfport for Oxford to register at the University of Mississippi. P. 5

So charged amendments to a petition seeking King's release from the state mental hospital at Whitfield. The amended petition was filed yesterday in Hinds County Circuit Court.

The amended petition said King's due process of law was denied him by the State of Mississippi through one or more of its agents.

"His arrest, denial of liberty and restraint stemmed from a carefully formulated and calculated plan initiated at the time he departed from Gulfport, Miss., the night of June 4, 1958, and was continuously and secretly perpetuated by skillfully keeping it from the knowledge of his friends, relatives, public and press until he was taken into custody and committed," the amend petition said.

The petition, as amended, also said the "whole transaction was designed to frustrate (King's) efforts to enter the University of Mississippi and to that end state agencies were dispatched to avoid its occurrence."

Clennon King Returns To Mississippi

38a

Informer P. 1 Houston Texas

Sat. 8-2-58

ALBANY, Ga (ANP) — After saying he was 'gone for good', Negro educator Clennon King returned to Gulfport Miss) Wednesday.

King who tried unsuccessfully to enroll in the University of Mississippi was warned by Mississippi's Governor Coleman to stay away from Oxford where the university is located' or be arrested.

King claimed he would return to Mississippi to recover "personal belongings", however school officials said he did not leave any.

As pastor of St Andrews Methodist Church at Gulfport, King preached a "farewell sermon' and left for Albany, Ga, where he in turn announced he would return again to Mississippi.

Sheriff Boyce Bratton has yet to disclose what he will do if the Rev King returns to the county where warrants charging him with disturbing the peace and resisting arrest were issued.

Says King Must Stay Clear Of Lafayette Co

38a

Informer P. 3 Houston Texas

Sat. 7-12-58

The Rev Clennon King Thursday prepared to resume his pastorate at the African Methodist Episcopal church, safe from state prosecution- as long as he stays out of Lafayette county.

King, 38, whose unsuccessful attempt to enter the all-white University of Mississippi resulted in his hurried departure from the state by plane, drove back to North Gulfport last week.

Lafayette county attorney, Bramolett Roberts, indicated that no attempt would be made to have King picked up on the still pending charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

Roberts said, "If he comes to this county again, we have warrants against him and they will be executed."

Coleman Warns King To Cease Racial Efforts

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn

Tues. 7-15-58

P. 15

38a

Miss

GULFPORT, Miss., July 14. — (AP) — Gov. J. P. Coleman Monday warned controversial Negro professor-preacher Clennon King to "discontinue his obvious effort to spread further trouble between the races in Mississippi."

In a telegram reply to the board of St. Andrews African Methodist Episcopal Church at Gulfport where King is pastor, Governor Coleman said since King had failed to qualify for admittance to the University of Mississippi, "I prefer not to have any further discussion of the incident."

King tried to enroll at the all-white university last month. He was whisked away to jail at Jackson, then examined at the state mental hospital at Whitfield and released.

Warrants were issued in Lafayette County charging the former Alcorn A. & M. professor with disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

Sunday King's church board backed his proposal to visit Chancellor J. D. Williams of Ole Miss, seeking withdrawal of the warrants. However, last week Williams said the university had no connection with the warrants.

Three members of the church board arrived at Jackson by plane later Monday seeking a conference with Governor Coleman. The members were Fred Baker, Harris Flowers and Palmer Williams.

Baker said the group wanted to talk to the Governor because his telegram "doesn't answer what we sent for."

Clennon King ruled sane, released from asylum

(See "National News Briefs," page 6, for added developments in King case.)

38a

Tribune P. 5 Los Angeles Calif

Fri 7-4-58

JACKSON, Miss.—Clennon King, former Alcorn college instructor, who was committed to the State Mental hospital after he tried to enter all-white University of Mississippi at Oxford, was ruled sane by a board of psychiatrists after 12 days confinement and set free. With his brother and his wife, he left immediately for parts unknown.

When King was seized and carted bodily from the campus, state officials said he would be charged with disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

But Attorney General Joe T. Patterson said upon King's release that the state does not plan to prosecute. "We don't persecute anyone," he added.

State police had charged that King went berserk when university officials would not give a "definite answer" to his application to take courses leading to the Ph.D. in history.

A few hours before King was released, his brother, Atty. C. B King, of Albany, Ga., filed a second writ of habeas corpus to free him.

REVERSED SELF ON ISSUE

King's confinement came at the end of an 18-month-period in which he reversed himself completely on the segregation issue.

In March of 1957, while at Alcorn, King wrote a series of articles for a Jackson daily paper in which he criticized the NAACP and urged government aid for Negroes who wished to settle in Africa.

Segregationists praised him, but Alcorn students denounced him as an "Uncle Tom" and refused to attend classes until he was dismissed. King was fired, but segregationist state education officials caused the suspension of the striking students and Alcorn was forced to close down for the remainder of the term.

Also a minister, King, who is 38, found his Jackson congregation shunned him and he moved to Gulfport where he founded another pastorate.

He announced his intention of attempting to enter the university last month, but said that if he were not taken seriously, he would ask to be "sent to Africa."

State officials later disclosed that he was followed from his home on the 300-mile bus trip to the university campus. For 24 hours after his arrest, state officials refused to say where he was being held.

Last word from King was that he had given up his wish to enroll at the college and only wanted his freedom.

'Crazy' Prof. Back In Mississippi

Defender. P. 3

38a

Chicago Ill

Sat 7/12/58

GULFPORT, Miss. — (UPI) — Professor Clennon King, who returned to Mississippi because "I don't have a job anywhere else,' apparently won't face prosecution in connection with his vain attempt to enter the University of Mississippi — so long as he stays out of the county where the school is located.

King, charged with resisting arrest and disturbing the peace at Oxford, said he had no plans to return to the campus town "not even to get some clothes that I left up there."

LaFayette county attorney Bramlett Roberts, who filed the charges June 5, said he would not ask that King be sent to LaFayette county to face the charges, which could mean six months imprisonment and a $500 fine.

King left Jackson June 19 for his parents' home in Albany, Ga., 24 hours after his release from the state mental hospital at Whitfield where doctors failed to back up state claims that he was insane.

King said he was told on his release that if he would leave the state and not come back, warrants for his arrest would be dismissed.

He returned here Monday to resume his work as pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal church because "I don't have a

38a 1958

MISSISSIPPI

PROF. CLENNON KING
BACK TO AFRICA

PROFESSOR CLENNON KING MAY DEMAND HIS RETURN TO AFRICA

Oxford, Miss., June 3. — Prof. Clennon King, trying to enter the all-white University of Mississippi, said he would demand the government "return me to Africa" if his application was turned down.

Advocate

King said he would not leave the campus without "some decent satisfaction" and would carry his case to Gov. J. P. Coleman and President Eisenhower if necessary.

p.1

Jackson

King made his comments in a letter to Ole Miss Registrar R. B. Ellis shortly after he announced in Gulfport yesterday he had four of the five university alumni names needed to satisfy the enrtance requirement. He said he hoped to have the fifth name by the time he attempts to register at the university Thursday.

Mississippi's white institutions of higher learning, none of which have any Negro graduates, require five alumni endorsements on a student's entrance application.

Sat. 6-7-58

King is the controversial history professor whose newspaper articles largely favoring segregation resulted in a student boycott at the all-Negro Alcorn A. & M., which almost closed the school. His contract at the state-supported Negro school was not renewed for the 1958-59 session.

In his letter to Ellis, King said:

Advocate

"If you do not allow me to register in some form (I will even accept a provisional registration as long as it will not be based upon hypocrisy), I will immediately appeal to the governor. If he is unavailable or unsympathetic, I will appeal to President Eisenhower.

Sat 6-7-58

"I do not intend to leave the campus voluntarily unless I an given some decent satisfaction.

"If it is your preference to prove to me that I am an unwanted American because of my black African background I will demand that your government immediately return me to Africa, from where white Americans took my ancestors against their wills. and blot my name from a hopeless 'citizenship'."

Back-To-Africa Money Offered By Coast Man

News

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP) — A Gulfport businessman today offered to contribute $1,000 to help Prof. Clennon King return to Africa, if the Negro instructor is sincere in his desire to go.

Jackson Miss

King, who tried unsuccessfully to register at the University of Mississippi today, said earlier this week he would demand the government "return me to Africa" if his application to enter Ole Miss was turned down.

Thurs 6-5-58

The Gulfport businessman who asked that his name not be used, made the $1,000 offer through the Biloxi-Gulfport Herald.

He said he was authorized to offer another $1,000 from another source if King was sincere.

P.1

In a letter to Ole Miss Registrar R. B. Ellis, King said:

"If you do not allow me to register in some form (I will even accept a provisional registration as long as it will not be based upon hypocrisy), I will immediately appeal to the governor. If he is unavilable or unsympathetic, I will appeal to President Eisenhower. . ."

"If it is your preference to prove to me that I am an unwanted American because of my black African background I will demand that your government immediately return me to Africa (from where white Americans took my ancestors against their wills) and blot my name from a hopeless 'citizenship.' "

Dropped By Citizens Councils Friends

Informer

Houston, Texas

Sat. 6-14-58

P. 1

JACKSON, Miss — Prof Clennon King can testify today to the truth of the Biblical statement that the way of the transgressor is hard. Hardly a couple of years ago Prof King was apologizing for segregation and attacking the NAACP and other Negroes fighting for their freedom. Today his Citizens Councils friends have him behind bars, charged with insanity.

Prof King's support of segregation, and his attack on Negroes leading the fight to end segregation was so cheap, it aroused the student body of Alcorn College to a strike in open rebellion, which almost closed the school. Naturally, the whites came to Prof King's side in an attempt to enforce his continiation in the school. But the wave of resentment among both Negroes and the better type whites was so strong they had to yield and let King be moved out.

Informer

Now without any explanation of his switch, this same Clennon King makes application at white "Ole Miss" for admission, and refuses to leave the campus when torned down. Tow his former white supporters are stronger than the Negroes were in saying that he is crazy, and they have put him in jail to have him tested.

Houston, Texas

Sat. 6-14-58

The way of the transgressor is truly a hard one The time is past when any Negreo can play fast and loose and blow hot and cold on giving his support between segregation and those who oppose it. The professor is in a mess, but who is to go to his rescue? The Negroes he ridiculed, scorned and rejected? The whites he has outraged to the point that they used legal procedurs to deprive him of his freedom on the ground of insanity? He asked to be sent to Africa if he could not be admitted to the University of Mississippi, maybe it would have been better if he had askd for the status of "the man without a country."

P.8

Warrant is served in Georgia

38a

WOODBINE, Ga. — The Rev. Clennon King's "back-to-Africa" movement for skilled colored American workers ran into unexpected delay last week when the former professor-pastor was jailed on an abandonment warrant sworn out by his wife.

Afro American

King, who has been in and out of hot water for the past eight years as a result of his alternating attempts to go along with or wage an individual fight against racial segregation and discrimination, announced his "back to Africa" inclinations two weeks ago.

P.1

Baltimore Md

At that time he placed an ad in a Mississippi daily for the sale of his "workly goods" to finance his passage "home to Africa" in search of "the freedom our African-American people lost 399 years ago."

Sat. 10-25-58

LAST MONDAY he told newsmen that he planned to accept a "tentative proposal" by a white Jacksonville, Fla., businessman to head a "back-to-Africa movement," for skilled colored American workers.

His resignation from the pastorate of North Gulfport, Mississippi's St. Andrews AME Church had been accepted by Bishop Frederick Jordan, he said.

Lengthy conferences with Bert C. Newton, proposed sponsor of the movement, had dealt with establishment of an "African American Investment Company" and relocation of skilled colored American workers in the independent countries of Africa, he added.

He said that he would next visit his wife, who had moved to Woodbine, Ga., since she left Mississippi to forstall her husband's efforts to enroll their youngest child in a white Gulfport school.

* * *

HE HOPED, King said, to persuade his wife and five children to accompany him to Africa, where his first stop was to have been Liberia.

Upon hearing of the plan, Mrs. King visited a justice of the peace and swore out an abandonment warrant.

King drove into Woodbine at 4:20 a.m. Wednesday, and was met by Camden County Sheriff W. E. Smith.

"He was very argumentative," Sheriff Smith said, "and insisted his wife had been brainwashed."

Unable to produce $1,000 for bail, King was jailed pending a Superior Court hearing next month.

38a 1958

MISSISSIPPI

PROF. CLENNON KING - RULED SANE

Mississippi to Air Commitment Of Negro Seized at White School

Times

Special to The New York Times.

P. 68

Sun. 6-15-58

New York, N.Y.

JACKSON, Miss., June 14—Gov. J. P. Coleman and six other persons have been subpoenaed for a hearing Monday on whether a Negro who tried to enroll in the all-white University of Mississippi is being held illegally at a mental hospital.

Judge M. M. McGowan of Hinds County Circuit Court will conduct the hearing, which involves Clennon King, former history professor at Alcorn Agricultural and Mining College, a Negro institution.

Mr. King was sent to Mississippi State Hospital at near-by Whitfield June 6, after he had tried to enroll in the University of Mississippi Graduate School on the previous day.

Mr. King's wife, Mrs. Anne King of Gulfport, Miss., asked for a writ of habeas corpus. It was filed with the court by Mr. King's brother, C. B. King, an Albany, Ga., attorney, and Jess Brown, an attorney of Vicksburg.

The petition charged that Mr. King "is being deprived of his liberty and is being illegally restrained by Dr. W. L. Jaquith at the state mental institution at Whitfield." Dr. Jaquith is the hospital doctor.

The petition charged that the state had violated Mississippi law by holding Mr. King's lunacy in Jackson, instead of in Oxford, where he was arrested, or in Gulfport, where he lives.

Mississippi law requires that lunacy hearings be conducted in the county of residence or where the person involved was taken into custody.

At a news conference last week, Governor Coleman said Mr. King would face charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest in Oxford if he was found sane.

Those subpoenaed for Monday's hearing, in addition to the Governor, were Frank Scott, clerk of the Hinds County Chancery Court; Dr. Mary Lee of the Hinds County Health Department; Dr. Beveley Smith, Jackson neuro psychiatrist; Sam Ivy, driector of the State Highway Patrol's bureau of identification; Charles Dunagan, a reporter for the Jackson State Times, and Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarborough.

Mr. Scott and the two physicians conducted the lunacy hearing that resulted in Mr. King's being sent to Whitfield for examination. Mr. Ivy was at the university when Mr. King tried to register. Mr. Dunagan contended that he had been ejected from the lunacy hearing, which was closed.

Governor Coleman has said that as Governor he is not subject to the subpoena powers of the court.

He set up an elaborate arrangement of highway patrolmen to follow Mr. King from his Gulfport home to the university, 400 miles away.

The Negro educator was refused permission to register immediately on the ground that his application had not been prepared in accordance with college procedure. Mississippi law requires five affidavits of recommendation on college applicants from the county in which the applicant lives.

King Departs For Georgia Rest

Post Herald

Fri. 6-20-58

Birmingham Ala.

JACKSON, Miss., June 19 (AP)—Clennon King, the controversial Negro who landed in a mental hospital after trying to enter the all-white University of Mississippi, left the state by plane today, claiming "they know they've done me wrong."

King, a native of Albany, Ga., said he would return there "for a change in scenery." He did not say when he would return.

King told newsmen at the airport, "I don't want to stay in Mississippi if I'm not wanted. I haven't been treated right in Mississippi.

"I think Gov. J. P. Coleman should apologize to me and that the state should reimburse my family for the expenses in setting me free. They know they've done me wrong.

"I'm disillusioned. I don't feel free in Mississippi."

King, released from the state mental hospital at nearby Whitfield yesterday, still faces charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest in LaFayette County, where the university is located.

Officials charged he went berserk while trying to enter the school two weeks ago.

Released Negro Says He's Due Apology By Governor

Talladega Home

Talladega, Ala.

ALBANY, Ga. (AP)— Glennon King says he hopes to return to Mississippi where he was placed in a mental hospital after an unsuccessful attempt to enter the all-white University of Mississippi.

Fri. 6-20-58

"I don't think any citizen should be forced to leave any state in this country," he said last night in an interview. "I haven't done anything wrong. I'm not an agitator or anything like that."

The 37-year-old Negro educator and minister left Jackson, Miss., by plane yesterday to spend a few days with his father in this south Georgia city where he was born.

"I just felt that I had to have a chance to pull myself together and arrange my thoughts," he said. "After that I hope to go back."

But he added, "I don't want to stay in Mississippi if I'm not wanted. I haven't been treated right in Mississippi.

"I think Gov. J. P. Coleman should apologize to me and that the state should reimburse my family for the expenses in setting me free. They know they've done me wrong. I'm disillusioned. I don't feel free in Mississippi."

King was released Wednesday from the state mental hospital at Whitfield, Miss. He still faces charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest in Lafayette County, where the University of Mississippi is located.

He said that if there is no apology he may sue the state of Mississippi "for acting as they have acted.'

King arrived in Atlanta coatless and without baggage 24 hours after Mississippi officials released him from the mental hospital. He took another plane to Albany.

The pastor of the African Methodist church at Gulfport, Miss., said the trip might be called a flight because officials said "it was possible I might be hurt by extremists if I remained."

Officials in Mississippi said King went berserk while trying to enter the University of Mississippi two weeks ago. King denied this but said he called for help when he was tken to a basement by officers. He said he was not mistreated physically.

King Ruled Sane, Leaves Hospital

Post Herald

Negro Educator Won't Face Trial

P. 1

Thurs. 6-19-58

Birmingham Ala.

JACKSON, Miss., June 18 (UPI) — Negro Educator Clennon King, committed to the State Mental Hospital 12 days ago after he tried to enter the all-white University of Mississippi was ruled sane today. He immediately left with his wife and his brother.

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, hospital director, declined to elaborate on the ruling and said only that the board of psychiatrists "completed the examination" of King at a meeting today.

State officials said when King was seized June 5 that he would be charged with disturbing the peace and resisting arrest at Oxford and would face a trial if he were found sane. But Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson said today the state did not plan to prosecute.

"We don't persecute anyone," Patterson said.

The controversial Negro profesor, who said he wanted to enter the university because no Negro college could offer the courses he wanted in his quest for a PhD in history, was carried bodily from the campus when he refused to leave.

Newsmen were not allowed inside the administration building when King entered, but plainclothes state officers said later he went berserk when university officials refused to give him a definite answer on his application.

Only a few hours before his release, King's attorneys had filed a second petition for a writ of habeas corpus to free him from the institution. They went to Rankin County Circuit Court in nearby Brandon after being told the Hinds Circuit Court did not have jurisdiction in the case because the hospital is in Rankin County.

The hospital gave no advance notice when the doctors would rule on King's sanity.

Jaquith said King was released at 4:15 p.m. and "left with his wife and brother."

Negro Leaves Mississippi, Cites 'Wrong'

Courier Journal

Louisville Ky.

Fri. 6-20-58

King Sought To Enter All-White University

P. 12

Jackson, Miss., June 19 (AP)—Clennon King, the controversial Negro who landed in a mental hospital after trying to enter the all-white University of Mississippi, left the state by plant Friday, claiming, "They know they know they've done me wrong."

King, a native of Albany, Ga., said he would return there "for a change in scenery." He did not say when he would return.

King told newsmen at the airport, "I don't want to stay in Mississippi if I'm not wanted. I haven't been treated right in Mississippi.

Asks Reimbursement

"I think Governor J. P. Coleman should apologize zto me and that the State should reimburse my family for the expenses in setting me free. They know they've done me wrong.

"I'm disillusioned. I don't feel free in Mississippi."

King, released from the State mental hospital in nearby Whitfield Wednesday, still faces charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest in Lafayette County, where the university is located.

Officials charged he went berserk while trying to enter the school two weeks ago.

NEGRO IN DISPUTE QUITS MISSISSIPPI

P. 23

Times

6-20-58

New York, N.Y.

JACKSON, Miss., June 19 (AP)—The Rev. Clennon King, Negro educator who landed in a mental hospital after trying to enter the all-white University of Mississippi, left the state by plane today.

Mr. King, a native of Albany, Ga., said he would return there "for a change of scenery."

Mr. King told newsmen at the airport:

"I don't want to stay in Mississippi if I'm not wanted. I haven't been treated right in Mississippi.

"I thing Gov. J. P. Coleman should apologize to me and that the state should reimburse my family for the expenses in setting me free. They know they've done me wrong.

"I'm disillusioned. I don't feel free in Mississippi."

Mr. King, released from the state mental hospital at nearby Whitfield yesterday, still faces charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest in Lafayette County, where the university is situated. However, no attempt was made to stop him at the airport.

MISSISSIPPI APPLICANT COMMITTED TO MENTAL HOSPITAL AFTER 'TESTS'

King's Lawyer Ejected From 'Mental Hearing'

By CLIFF SESSIONS

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — Plainclothesmen escorted a tearful Clennon King to Whitfield State Mental Hospital Friday little more than 24 hours after the Negro educator's attempt to enter the all-white University of Mississippi was brought to an abrupt halt by highway patrolmen.

"They aren't doing me right," King, with tears in his eyes, protested as he was taken from the Chancery Court Building. Two doctors had just judged him "mentally incompetent."

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, Director of the State Mental Hospital at nearby Whitfield, said King would not be able to receive any visitors except for doctors and ministers for 15 days. He said "that's the rule, whether he be a white man or black man."

World

Jaquith said King would "get a fair shake. We have no ax to grind around here."

P.1

He said King was "very calm" when he was escorted at 2:10 p.m. from the one-hour hearing. King wanted to know how soon his relatives would visit and Jaquith explained the law to him.

Atlanta

"Clennon King is just another patient, who will be treated just like anyone else," Jaquith said.

Ga.

The doctor said that "as soon as practicable" the institution's board of 17 psychiatrists would rule on King's sanity, and if he is declared mentally healthy he will be released immediately.

Chancellor Stokes Robertson, Jr., who supervised the examination, ejected King's Negro attorney, Sidney Tharp, of Jackson, from the courtroom for "interfering with the examination." Robertson said the attorney was "under the influence of alcohol or goofballs."

Had the doctors ruled King sane, he would have been taken to Oxford, Miss., to face charges of "disturbing the peace" and "resisting arrest" during Thursday's attempt to register for the summer session at the university.

Sat 6-7-58

SECRECY ORDERED

Gov. J. P. Coleman, who had ordered strict secrecy on the King affair, held a press conference shortly before the Negro was examined.

Coleman said a 24-hour period of official silence as to King's whereabouts and other matters was imposed because of the possibility of "mob action." He said "some reckless and irresponsible individuals could have really started something if they had known where King was held."

The governor confirmed that highway patrolmen had bodily hauled King from the University campus after he had refused to leave the administration building. Coleman said King was lodged last night in a cell at the highway patrol substation here.

CHARGES BROUGHT

Coleman also revealed that the state had brought the charges against King at Oxford, pending the outcome of the mental examination. "Of course, we have no intention of bringing him to trial if it turns out that he is insane, as many have thought all along," said Coleman.

The governor announced that "as a matter of courtesy" the state will file full details on the incident with the U. S. Department of Justice. "We haven't tried to hide anything from the federal government," he said, "King's civil rights have not been violated."

The governor said an affadavit to set up the mental examination was filed in Hinds County Chancery Court by Highway Patrol Investigator Sam Ivy, "one of the officers who observed King's strange behavior at Oxford yesterday."

REFUSED DECISION

Authorities said King refused to accept university officials' decision that the application would be turned over to the state college board for final action. Highway patrolmen said the Negro ran around the Registrar's Office shouting "help, help. help!" although no one was near him or planned to harm him.

Coleman said that in view of his behavior he was bodily removed from the administration building and taken from the campus in a patrol car.

World

"The officers intended just to take him away from the school but King vowed that he would just turn around and go right back to the administration building so they couldn't do that," Coleman said.

Sat 6-7-58

P.1

Coleman said King had forged at least some of the four letters he brought to the campus purported to be personal recommendations from Ole Miss alumni. A state law requires applicants to have five recommendations from alumni in their home county.

"We checked out some of the letters and it proved to be a forgery," said Coleman, "and there's little doubt they were all written by Clennon King."

BUS AT GULFPORT

The governor also revealed the elaborate preparations the state had made for King's trip to the campus. Coleman said one plainclothes officer boarded the bus with King at Gulfport, where the Negro was a minister, and another plainclothesman got on a Grenada near Oxford.

"A carload of officers in an unmarked car also followed the bus, the object being to take care of any unexpected event which might take place," Coleman said.

King apparently had the support of neither Negro nor white citizens in his short-lived battle to enter Ole Miss. He made many enemies among his race last year when he wrote a series of newspaper articles criticizing the NAACP and urging a return of Negroes to Africa. At that time he was a history professor at Alcorn A&M College for Negroes but was fired this spring because no students would enroll for his classes.

King said Thursday night that if he were released from jail, he would drop his attempt to break down segregation of public schools in Mississippi.

"I would like to get out," he said "I would leave it alone."

Clennon King Causes Huddle On A Holiday

Gov. J. P. Coleman conferred yesterday with Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive director of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning.

News

Coleman, working although the Capitol was closed in observance of the birthday of Jefferson Davis, declined comment on the reason for the visit.

P.2

Wed. 6-4-58

Also talking with the Governor was Harry Carpenter of Rolling Fork, member of the College Board.

The board is facing an attempt by Clennon King, former Negro History professor at Alcorn A&M (Negro) College to register for enrollment at the University of Mississippi. King has notified officials he plans to seek entry tomorrow.

Jackson Miss.

Officers Whisk King Off Miss. Univ. Campus

Negro

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Negro Prof. Clennon King, called mentally unbalanced after trying to enroll in all-white University of Mississippi, conceded defeat Thursday night in an interview through a cell door.

Courier

P.1

"I'm through with it," the 37-year-old professor said in an exclusive, tape-recorded interview on the top floor of state patrol headquarters. "I just want to get out of here."

Fri

6-6-58

But indications were the state will seek to have King examined by psychiatrists. Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarbrough expressed belief King is mentally unbalanced and added this "is to be investigated by the proper authorities."

Charleston S.C.

EXAM IS SET

At Oxford, Chancery Clerk J. B. Howell said he drew up a lunacy warrant against King at the request of Lafayette County Sheriff Boyce Bratton. This means King will be examined by two physicians, Howell said, and "if they conclude his mind is a little off, they will send him to Whitfield — state hospital — for psychiatric examination."

Officers refused to disclose where King was taken after highway patrolmen ejected him bodily from the campus earlier Thursday. But The Associated Press later learned he was in the cell on the top floor of patrol headquarters.

In the interview, recorded by Norm Bergsma of the Jackson Daily News, the tall, Georgia-born professor declared he was told at Oxford "that if I came back on

Negro Professor Faces Mental Test

Birmingham Post-Herald

P. 1

Ordered To State Hospital After Unsuccessful Effort To Enter Ole Miss

Sat 6-7-58

BY DOUGLAS STARR
Associated Press Staff Writer

JACKSON, Miss., June 6—A lunacy panel today ordered a mental examination for a Negro college professor who sought insuccessfully to enroll in all-white University of Mississippi.

"They are not doing me right at all," sobbed the 37-year-old Clennon King as he was led away to Mississippi State (mental) Hospital at nearby Whitfield.

Hinds County Chancery Clerk Frank Scott ordered the examination upon recommendation of two physicians who testified King's mental state was in doubt. The hospital must examine the Negro as speedily as possible and report to the clerk.

Birmingham

Ala.

Gov. J. P. Coleman said if King is insane he will be committed to the hospital for treatment. If he is sane, he will be tried on charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest at the university.

Coleman said the former Alcorn A&M (Negro) College history professor was arrested yesterday morning when he refused to leave the university administration building without registering. He had been told he could not register until his application had been approved — standard college procedure.

Coleman told a news conference today King's refusal to follow procedure proved "his complete unfitness to become a student in any of the educational institutions supported by the state."

The governor said the Georgia-born professor went berserk when Ole Miss authorities and state officers sought to persuade him to leave the campus and await a decision on his hopes to enroll as a graduate student.

King was carried bodily to a waiting station wagon and whisked off the campus by patrolmen in plain clothes. Coleman said he was brought to State Patrol headquarters because he threatened, if released, to return immediately to the campus.

The professor was held incommunicado in a cell and Coleman and other officers refused to disclose his whereabouts.

But photographer Norm Bergsma of the Daily News and the Associated Press succeeded in tape recording an interview with King through the cell door, the news of which resulted in Coleman ordering guards posted around the building.

During his news conference, Coleman said King's whereabouts were kept secret to prevent crowds collecting and possible disorder.

In the interview, King said he wanted to "get out of here. I don't know what they're going to do. I would like to get out. I wouldn't bother it any more. I would leave it alone."

He referred to his attempt at registering.

Birmingham Post-Herald
P. 1
Sat. 6
Birm

FACES MENTAL TEST — Negro Prof. Clennon King of Gulfport, Miss., who tried to enter the University of Mississippi, was committed to a state mental hospital at Whitfield, Miss., for psychiatric observation. Chancellor Stokes Robertson of Jackson ordered King committed. (UPI Telephoto).

News

Courier

the campus I would be arrested."

He said he was taken from the line of students waiting to register for summer school and was invited into the administration building for a conference with Registrar Robert Ellis.

PROCESS APPLICATION

"Mr. Ellis told me it would be some time before they could process my application, probably until after the last day of registration," King said. "The situation was just about hopeless."

King said he asked to be returned to the line of students waiting to register but was told the only thing he could do was to leave. He said he asked that his application forms be returned to him but this was refused.

"When I sought to leave the room alone they forced me out another entrance," King continued. He said he was carried to a waiting car.

"I don't know what they're going to do," King said in a tired voice. "I would like to get out. I wouldn't bother it any more. I would leave it alone."

Scarbrough said the controversial professor was "escorted to a nearby car" when he refused to leave the administration building. But students said King was carried bodily to the waiting, green station wagon which sped away before newsmen could talk to King on the campus.

Scarbrough said he and his patrolmen, some of them in plain clothes, were assigned to the campus by Gov. J. P. Coleman to preserve the peace.

COLEMAN'S STATEMENT

Coleman, asked Thursday night about reports an attempt would be made to commit King to an institution, said, "all of his legal rights will be fully preserved," Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson was among those at patrol headquarters.

Scarbrough's description of the Oxford incident was in a formal statement.

Scarbrough said he and his patrolmen, some of whom were in plain clothes, were assigned to the campus at the direction of Gov. J. P. Coleman.

"In my judgment this man—King — is mentally unbalanced," Scarbrough said, "and I understand this is to be investigated by the proper authorities."

The commissioner said that when the conference with Registrar Robert Ellis was over, "I talked with him about leaving peacefully and awaiting the decision of the authorities as to his application.

BACKGROUND

"He refused to leave the registrar's office. Finally, when it became evident that he had no intention of leaving after his business was concluded, I left the building for legal advice . . . Upon my return he was running through a suite of rooms in the registrar's office shouting, 'Help! help! help!.' Although there was no one else with him and no possible chance of anyone harming him.

"In this state of affairs we escorted him to a nearby car and drove him off of the campus. He was not harmed in any way."

Scarbrough added that King was "treated courteously by the university authorities."

Hugh Clegg, assistant to Chancellor J. D. Williams, told reporters King's "papers were received, whatever they were, and he was told they would be processed in due course and be forwarded to the board of trustees."

Clegg said he didn't know whether King was successful in obtaining the endorsement of five white alumni which state-supported colleges require of applicants.

King had said he had four of the required names and an indication a fifth sponsor would become available to him when he arrived at Oxford.

38a 1958

MISSISSIPPI

SEE:CODE-14e(1)

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PROF.CLENNON KING
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

King Will Face Whitfield Test

Lunacy Examination For Negro Teacher

Jackson News

P. 1 Fri 6-6-58

Fri 6-6-58

Jackson Miss.

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

A Negro college professor and minister who tried unsuccessfully yesterday to enroll at the University of Mississippi appeared today to be headed for the state mental hospital at Whitfield.

Rev. Clennon King spent last night in a cell at the state highway patrol headquarters here. Today he was expected to be taken to physchiatrists who will determine if he should be committed to Whitfield Mental Hospital.

Chancery Clerk J. D. Howell of Oxford reported late yesterday he issued a petition for a lunacy examination of King.

Highway patrolmen whisked the controversial professor away from the University yesterday after he was interviewed by Assistant Chancellor Hugh Clegg.

Gov. J. P. Coleman ordered patrolmen to the campus early yesterday to "preserve peace" when King arrived.

Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarbrough said he talked with King after the interview with University officials and asked him to leave peacefully.

Scarbrough said he ordered patrolmen to carry the Negro professor away when he refused to leave of his own accord.

SHOUTED FOR HELP

Scarbrough said he asked King to return to Gulfport and await the University's decision on his application for admission but said King refused.

Instead, the patrol chief added, King began running through the registrar's office shouting "help, help".

Both Scarbrough and Gov. Coleman refused to say where King was taken when he was removed from the University campus.

Two Jackson reporters Douglass Starr of Associated Press and Norm Bergsma of Jackson Daily News, late last night made a tape recorded interview with King in the cell at highway patrol headquarters.

"I just want to get out of here," they quoted King. "I don't know what they're going to do. . . . I would like to get out. . . I wouldn't bother it any more. . . . I would leave it alone," they said he told them.

Gov. J. P. Coleman denied the newsmen had seen King. "I assure you it is not true that any newsmen talked with King," he said.

King told reporters from his cell last night that Ole Miss registrar Obert Ellis told him the situation on registering was "just about hopeless." He claimed he asked that his application forms be returned but was refused.

"When I sought to leave the room they forced me out another entrance," he claimed.

The Georgia native, whose prosegregation writings led to a student revolt at Alcorn A & M College last year, said he had not been mistreated. Gov. Coleman confirmed that "all of his legal rights will be fully preserved."

HEAVY GUARD

More than 50 highway patrolmen, many of them in civilian clothes, were guarding the University campus when King arrived.

They escorted him to Clegg's office and stood by all entrances to the building while he was inside.

Jackson News

P. 7

Fri 6-6-57

Jackson Miss

King has not taught his history class at Alcorn since a student boycott was settled last year but remained on the college payroll the close of school this year.

He preached at a Hazlehurst Negro church at the time of the boycott but his congregation fired him and later had him arrested for trespassing when he refused to leave.

Recently he has been pastor of a church at Gulfport.

King announced several weeks ago he had asked for application forms to enter a summer term at the University. If denied, he said, he would like to go to Africa.

He already holds a master's degree but said he wanted to study for a Ph. D. He claimed he had made arrangements to live off the University campus.

College officials told him University rules required that the recommendations of five alumnus of the school must accompany his application.

King claimed he secured four names through a newspaper advertisement published on the Gulf Coast. He said the fifth was acquired at Oxford yesterday morning.

Jackson News
P. 1 Fri. 6-6-58
Jackson, Miss.

PROFESSOR CLENNON KING
In Cell At Highway Patrol Headquarters

38a 1958

MISSISSIPPI

PROF. CLENNON KING
NAACP TO AID

✓

Lawyer Will Seek Release For King

NAACP May Also Take Legal Action

Jackson News

Jackson, Mississippi

By JAMES FEATHERSTON
Daily News Staff Writer

A Jackson attorney said today he will file a writ of habeas corpus "in the next few days" in an attempt to get Clennon King released from the State Mental Hospital at Whitfield. Sat. 6-7-58

Sidney Tharp, Negro attorney who was evicted from King's lunacy hearing in Chancery Court yesterday, said he would file the writ of habeas corpus in either federal or circuit court. P. 1

Meanwhile, the NAACP indicated it might take legal action to seek King's release. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP in New York, protested King's committment to Whitfield in a telegram to Gov. J. P. Coleman.

"No question was raised as to Professor King's mentality when he advocated segregation and attacked this association and the Supreme Court of the United States in a series of newspaper articles in Mississippi," Wilkins said.

"Now that Professor King has sought to further his education at the state-supported university in his state, an attempt is reportedly being made by state officials to have him declared incompetent," he added.

King, 37-year-old former professor at Alcorn A. & M. College for Negroes, was arrested at Oxford as he sought to register at the University of Mississippi. Officials at the university said he created a disturbance.

Gov. Coleman said King went "berserk".

King was brought to Jackson by Highway Patrolmen. Two Jackson physicians, Dr. Beverly Smith and Dr. Mary Lee, committed King to Whitfield for mental examinations after a lunacy hearing.

"They're not doing me right at all," King sobbed as he was led from the courtroom.

Tharp was evicted from the lunacy hearing by Chancellor Stokes Robertson, Jr., who said the Negro attorney was under the influence of either alcohol or drugs.

Chancellor Robertson said Tharp apologized to him late yesterday afternoon.

"He told he had taken two shots of formaldehyde and shouldn't have been in court at all," Chancellor Robertson said.

Robertson said Tharp has been ill and was recently discharged from the VA Hospital.

Tharp said he had taken some tranquillizing drugs yesterday.

He said his eviction from the courtroom stemmed from a misunderstanding. He said he had no criticism of Chancellor Robertson whom he described as a "man of integrity."

Tharp said he was deluged by calls from northern newspapers last night.

"The New York Times wanted to know about me being thrown from the courtroom. I told them I wasn't thrown but was asked to leave. I also told them I have been practicing law in Mississippi five years and in sixteen counties and that it has always been a pleasant experience," Tharp said.

"I was born in Mississippi. I didn't come here yesterday. I don't want to give Mississippi a black eye," Tharp said. Jackson News

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, director at Whitfield, said his staff of 17 psychiatrists, will rule on King's sanity as "soon as possible." [illegible]

"If Clennon King is not insane, he will have to go," Dr. Jaquith said. Sat. 6-7-58

He said the staff, under direction of Canadian-born Dr. J. J. Head, would treat King "just like anyone else, whether they be white or black. We have no axe to grind." P. 12

Medgar Evers, executive secretary of the Mississippi NAACP, declined comment on whether the NAACP would intervene.

But he said the refusal of Ole Miss to let King register was "un-American."

"We are preaching democracy abroad and practicing hypocrisy here," Evers said.

In Ole Miss row—

NAACP leaps to King's aid

News, P. 1

JACKSON, Miss., June 7—(AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Saturday jumped to the defense of Clennon King, a Negro professor ordered to the state mental hospital after his attempt to enroll in the all-white University of Mississippi.

The 37-year-old King, who advocated segregation while a faculty member at the all-Negro Alcorn (Miss.) A&M College, tried to enroll at the University in Oxford Thursday. State Highway patrolmen, who had shadowed his every move en route to the campus, whisked him away to an isolated cell in State Highway Patrol headquarters.

Birmingham Ala.

KING WAS TAKEN to the nearby Whitfield Hospital after two physicians at a lunacy hearing recommended he be given psychiatric examination.

IN NEW YORK, the NAACP, often at odds with King for his segregation stand, said "no question was raised as to Prof. King's mentality when he advocated segregation and attacked this association and the Supreme Court of the United States in a series of newspaper articles in Mississippi which was syndicated to many Southern daily papers. . .

Sat. 6-7-58

"The American code of fair play would be grossly violated by any effort to attach an official Mississippi finding of mental impairment to Prof. King's reputation . . ."

King's articles favoring segregation caused a campus-wide student walkout at Alcorn last year. King's writings criticized the NAACP for having done nothing locally for Southern Negroes.

King's contract at Alcorn was not renewed and he told his church congregation he was fired as history professor because he refused to "hand those embarrassed hypocrits my freedom."

He said the "big white folks in authority" told him he could stay at Alcorn on the condition he would write no more articles concerning racial matters, "make no more statements, give no more interviews."

Coleman said everything was being done to prevent violation of King's civil rights.

He said a copy of the proceedings would be forwarded to the U. S. Department of Justice and to interested federal officers as soon as possible.

NAACP Gives Support To Former Foe

Defender Louisville, Ky. June 6-12-58

Jackson, Miss. — The NAACP — a civil rights organization at one time under attack by a former Alcorn College professor — recently came to the defense of that professor. P. 1

Clennon King, 37-year-old educator, was ordered to the Mississippi State Mental Hospital after he attempted to enroll in the all-white University of Mississippi.

Advocated Segregation

King — while a member of the Alcorn faculty — had adv cated segregation in the de South. He wrote articles for white daily newspaper that cri cized the NAACP for havi done nothing locally for groes. His articles caused a st dent-wide walkout. P. 8

Defender Louisville, Ky. June 6-12-58

The educator tried to enr in the University last week a refused to move from the reg tration line when told that l application had to follow oth channels.

Carried Bodily

He was carried bodily fro the building by state troope

and taken to an isolated c
in State Highway Patrol hea
quarters.

Two physicians recommend
that he be given a psychiat
examination to determine
sanity. During his attempt
register. King demanded to
returned to Africa if he cou
not study at the school of
choice.

In protesting King's remov
to the mental institution, NA
CP spokesmen said:

No question Raised

"No question was raised as
Prof. King's mentality when
attacked this Association a
the Supreme Court of the Unit
Staees in a series of newspap
articles. . .

"The American code of f
play would be grossly violat
by any effort to attach an o
cial Mississippi finding of m
tal impairment to Prof. Kin
reputation. . . "

King indicated that he is o
concerned about getting out
the entanglement. He said:

"I wouldn't bother it
more. I would leave it alone".

Mississippi:

In 1957, Prof. Clennon King Wasn't Crazy

Journal and Guide P.1

JACKSON, Miss. — Clennon King, who last week was ordered to the state mental hospital after his attempt to enroll in the all-white University of Mississippi, ~~is defended by the National Association~~ for the Advancement of Colored People.

Norfolk, Va

In a telegram to Governor J. P. Coleman on June 6, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, says the association "wishes to enter strongest protest against this procedure. No question was raised as to Prof. King's mentality when he advocated segregation and attacked this association and the Supreme Court of the United States in a series of newspaper articles in Mississippi which was syndicated to many southern daily papers." Mr. Wilkins adds:

Sat. 6-14-58

"NOW THAT Professor King has sought to further his education at the tax-supported university of his state, an attempt is reportedly being made by state officials to have him declared incompetent. We trust that as chief executive of the state you will not permit this obvious injustice to a citizen who has sought peaceably and legally to enjoy a right declared to be his by the Supreme Court of our country. . "

Shouting, "They aren't doing me right," Rev. Mr. King, 38, ~~holder of two~~ college degrees, was led away sobbing by plainclothesmen.

Two doctors examined the pastor and former college professor before Chancellor Stokes Robertson, Jr., and gave the opinion he should be committed to the state mental hospital at Whitfield for examination.

Journal and Guide

ROBERTSON ordered Rev. Mr. King committed, but not before ejecting from the courtroom his colored attorney, Sidney Tharp of Jackson. Robertson said that Tharp was interfering with the examination of Rev. Mr. King while "under the influence of alcohol or goofballs."

King was not ruled insane but was ordered held at the hospital for a thorough examination.

Sa. 6-14-58

EVEN AS REV. Mr. King was being examined in another building, Gov. J. P. Coleman held a press conference at the capitol at which he said that state police spirited the minister away from hte university campus at Oxford for fear of trouble from crowds.

"Maybe some reckless and irresponsible individuals could have really started something if they had known where King was held," the governor said.

• • •

GOV. COLEMAN said that Rev. Mr. King either would be confined as a mental case or tried [illegible] disturbing the peace [illegible] sting arrest for his con[illegible] at Oxford last Thursday. [illegible] Mr. King recently was [illegible]ed from the faculty of [illegible] A. and M. State college [illegible] cause of his attacks on [illegible] onal Association for [illegible] ancement of Colored [illegible] He went to the univer[illegible] pus at Oxford on his [illegible] the avowed purpose [illegible] ing the first Negro to [illegible] white school in Mississippi.

• • •

HIGHWAY patrolmen carried [illegible] bodily from the school's [illegible] istration building and [illegible] away with him. Later in [illegible] day chancery clerk J. D. [illegible] well reported at Oxford he had issued a petition for a lunacy examination, but authorities would not disclose where Rev. Mr. King was being held.

Since his ouster from Alcorn College, Rev. Mr. King has devoted his full time to the ministry. He is pastor of a church in Gulfport, Miss.

NAACP defends Prof. King

Afro-American

NEW YORK — In a telegram to Gov. J. P. Coleman, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, registered the organization's "strongest protest" against the arrest and detention of Prof. Clennon King. Baltimore, Md.

"No question was raised as to Prof. King's mentality when he advocated segregation and attacked the NAACP and the Supreme Court," Wilkins declared. Sat. 6-14-58

THE NAACP official described the state's treatment of King as an "obvious injustice to a citizen who sought to enjoy a right declared to be his by the Supreme Court of our country." P. 1

In Jackson, Miss., Medgar Evers, president of the State Conference of NAACP Branches, said the organization has launched an investigation of the case.

"We will defend him if we find his constitutional rights are being violated," Evers told the AFRO.

WIFE ASKS WRIT TO FREE KING

PROF. CLENNON KING

MISSISSIPPI

38a 1958

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Wife Asks Writ To Free King

Commercial Appeal

Says Mississippi Officials Violated State Law

Memphis, Tenn.

JUDGE ORDERS HEARING

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., June 10.—Clennon King's wife asked a writ of habeas corpus Tuesday to free her husband from the state mental hospital where he has been held since his unsuccessful attempt to enter the all-white University of Mississippi.

Tues. 6-10-58

King's brother, C. B. King of Albany, Ga., and Jess Brown of Vicksburg, Miss., filed the petition in Mrs. King's behalf in Hinds County Circuit Court, and Judge M. M. McGowan ordered a hearing next Monday.

Violation Charged

The petition charged state officials violated Mississippi law in holding King's lunacy hearing in Hinds Chancery Court instead of Oxford, where he was seized last Thursday, or in Gulfport, his home.

P. 17

Two doctors testified at the hearing King was "mentally incompetent."

Mrs. King contended the writ was the proper legal method to free her husband because his right to consult with his attorney "was not complied with from the time he was taken into custody until the time he was examined and committed" to the hospital at nearby Whitfield.

King, who holds two college degrees, said he wanted to attend the university to earn a Ph. D. in history because no Negro college in Mississippi could offer the courses he wanted.

Plainclothes officers bodily removed King from the administration building and whisked him away without disclosing where he was taken until 24 hours later.

Gov. J. P. Coleman said the action was taken because King refused to leave the building after university officials gave him an indefinite answer on his application.

The petition named as defendant Dr. W. L. Jaquith, director of the hospital, and asked that Hinds Sheriff Albert Jones be ordered to bring King to the hearing.

No Warrant Issued

It asked that Dr. Jaquith show cause why King should be detained at the hospital, and that he be "permanently released" from the institution.

Mrs. King further charged that the circumstances of King's arrest were "illegal, confusing, abusive and indefinite." She contended that no warrant was issued prior to King's arrest, and that King committed no crime.

The petition said that immediately following King's arrest, he was confined in a cell at the Mississippi Highway Patrol's headquarters in Hinds County and was "completely excluded from all communication from the outside world," despite his "persistent demand to communicate" with his wife and attorneys.

The attorneys filed the petition a short time after the NAACP branded the state's action in sending King to Whitefield as immoral, unchristianlike and unconstitutional.

"Other states have denied Negroes admissoin to white schools and these cases are still in the courts. But no other state has ruled that a man was crazy because he wanted an education," the Mississippi Conference of NAACP branches stated.

Pursuing Rights

The NAACP said King was "pursuing his constitutional rights in his attempt to go to school. If he is found to be a paranoid with ideas of grandeur and persecution he still has not threatened anyone with physical violence.

"Therefore we deplore the action of those responsible for the arrest of a citizen because he wanted to go to school. Committing a man to the insane asylum because he wanted to challenge the Mississippi way of life is immoral, unchristian, unconstitutional and offers to the whole world another weapon of criticism against our democratic way of life here in Mississippi and the United States," the NAACP said.

King rushed off to Miss. asylum

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Special to AFRO

JACKSON, Miss. — "The so-called lunacy hearing was the most disgraceful thing that has ever been done."

This was what Sidney Tharp, attorney, said of the Chancery Court hearing which resulted, last Friday in the Rev. Clennon King, former Alcorn College history professor, being committed to a mental institution for observation. Sat. 6-14-58

Tharp, who has been practicing law here for the past five years, told the AFRO he was ousted from court when he sought to cross-examine Dr. B. Smith, one of the two psychiatrists who advised that King be held for observation.

* * *

"I ASKED the physician if he would declare a man insane simply because he sought to enter the state university?" P. 1

The lawyer said at that point, the presiding judge, Chancellor Stokes V. Robertson, ordered Hines County Sheriff Albert Jones to remove him from the court.

The lawyer also said Judge Robertson accused him of being drunk or under the influence of "goof balls."

"I wasn't drunk, and at that time I didn't know what the court meant by 'goof balls,'" the lawyer declared.

* * *

THARP DENIED that King is mentally unbalanced, adding that his next move will be the filing of a writ of habeas corpus in Federal court to get the history teacher released.

King was taken into custody Thursday, June 5, after applying for admittance to the University of Mississippi.

He first revealed his intentions to seek admission to the university during an Easter Sunday sermon delivered at the church he pastors in Gulfport, Miss.

The minister-teacher said he arrived at this decision after his contract at Alcorn College was not renewed.

He said he intended to work toward a Ph.D. Degree.

* * *

CIRCUMSTANCES surrounding King's arrest on the university campus in Oxford, 160 miles north of here, were reported as follows:

Two hours before King arrived on the campus a special force of 50 plain-clothes state policemen were stationed at the administration building.

The policemen were under direction of Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarborough. Also present as an observer was Hugh A. Clegg, assistant Chancellor.

King arrived at 9:32 a.m. and went to the education building where he got into line with a group of students enrolling for summer courses.

Afro-American

* * *

AT THE registration table he conferred with University Registrar Robert Ellis and was told his chances of registering were "just about hopeless." P. 2

He then was escorted to the administration building where later he was taken into custody and whisked off the campus.

6-14-58

His whereabouts for the next 20 hours were kept secret until reporters for a Jackson newspaper learned he was confined in an isolated cell on the top floor of the State highway patrol headquarters.

Baltimore, Md.

* * *

BEFORE POLICE threw a cordon of troopers around the building, Norman Bergsma of the Jackson Daily News obtained a tape-recorder interview with King.

The reporter quoted King as saying:

"I don't know what they are going to do. I just want to get out of here."

* * *

THE LUNACY warrant was filed against King by Chancery Clerk J. B. Howell of Oxford.

The warrant was based on a request by Sheriff Boyce Bratton of Lafayette County in which the university town is located.

The lunacy examination was administered in Jackson by Drs. Smith and M. Lee. Dr. Lee is a woman.

* * *

WHILE THE examination was being conducted, Gov. J. P. Coleman held a press conference in the Capitol where he assured reporters King's constitutional rights were not being violated.

The Governor explained the presence of the highway patrolmen on the campus and King's removal by stating officers feared trouble from the crowds.

"Maybe some reckless and irresponsible individuals could have really started something if they had known where King was held," the Governor added, alluding to King's being held incommunicado.

Prof. King attracted considerable attention during March, 1957, when a series of pro-segregation articles he wrote for a Jackson paper caused a wholesale walkout at Alcorn College and the firing of the college president, Dr. J. R. Otis.

~~At that time he was lauded by Gov. Coleman~~ and ~~a number of other state officials~~ as the outstanding colored ~~educator of the South.~~

PROF. CLENNON KING

Attorney To Seek Release Of King

Birmingham Herald
Birmingham Ala.

Writ To Be Filed For Negro Professor

Mon. 6-9-58

JACKSON, Miss., June 8 (UPI)—Sidney Tharp, attorney for Negro Professor Clennon King, said today he would ask for a writ of habeas corpus to free King from the State Mental Hospital where he is undergoing a sanity observation. P. 1

"I've definitely decided to file a petition," Tharp told United Press International. I don't know when, but I'll file it either in Hinds County Circuit Court or Federal District Court."

Tharp said he would ask the writ on grounds that the state broke Mississippi law in holding yesterday's lunacy hearing in Hinds Chancery Court. He said the law requires that such a hearing be held either in the defendant's home county, or in the county where he was taken into custody.

King was seized in Oxford, county seat of Lafayette County, when he refused to leave after University of Mississippi officials gave him an indefinite answer on his application for admission to the Summer term of the all-white school. His home is Gulfport in Harrison County.

Tharp said he had not heard from King's wife, Mrs. Sara King, "since her initial call," and would not disclose when she made that call.

At nearby Whitfield, hospital officials declined to say when state psychiatrists might rule on King's sanity.

However, the hospital director, Dr. W. L. Jaquith, pointed out that state law requires that persons committed to the institution must be "examined with all reasonable speed."

The law further says that if the hospital psychiatrists decide the patient is not suffering from a mental disorder, he must be "forthwith discharged."

But if the hospital staff rules King is suffering from mental derangement, the state must report it to the chancery clerk who will enter a commitment order. Such action would confine King to the hospital indefinitely.

Jaquith barred reporters from seeing King on grounds that it would violate state law, which forbids any visitors except ministers and doctors during the first two weeks after a patient is committed.

Birmingham Herald

Jaquith said that since King was escorted by plainclothes officers to the hospital yesterday, "we've been getting a whole lot of crank calls from people who won't identify themselves."

Birmingham Ala.
Mon. 6-9-58

Tharp, who was ejected by Chancellor Stokes Robertson Jr. from the hearing for interfering with doctors' questioning of King, said he had no animosity toawrd the judge." P. 2

Tharp admitted that the law provides the doctors conduct the hearing, but, he said, he was "merely trying to interrogate one of the doctors."

"Judge Robertson had a perfect right to eject me from the courtroom," Tharp said.

✓

Wife Files Civil Action

Start Nat'l Rally To Save Prof. King

JACKSON, Miss.—Seeking to free her husband from Mississippi's state mental hospital, Mrs. Clennon King has filed for a writ of habeas corpus.

But, the state indicated that it was prepared to fight Mrs. King's move. Assisant Attorney General Matthew Harper asserted: "Of course we'll oppose it."

• **The request for the writ was made in behalf of Mrs. King by C. B. King of Albany, Ga., son of the allegedly deranged ex-college professor, and Jess Brown of Vicksburg, Miss. before Judge M. M. McGowan in Hinds County Circuit Court.**

Courier

P2

In her petition, Mrs. King has charged that Mississippi law was violated when King was committed after a lunacy hearing in Hinds Chancery Court. Mrs. King claims that her husband's case should have been held either in Oxford, Miss., where he was seized after he attempted to register at the University of Mississippi; or, in his home town of Gulfport.

Pittsburgh

Pa

AT THE HINDS' hearing, two docors held that King was "mentally incompetent." Mrs. King also charged that her husband's right to confer with counsel "was not complied with from the time he was taken into custody, until the time he was examined and committed."

6-21-58

• **Mrs. King's petition named Dr. W. L. Jaquith, head of the Whitfield Hospital, as defendant and also urged to court to order Sheriff Albert Jones to bring her husband to the hearing. The request also asked that Dr. Jaquith show cause why King should be detained at the hospital and further asked that the professor be "permanently released."**

Mrs. King said that her husband was being held "completely excluded from all communication from the outside world" despite his "persistent demands" to communicate with his wife and counsel.

THE MISSISSIPPI State Conference of NAACP branches commented, "We have observed the Rev. Prof. Clennon King and his activities from the student walkout at Alcorn to the attempt to enroll at Ole Miss. He received praise and commendation from leading newspapers as well as the segregationists here in Mississippi. He was painted up as the man Negroes should follow."

• **The NAACP statement said that the organization respected the right of King to criticize the NAACP, but deplored the "arrest of a citizen because he wanted to go to school. Committing a man to the insane asylum because he is a challenge to the 'Mississippi way of life' is immoral . . ." No other state has ruled that a man was crazy because he wanted an education."**

The Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, called Clennon King's confinement "inhumane and unChristian." In a wire to Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi, the Rev. M. L. King said, "When Professor King upheld segregation and attacked the U.S. Supreme Court in a series of newspaper articles a few months ago his mental competence was not challenged by Mississippi, but hailed instead. Now that he seeks to further his education at the only available school in his state, the state responded by confining him to a mental institution."

LAST WEEK, Roy Wilkins, national executive secretary of the NAACP had also voiced his protest against the commitment of Professor King citing his previous pro-segregation stand as compared with his current status as a result of his efforts to enter the University of Mississippi.

As for Professor King, nothing has been heard from him since his incarceration.

PROF. CLENNON KING

Ministers Protest 'Treatment' Of King

Atlanta - In a strongly worded telegram to Governor J.P. Coleman of Mississippi, Rev. Martin L. King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and leader of bus integration in Montgomery, Ala., protested as "inhumane and unchristian" the confinement of Professor Clennon King to a mental institution following his recent attempt to enroll at the all-white University of Mississippi.

Weekly

P1

The telegram which was issued from the Atlanta office of the Leadership Conference last Saturday reads as follows:

New Orleans

La

"The Southern Chrisitan Leadership Conference wishes to voice strongest possible protest against apparent inhumane and unchristian treatment to which Prof. Clennon King has been subjected as a result of his attempt to enroll at the University of Mississippi Thursday, June 5th.

Sat 6-21-58

"News headlines that Prof. King had been 'hauled bodily' from a university building and put into the back of a station wagon was shocking enough, but even more disturbing are latest reports that in a little more than 24 hours, without protection of legal counsel, he has been judged mentally incompetent and confined to Whitfield State Mental Hospital.

"Such deliberate speed in depriving a man of his freedom is hard to accept even under ordinary circumstances.

"But circumstances here are far from ordinary. Negro residents of Mississippi are still barred from the University and thus denied access to graduate study. When Prof. King upheld segregation and attacked the U. S. Supreme Court in a series of newspaper articles a few months ago his mental competence was not challenged by Mississippi, but hailed instead.

"Now that he seeks to further his education at the only available school in his state, the state responded by confining him to a mental institution.

"The connection seems clear. In light of this and the action of Chancellor Robertson in ejecting Prof. King's lawyer from the hearing, we shudder at the prospects of what might follow."

Efforts To Free King Are Slowed

World

P1

Atlanta

Ga

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI)— Attorneys for Clennon King, the Negro professor who was placed in a mental hospital after he tried to gain admission to the all-white University of Mississippi, backed off Tuesday from efforts to free him through the Circuit Court here and gave no indication of what their next move will be.

Wed 6-18-58

Hinds County Circuit Court Judge M. M. McGowan told King's attorneys Monday they had gone to the wrong court with their petition for a writ of habeas corpus. He said they should have gone instead to the court in the district where King is confined.

McGowan said he did not have jurisdiction to free a man confined in another judicial district. He told the lawyers they could either withdraw their petition or transfer it to Rankin Circuit Court at nearby Brandon, Miss., where Whitfield State Mental Hospital is located.

WANT HIM RELEASED

The lawyers were seeking to have King released from the hospital where he has been held since June 6, the day after he made an unsuccessful attempt to enter the University of Mississippi. Police have said that King was committed because he "went berserk" after he was refused admission to the university.

Meanwhile, King remained under observation of psychiatrists at the hospital. He will be allowed visitors for the first time Friday, two weeks after he was committed on the recommendation of two doctors who ruled him "mentally incompetent" at a June 6 lunacy hearing.

World
Wed. 6-18-58

NO DATE SET

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, hospital director, has declined to say when the staff of 17 state psychiatrists will rule on King's sanity. The law requires they must make a decision "with all reasonable speed," but does not set any limitations on the observation period for a patient. However, the law says that if a patient is not adjudged mentally deranged, he must be "discharged forthwith."

Clennon King's Brother To Act As Counsellor

JACKSON, Miss — Attorney C V King arrived here from his home in Albany Ga. in time to act as chief counsel for his brother, Prof Clennon King, formerly professor at Alcorn College, who was ordered to the insane hospital at Whitfield following an attempt to enter University of Mississippi.

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus, seeking to take Prof King out of the hands of the State Asylum before a decision on his sanity is made, was tentatively set for Monday, June 16. The petition was filed by Atty King and Atty R Jesse Brown of Vicksburg.

A regular ordained minister of the African Methodist Church, Prof King has been the center of a series of controversies. It was learned several weeks ago, that regents of Alcorn, a state supported Negro institution, failed to renew the 1958-59 contract for Prof King.

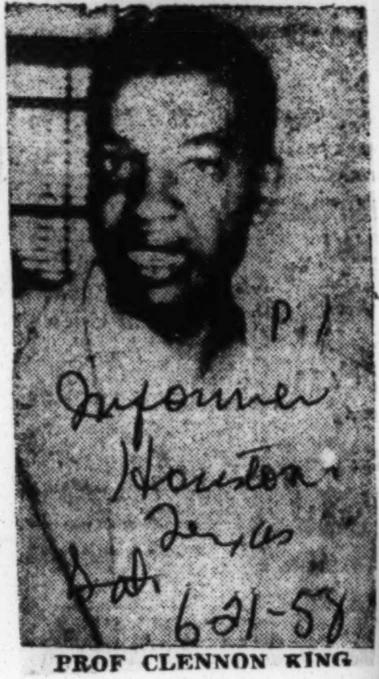
It was learned that the State Highway Patrol was already on the campus, when Prof King arrived June 5, to enroll in the summer session of University of Mississippi, to study toward a doctor's degree in American History. He is alleged to have refused to leave the campus after being denied admission to the school.

Prof King was arrested and was reported to have been taken to an un-announced destination where he was held incommunicado for an estimated 18 hours.

It is reported that AME preachers in this area are actively engaged in the professor's case.

Informer
P.1
Houston Texas
Sat 6-21-58
Informer
Sat 6-21-58

To The Rescue


P.1
Informer
Houston Texas
Sat 6-21-58

PROF CLENNON KING

P.1
Weekly
New Orleans La
Sat 6-21-58

SOUTHERN 'JUSTICE' - Professor Clennon King, who was rebuffed June 5th in an attempt to enroll at the all-white University of Mississippi, is shown as he was committed to State Mental Hospital in Jackson, Miss. Prof. King was detained for psychiatric observation after he allegedly went berserk during his attempt to enroll at Ole Miss. The NAACP has lodged a strong protest against the action with Gov. Coleman of Mississippi. (Newspress Photo).

Leaders Protest Treatment Of Professor Clennon Kina

ATLANTA La— In a strongly worded telegram to Governor J F Coleman of Mississippi, Rev Martin L King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and leader of bus integration in Montgomery, Ala, protested at "inhumane and unchristian" the confinement of Professor Clennon King to a mental institution following his recent attempt to enroll at the all-white University of Mississippi.

The telegram which was issued from the Atlanta office of the Leadership Conference last Saturday and reads in parts.

"The Southern Christian Leadership Conference wishes voice strongest possible protest against apparent inhumane and unchristian treatment to which Prof Clennon King has been subjected as a result of his attemp to enroll at the University of Mississippi Thursday, June 5h.

"News headlines that Prof King had been 'hauled bodily' from a university building and put into the back of a station wagon was shocking enough, but even more disturbing are latest reports that in a little more than 24 hours without protection of legal counsel, he has been judged mentally incompetent and confined to Whitfield State Mental Hospital.

"When Prof King upheld segregation and attacked the U S Supreme Court in a series of newspaper articles a few months ago his mental competence was not challenged by Mississippi, but hailed instad."

Informer
P.8
Houston
Tex
Sat 6-21-58

V

Freed At Whitfield, Wanted In Oxford

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

News p. 1 Thurs 6-19-58 Jackson Miss

Controversial Clennon King, free from Whitfield Mental Hospital, mapped his future today in a secret huddle with his wife and brother in Jackson.

Officials of the state mental hospital freed the former Alcorn A & M History professor yesterday afternoon.

Minutes later a Jackson Negro minister, King's wife and brother whisked him away from the hospital.

Today the minister said he brought King to Jackson for a reunion with his family but declined to say where they are staying.

"I promised him I wouldn't tell," the Negro minister said.

The hospital declared King sane 12 days after he was ordered there for a mental examination.

But the Gulfport minister and ex-teacher still faces charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest in Oxford.

Justice of the Peace E. P. Fuller of Oxford said today, "We're going to press them." Sheriff Boyce Bratton of Oxford holds warrants against King but apparently has not served them, the judge said.

King, 37-year-old Georgia native, was arrested by state highway patrolmen 13 days ago when he tried unsuccessfully to enroll at the University of Mississippi.

TRIED TO REGISTER

Plainclothed patrolmen encircled the campus as King arrived to register.

Assistant to the Chancellor Hugh Clegg heard King's request for admission and denied it.

Patrolmen carried King away when he refused to leave the campus.

He was kept in a cell at highway patrol headquarters in Jackson that night and was admitted to Whitfield for the sanity test the next day.

In a jail cell interview after his arrest King vowed he would not again attempt to enroll at the University. "I just want to be freed," he said.

King has been in trouble since March of 1957 when he wrote a series of pro-segregation articles for a Jackson newspaper.

Students at Alcorn, where he taught history, boycotted in protest of the articles.

The church he pastored at Hazlehurst fired him soon after the boycott and had him arrested for trespassing when he refused to leave.

King remained on the Alcorn campus until the end of school this spring, when college officials announced his contract would not be renewed.

Since then he had served as pastor of a church at Gulfport.

The professor's brother asked Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan to order King freed from the hospital early this week but McGowan, of Hinds county, ruled he had no jurisdiction in the case. He told King's attorneys they must file their case in Rankin county circuit court.

The plea for the professor's release was to have been heard before Circuit Judge W. E. McIntire Sr., in Brandon Friday.

King Is Released From Whitfield

Commercial Appeal

Results Of Mental Tests Not Revealed

P. 25 Memphis Tenn

JACKSON, Miss., June 18.—(AP)—Clennon King earned his release Wednesday from the state mental hospital, where he landed after trying to enroll in the University of Mississippi.

The 37-year-old former professor of Alcorn A&M College for Negroes appeared before the hospital psychiatric and psychological staff for final tests. He was committed to Whitfield to decide whether he was sane or insane.

Thurs, 6-19-58

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, superintendent of the hospital, said results of the tests could not be made public. However, Mississippi forbids release of an insane person.

The attorney general's office here said it did not know what course would be followed. King had been committed after the state charged he went berserk while trying to enroll at the university.

A spokesman for the attorney general's office said charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest still are pending in Lafayette County and "he could be picked up on these."

Dr. Jaquith said King's family arrived on the grounds of the Whitfield institution to take him home. He said a report on the tests were mailed to chancellor Stokes Robertson Jr. of Jackson, where the lunacy hearing was held that sent King to Whitfield.

The release from Whitfield came just after King's attorneys renewed efforts to free him. They had filed a petition in circuit court here for a writ of habeas corpus, charging the lunacy hearing should have been held in Lafayette County, where the university is located, or in Harrison County, where King lives at Gulfport.

Hospital Frees Negro Teacher

Advertiser

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Clennon King, a Negro minister, earned his release Wednesday from the state mental hospital, where he landed after trying to enroll in the University of Mississippi.

Montgomery, Ala. Thurs 6-19-58 p. 1

The 37-year-old former professor at Alcorn A&M College for Negroes appeared before the hospital psychiatric and psychological staff for final tests. He was committed to Whitfield two weeks ago to decide if he was sane.

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, hospital superintendent said test results could not be made public. However, Mississippi forbids release of an insane person.

A spokesman for the attorney general said charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest still are pending in Lafayette County.

King Wins Release By Mental Hospital

News and Courier

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Clennon King, a Negro minister, earned his release Wednesday from the state mental hospital, where he landed after trying to enroll in the University of Mississippi.

P. 11B

The 37-year-old former professor at Alcorn A&M College for Negroes appeared before the hospital psychiatric and psychological staff for final tests. He was committed to Whitfield two weeks ago to decide if he was sane.

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, hospital superintendent said test results could not be made public. However Mississippi forbids release of an insane person.

Charleston, S.C.

The attorney general's office said it did not know what would happen to King now. King had been committed after the state charged he went berserk while trying to enroll at the university.

A spokesman for the attorney general said charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest still are pending in Lafayette County. "He could be picked up on these," the spokesman said.

Thurs 6-19-58

R. Jess Brown, Vicksburg Negro attorney for King, said he would have no comment until he read the release order. King's lawyers have a suit to free him pending in court.

Dr. Jaquith said King's family came to Whitfield to take him home.

Negro Flees Mississippi 'For Safety'

Clennon King, Negro educator-minister, left Mississippi Thursday "for my own safety" and demanded an apology from that state for holding ~~him in a mental~~ institution.

Constitution

King, 37, who was barred June 5 from entering the all-white University of Mississippi, declared here, "I have been treated very badly. I hope to go back to Mississippi but I will not go back if I feel that I am really unwelcome."

p. 1

He stopped in Atlanta on a flight to his father's home in Albany Ga., from Jackson, Miss. He arrived coatless and without baggage on the trip arranged less than 24 hours after Mississippi officials declared him sane.

Fri, 6-20-58

HIT BACK

"I am not interested in hitting back at them," King said. "But I do think I will hit back in this way: If they do not withdraw the warrants against me, and the state does not make some statement of regret and reimburse all the expenses, I think I should protest in some way.

Atlanta, Ga.

"If there is no apology I will sue the state of Mississippi for acting as they have acted."

King said he would be willing to return either to sue or to face trial on charges of disturbing the peace at Oxford, Miss., site of the university.

He said the trip to Albany could be called a "flight" because "I didn't feel safe. Maybe my fears were unfounded, but I had them nevertheless.

"There were no threats against me from the people. But those in authority told me I was in danger from people they called crackpots and extremists. My fear is of the officials, not the crackpots.

2 COUNTS

"They said if I didn't leave permanently I would be put in jail. They have two counts against me at the university and one from the past—I took the lock off the door of a church I pastored in a dispute with some of the congregation. It would all amount to a year in jail and a $1,000 fine."

King said his only fear of jail was of "what might happen to me in jail . . . the authorities are the only ones who have threatened me."

He said he had abandoned his attempt to enter the university.

"Maybe I AM crazy," King said, "in that I feel if the officials had left the matter alone it would have been all right. There was no sign of trouble except from them. I think they wanted trou-

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Covering the CROSS-ROADS

with Jimmy Ward

Wirt Yerger, Jr., Mississippi Republican Committee chairman, is in Washington for a week "to exchange ideas with other state GOP chairmen for a strong Republican Party in the South." While young Yerger is up there, he might report to the people back home if it is true that the Democrats have put the squirm on Sherm.

News p. 1

An encouraging note: a resident of Minnesota recently visited Mississippi and upon returning home he read of "gore and slim" going on down here. Honestly seeing these accounts were a pack of lies the Minnesotan wrote the editor it was obvious Mississippi is a lied about state. He has subscribed to the Jackson Daily News to learn the facts about this state. This newspaper makes no attempt to hide the region's faults. However, it sticks to facts and doesn't wander off into the land of imagination when reporting controversial incidents. A slogan, "Preferred by more because it offers more", frequently used by the Daily News, is pure fact.

Jackson Miss 6-17-58

In hearing a petition for the habeas corpus release of Clennon J. King, former Alcorn

College professor and one-time newspaper columnist, Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan acted on his own in calling witnesses to exhaust means to show impartiallity but the law seemed clear he had no jurisdiction in the case. The attorneys simply made a mistake in filing in the wrong court.

* * *

Counsel for Clennon King appeared ready to use northern newspaper headlines freely in arguing for the release of the stuff printed elsewhere their client. They brought a bundle of newspapers showing big, bold red and black accounts of the King case as heralded by newspapers from across the nation. A cursory glance would indicate some of and what actually happened in Mississippi was as far apart as Brisbane, Australia, and Bay St. Louis.

New Spring-King Move Set For Rankin Court

News and Courier

P. 10

Charleston S.C.

Wed. 6-18-58

Rankin County Circuit Judge W. E. McIntyre will hold a hearing in Brandon Friday on a petition seeking the release of Negro professor Clennon King from Whitfield.

The hearing will be held at 1 p. m. at the Rankin County courthouse.

R. Jess Brown, Vicksburg Negro attorney, and C. B. King of Albany, Ga., brother of the Negro professor, said they would file for a writ of habeas corpus in Rankin County Circuit Court today.

The Negro attorneys apparently planned to let their petition in Hinds County Circuit Court be dismissed.

Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan, at a hearing in Jackson Monday, ruled that he lacked jurisdiction to release King from the state mental hospital at Whitfield.

McGowan ruled that King's case was outside the jurisdiction of Hinds County. He said King's attorneys erred in filing a petition in Hinds County.

McGowan said the petition should have been filed in Rankin County where the state mental hospital is located.

King was committed to Whitfield nearly two weeks ago a lunacy hearing in Jackson. Two Jackson physicians committed him to the state mental hospital for examination.

King, 37-year-old Negro professor who first gained notoriety with a series of pro-segregation newspaper articles, made an unsuccessful attempt to enter the all-white University of Mississippi.

He was arrested in Oxford after he allegedly went berserk while attempting to register at the university.

Arrested on a lunacy charge, he was brought to Jackson by Highway Patrolmen. The lunacy hearing was held the next day.

King's Petition Ruled In Error

News P. 3 Jackson, Miss

Tues. 6-17-58

By PHIL STROUPE
Daily News Staff Writer

Attorneys for Negro Professor Clennon King were given a choice on a habeas corpus petition by Hinds County Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan Yesterday.

"You may elect to transfer the petition with Judge W. E. McIntyre Sr. in Rankin county, or suffer dismissal of the case before this court," Judge McGowan said.

Negro attorneys R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg, and C. B. King of Albany, Ga., brother of Clennon King, said, "We will spend the afternoon deciding what course we'll take. We may have two or three courses of action," indicating they might take the matter to federal court.

They told Judge McGowan they will let him know today what decision they have reached.

Judge McGowan conducted a hearing on the King case at 10 a.m. Monday at the Hinds county courthouse on the petition filed with the court last week by attorneys Brown and King.

"Territorial jurisdiction is an indispensible element," Judge McGowan said, "and I very plainly do not have it in this case.

"It's wrong for a judge to force an issue or strain a point to gain jurisdiction."

MOTION UPHELD

Judge McGowan's ruling in effect upheld a motion filed with the court by Mississippi Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson to dismiss the habeas corpus petition.

"The petition is not before the proper court," Patterson said. It ought to be filed in Rankin county because that's where the petitioner is being restrained."

Patterson's motion was filed on behalf of Dr. W. L. Jaquith, superintendent of the Mississippi Mental Hospital at Whitfield in Rankin county where Clennon King is confined for mental examination.

Patterson argued, "There's absolutely no good cause as to why this court should take jurisdiction of this case, and the law requires that good cause be shown," if the writ is filed outside Rankin county.

Brown replied, "We have shown good cause as required under Section 2819 of the Mississippi Code of 1942. About 90 per cent of all the transactions relative to this case have been in Hinds county.

"We are particularly interested in bringing to the attention of the people of Mississippi whether or not this whole matter was legal and whether or not the officials acted properly and legally in this case."

BROUGHT IT 'HOME'

Brown said, "We could have gone to Federal Court, but we chose to bring this matter home to the people of Mississippi."

Atty. B. C. King said they chose Hinds county to file the writ of habeas corpus for the convenience of Gov. J. P. Coleman.

Gov. Coleman was one of eight witnesses subpoenaed for the hearing today, but the Governor did not show up, claiming his constitutional exemption from court precess because of the separation of governmental powers.

Atty. King said, "Out of defference for and respect to the Constitution of Mississippi, if the Governor had any inclination to serve as a witness that inclination would be greater Hinds county — in closer proximity to the Governor's office — than if we had filed the writ in Rankin county."

Hinds County Sheriff Albert Jones was the only witness called at the hearing. Others waited in the courtroom, including Commissioner of Public Safety Tom Scarbrough; Sam Ivy, and director of the bureau of identification for the highway patrol.

Sheriff Jones testified that he executed the lunacy warrant by delivering King to Whitfield last week.

King, a 37-year-old former Alcorn A and M College history professor, reportedly went beserk while trying to register at the all-white University of Mississippi.

A lunacy hearing, conducted here last week by Hinds County Chancellor Stokes A. Robertson Jr., resulted in King's confinement at Whitfield for mental examination.

Jackson, Miss.

Tues. 6-17-58

AT KING HEARING — Atty Gen. Joe Patterson (right) addresses Hinds County Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan. Listening to the argument are (left to right) R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg and B. C. King of Albany, Ga., both representing the petitioner, and Garland Lyell, assistant attorney general.

King Is Dismissed By Alcorn College

38a

Controversial NAACP Critic Fired By School Head

6

ALCORN, Miss., May 2.—(UP)—Negro history professor Clennon King, whose newspaper writings triggered a student walkout last year, is being dropped from the faculty of Alcorn A&M College.

Appeal, P. 15

King, whose published criticism of the NAACP caused 570 students to desert the college although most of them soon came back, was notified by school president J. D. Boyd that his contract would not be renewed after the term.

Memphis Tenn

"You are free to leave the campus at any time you wish," the letter of dismissal told King.

The actual firing of an instructor must be done by the State College Board but it was apparent that the board approved Boyd's decision. The board's executive secretary, Dr. E. R. Jobe, said "Dr. Boyd is apparently acting in the best interests of the College."

Sat. 5-3-58

King said his dismissal was decided after the student walkout last March 8 but was held for a year until "those who are interested in what I stand for forget why I am finally dismissed."

He said he was "Mississippi's sacrificial offering to the NAACP."

"I have tried to be a friend to Mississippi, but Mississippi has rejected my friendship," he said. "What should I do?"

Prof. King Dismissed At Alcorn

38a

News & Courier

ALCORN, Miss. (AP) — A Negro college professor whose prosegregation newspaper articles nearly closed Alcorn A&M (Negro) College last year said Friday he has been dismissed as a sacrificial offering to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Charleston S.C.

History Prof. Clennon King said in a statement: "No reasons are given because this dismissal had already been pronounced verbally one year ago when someone decided that I be made Mississippi's sacrificial offering to the NAACP. . . .

"This formal and open dismissal has been cowardly held in abeyance in order that those who are interested in what I stand for would forget why I am finally dismissed."

Sat. 5-3-58

King said college President J. D. Boyd wrote him Thursday "to inform you that your contract will not be renewed at the end of the 1957-58 school term. You are free to leave the campus at any time you wish."

P. 3A.

Last year, most of the 450 students of this small Claiborne County school boycotted classes in protest to a series of articles in which King criticized the NAACP.

The students returned to class after the college board warned they would be expelled if they continued the boycott. King, who offered to resign at one time, did not resign and was not dismissed.

CLENNON KING PAYOFF:

Fired professor may seek 'Ole Miss' entry

38a

(Special to AFRO)

GULFPORT, Miss. — In a sermon that he delivered last Sunday, ousted Alcorn A. ~~and M. College~~ history ~~Professor Clennon King implied that he would seek entrance~~ to the University of Mississippi to work toward his doctorate.

At the same time, the controversial professor who on touched off a student boycott at Alcorn over his anti-NAACP remarks, likened himself with the Christ in telling "the real reason I was fired" recently from Alcorn.

Afro American

The educator was advised by mail May 1 that his contract at Alcorn would not be renewed at the end of the 1957-58 school term. The letter was signed by President J. D. Boyd of Alcorn.

P. 1

38a

CLENNON KING

IN HIS address which was heard in St. Andrew AME Church here, Prof. King said he was being crucified by both white and colored persons. He added:

Sat. 5-12-58

"The hypocritical white folks in authority have said it is for the best interests that I am no longer considered worthy to teach our colored youth.

Baltimore Md.

"This is possibly so, but not wishing to remain unworthy, I desire to improve my preparation. My two years here have made me a full Mississippian. The University of Mississippi is the only state public school I am eligibly needful of attending to complete my doctorate."

He declared in the speech, "My going to 'Ole Miss' cannot by any means be misinterpreted as any desire on my part to merely seek white association.

"By going to 'Ole Miss' I am claiming a right not simply because it is a right, but because I have no other alternative and I am doing for Alcorn students what they were coaxed from doing for themselves."

Afro American

"Father, forgive my people—they know not what they do," the minister - teacher said in "Wom~~an, behold thy~~ son" reference to his ouster from Olcorn. It added:

P. 2

"They know not that Clennon King's dismissal has not cured Alcorn of Uncle Tomism. There are more Uncle Toms on that faculty now than ever.

"They know not that their best white friends in Mississippi belong to the legion of fear. They are those who have put their convictions in hock for material gain and social status.

Sat. 5-17-58

"THEY ARE those whose voices are the voices of Christian cowards, scared to speak up for the rights of colored people. They know not the heart of the colored professor they mock in delight."

38a

Prof. King said he was a member of the NAACP now and always has been a member. He said all his criticisms of the group were in the hope of improving it.

[illegible]

The address stated, "by the boycott of Alcorn College last year, your children could have closed Alcorn. But by that same deed, they could have initiated the opening of the University of Mississippi to deserving colored persons quicker than through any other action.

"Deep in my soul," he concluded, "I am glad the Alcorn chapter is ended. It may be finished there, but it is about to begin elsewhere. It is time for colored persons in Mississippi to start again toward 'Ole Miss.' "

Negro Seeks Aid To Enter Ole Miss

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn.

Klennon King Advertises For Alumni Support

Tues. 5-20-58

GULFPORT, Miss., May 19.—(AP)—A Negro professor bought a quarter-page ad in a daily newspaper Monday to appeal for six alumni of the University of Mississippi to endorse his application to enter that all-white school.

P. 9

Prof. Clennon King, pastor of a church ~~in North Gulf~~port made his appeal in the Gulfport-Biloxi Daily Herald. Professor King is the controversial history professor whose pro-segregation newspaper articles resulted in a student boycott which almost closed Alcorn A&M, Negro land grant college along the Mississippi River. He disclosed earlier this month that his contract at Alcorn has been terminated.

38a

After being dropped from the Alcorn faculty, Professor King wrote for application forms for the University of Mississippi and said he planned to study there for a doctorate in history.

The application forms were forwarded. But Ole iMss, like all state-supported senior colleges, has a standing rule that applications must be accompanied by recommendations of five alumni in the home county of the applicant. It also was pointed out that Ole Miss does not offer courses leading to a Ph.D. in history.

"Are there six Harrison County alumni of the University of Mississippi with the courage to recommend the undersigned to their university," Professor King asked in the ad.

Carried Bodily From Campus

Mental Test Is Ordered For Mississippi Univ. Applicant

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Fri 6-6-58 P. 1

OXFORD, Miss. — (UPI) — A Negro minister sought unsuccessfully Thursday to enroll at the University of Mississippi to study for a Ph. D. When he refused to leave the campus state police took him to have a mental examination.

Had Rev. Clennon King, 38, succeeded in his bold, unsponsored move, he would have been the first Negro to gain entrance to a white public school in this solid segregationist Deep South state.

38a Miss

The Highway Patrol refused to say where King was taken but Sheriff Boyce Bratton immediately asked Chancery Court to issue a petition for a lunacy examination.

Chancery Clerk J. D. Howell said this meant Rev. King would have to go before two doctors.

UNPRECEDENTED

Even before he showed up on the campus to bring about an unprecedented situation in Mississippi, King vowed he would not leave until he was admitted or sent to Africa as an "unwanted American."

A controversial figure on both sides of the racial issue, King holds a Master's degree from Western University and a Bachelor's from Tuskegee Institute. He said only the white university could offer him a course toward a Ph.D. in this state.

NO VIOLENCE

Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarborough, in charge of the special state police detail, hinted that King may already have been taken to a mental hospital.

Officials said there was no violence or demonstration but that during the two hours he spent in the university administration building King once ran through several rooms shouting "Help! Help! Help!"

Student witnesses said that a group of plainclothes police went into the building and carried King bodily out to their car.

Scarborough said he believed King to be "mentally unbalanced."

UNIVERSITY QUIET

Univeristy officials refused to say why King was barred from registration. Any statements about his case will be made by the State College Board in Jackson, said Assistant Chancellor Hugh A. Clegg.

"We don't want another Autherine Lucy case here," Scarborough said. He referred to the riots directed against a Negro coed at the University of Alabama two years ago.

Atlanta World

TURNED AWAY FROM DESK

King first tried to enroll with white summer students at the Education Building and stood in line without challenge. But he was turned away at the registration table and escorted to the Administration Building.

Atlanta, Ga.

After a brief conference with Clegg inside the heavily guarded building, King apparently sought to remain.

Fri 6-6-58

At no time during King's stay was there any demonstration on the campus or in the old university town where Pulitzer Prize novelist William Faulkner lives.

King's criticism of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in newspaper articles last year ultimately led to his discharge as a professor at Alcorn A. and M. College. P. 6

Mississippi has not admitted Negroes to white public schools on any levels. The registration rules at the university state that an applicant must be recommended by five alumni from his home county. King, now pastor of a church in Gulfport, said earlier he had four names from Harrison County and would try to qualify with these if he could not get another sponsor when he arrived here.

NAACP More Interested In Power Than In Helping Negro, Writer Says

Commercial Appeal
P. 36 Miss

To The Commercial Appeal:

The sooner the powers-that-be face the fact NAACP is a rabble rousing organization rather than an upsurging from the human heart for decency, the sooner we will once again have peaceful race relations in the Southland.

Clennon King, a Southern Negro and distinguished professor of history, said in a national magazine, "The NAACP is not so much interested in the Negro mass as it is in POWER OVER the Negro mass."

His article, "I speak as a Southern Negro," should be a must for our political leaders. His father, an educated man, was one of the early organizers of the NAACP.

Memphis, Tenn.

Prof. King grew up, engaged in the work of the NAACP, and joined the organization as soon as he was old enough. This is what he says: "The NAACP has emerged as one of the most powerful pressure groups in America. Until four years ago it depended upon shrewd politicians, labor unions, certain foundations, dreamy-eyed whites, B'nai B'rith Anti-defamation League, socialists and disguised communists."

Sun. 6-1-58

Prof. King feels that the South is fundamentally embarrassed and has for some time been ready to give up FORCED segregation. But it is not going to let NAACP nor anyone else get the credit for intimidating or forcing it into so doing. This warning from Prof. King should stir all law-abiding citizens everywhere.

The NAACP has scarcely any Negroes on the board. It is a WHITE organization with many communists and communist front connection.

It fights freedom, discourages free discussions of the race

King Won't Be Bothered If He Stays Clear Of Oxford

Jackson News
Jackson Miss.

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP) — The Rev. Clennon King today prepared to resume his pastorate here apparently safe from state prosecution as long as he stays out of Lafayette County.

38a
Thurs, 7-3-58

The 37-year-old Negro whose unsuccessful attempt to enter the all-white University of Mississippi resulted in his hurried departure from the state by plane, drove back to north Gulfport where he has been pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

P. 1

He left his wife and children with relatives in Albany, Ga.

The Lafayette County attorney, Bramblett Roberts, indicated yesterday no attempt would be made to have King picked up on the still pending charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

"If he comes to this county again," Roberts said, "we have warrants against him and they will be executed."

The charges were filed after King attempted to enter the university.

Clennon King Isn't Through

Courier
Pittsburg, Pa.

ALBANY, Ga. — The State of Mississippi may not have seen the last of Clennon King, the 37-year-old former professor who was confined to a mental institution when he tried to enter the University of Mississippi. He was later released. P. 5

Sat 7-5-58

King, speaking from his father's home here, revealed, "I would feel like a pretty poor class American if there is a part of America that I can't return to. And I intend returning to Mississippi."

He also disclosed that he was treated very badly in Mississippi and admitted that he may sue the state if an apology isn't forthcoming.

38a Miss

Negro Will Try Ole Miss Entry

Rev. Clennon King Serves Ultimatum In Letter

Miss

TO APPEAR THURSDAY

38a

Special to The Commercial Appeal

UNIVERSITY, Miss., June 2.—Rev. Clennon King, Negro professor who was fired from Alcorn College, says he plans "to appear on campus" at the University of Mississippi for registration Thursday.

Rev. King
38a Miss

In a letter to Registrar Robert B. Ellis, Rev. King said: "If you do not allow me to register in some form (I will even accept a provisional registration as long as it will not be based upon hypocrisy), I will immediately appeal to the Governor. If he is unavailable or unsympathetic, I will appeal to President Eisenhower. I do not intend to leave the campus voluntarily except I am given some decent satisfaction."

Commercial Appeal
P. 13

Rev. King said further that if he could not "be afforded the very essential privilege of going to school to improve my worth to this state and nation . . . I shall be forced to believe that no matter how good a Negro American performs, this state and nation can never be his land."

Tue, 6-3-58

May Ask Return

He added: "If it is your preference to prove to me that I am an unwanted American because of my black African background, I will demand that your government immediately return me to Africa (from where white Americans took my ancestors against their wills) and blot my name from a hopeless 'citizenship.'"

Rev. King had planned to do work at Ole Miss toward a doctorate in history. The university does not offer a doctor's degree in history.

Memphis Tenn

Plans Set Out

In a previous letter to Mr. Ellis, Rev. King said in view of the limited courses in history, he would register during the summer for two history courses entitled "The Rise of Southern Nationalism" and "Historical Criticism and Historiography."

He added in the letter:

"Later on I may consider changing the field of my doctorate to education with a minor in history."

38a 1958

MISSISSIPPI

Mixed class in Miss. causes uproar from Jackson daily

Afro-American Baltimore, Md 9.9
Sat. 3-15-58
38a

JACKSON, Miss. — A group of nearly 30 white students sat in on a social science class at Tougaloo Christian College Thursday night. Segregationists leaders were seething over the incident this week end.

The mixed meeting was held in defiance of an editorial barrage by the vehemently pro-segregationist Jackson Daily News.

Dr. George Maddox. sociology chairman at the Methodist Millsaps College from which the white students came Friday tried to minimize the controversy.

* * *

HE SAID that reports of what was said in the classroom were "taken out of context." But he confirmed that he had acted as moderator, opening up the discussion with a statement to the colored pupils:

"We are here to explore what makes you tick and to allow you to make this exploration with us."

Some of the statements heard from the white students at the class included these:

"So many of our people don't know anything about colored ones except what cheap politicians"—from a coed.

"The races have no basic differences" — from a young man.

"Millsaps probably has more in common with Tougaloo than the other white colleges of the state"—another coed.

* * *

DR. MADDOX said that other white students in the room disputed some of the statements by their white classmates. Some even voiced anti-colored sentiment. he said.

But one colored youth praised the white students for appearing. Another expressed pleasure that "at least I found out tonight that we can communicate." And when Dr. Maddox asked what the colored students would like to see printed about the meeting, a coed replied:

"I would like to see it published that there are some high class, middle class and low class colored people and that low class is in the majority just like among whites, but that the low classes are always to be seen first."

The interracial meeting at Tougaloo came as part of the growing controversy which started innocently enough with the extracurricula program on religious themes at all-white Millsaps.

* * *

AS PART of the program Prof. Ernst Borinski, a white sociology instructor of the Tugaloo faculty was invited to Millsaps to participate with Catholic and Protestant clergymen in a panel discussion.

As part of the discussion, held Monday, Borinski defended the colored desire for integration. This brought an immediate tirade from the Jackson Daily News in both its editorial and news columns.

The newspaper also attacked another phase of the Millsaps extra-curricula program — a speech on race relations planned for Monday by the Rev. Glen Smiley of Nyack, N.Y., field secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The Jackson Daily News denounced the organization as subsversive and called it a Communist front.

Here's Vote On Bill Financing Segregation

Daily News
Jackson Miss.
Thu 3-27-58
38a

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

The 91-32 vote whereby the House passed a bill providing for cities and counties to finance the cause of segregation and state sovereignty:

For: Adams of Lee, Anderson of Copiah, Anderson of Madison, Anderson of Pontotoc, Baker of Panola, Bishop of Sunflower, Black of Carroll, Brasher of Calhoun, Brody of DeSoto, Brooks of Leake, Burch of Itawamba, Burks of eParl River, Butler of Webster, Caldwell of Hinds, Carruth of Pike, Cocke of Coahoma, Coon of Wilkinson, Cooper of Monroe, Cossar of Tallahatchie, Cox of Yazoo, Crabtree of Noxubee, Duncan of Pontotoc, Duncan of Tishomingo, Dunlap of Chickasaw, Eaton of Smith, Eure of Forrest, Ezell of Winston, Farese of Benton, Fraser of Montgomery, Finnie of Panola, Fox of Claiborne, Gardner of Yazoo, Gilliam of Lowndes, Gore of Oktibbeha, Guice of Harrison, Hannaford of Tate, Hester of Adams, Hetzlier of Wilkinson, Hewitt of Franklin, Hicks of Yazoo, Hilbun of Lafayette, Hooker of Holmes, Hughey of Amite, Hurdle of Marshall, Jacobs of Bolivar, Jenkins of Yalobusha, Johnson of Newton, Kennedy of Calhoun, Kennedy of Rankin, Kirby of Oktibbeha, Lee of Alcorn, Loden of Clay, Lollar of Montgomery, Long of Lauderdale, Love of Holmes, Lowry of Kemper, McCarver of Itawamba, McClaren of Pike, McClellan of Clay, McKnight of Warren, McMillan Washington, Measell of Newton, Morrow of Rankin, Moss of Hinds, Newman of Issaquena, Norris of Yazoo, O'Quinn of Jefferson, Phillips of Noxubee, Pierce of Carroll, Polk of Jefferson Davis, Richardson of Madison, Scott of Franklin, Shanahan of Warren, Simpson of Tippah, Sims of Lowndes, Snowden of Lauderdale, Waddell of Copiah, Waits of Washington, Wall of Amite, Wallace of Copiah, Wallace of Lincoln, Watkins of Claiborne, Webb of Winston, Weems of Jasper, Wiesenburg of Jackson, Wilkins of Noxubee, Williams of Neshoba, Willis of Monroe, Windham of Prentiss, Womack of Humphreys, and Young of Wayne —total 91.

Against: Alexander of Hinds, Avera of Greene, Bailey of Yalobusha, Baxter of Lauderdale, Blass of Stone, Boteler of Grenada, Bullock of Walthall, Cameron of Lamar, Canon of Tunica, Davis of Kemper, Drewry of Alcorn, French of Panola, Glass of Attala, Gore of Quitman, Grisham of Prentiss, Guyton of Attala, Hearn of Lawrence, Herrin of Covington, Hopkins of Coahoma, Kennedy of Marshall, Livingston of Scott, Malone of George, Miller of Sharkey, Neill of Jones, Phillips of Hancock, Rogers of Warren, Singley of Marion, Smith of Choctaw, Tackett of Monroe, Trenor of Chickasaw, Walker of DeSoto and Wroten of Washington—total 32.

Present: Walley of Perry—total 1.

Pair: Lumpkin of Lee, against, and Sillers of Bolivar, Mr. Speaker, for.

Absent or not voting: Ash of Marshall, Coleman of Simpson, Collins of Union, Floyd of Tippah, Franklin of Lafayette, Graham of Clarke, Jolly of Lowndes, Jones of Tate, Junkin of Adams, Patridge of Leflore, Sartor of Clarke, Sisson of Harrison, and Stephens of Union—total 13.

Mississippi Editor Pledges All-Out Fight Against Bill For Citizens Council Donation

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Thur 3-27-58
38a
P. 1 D

GREENVILLE, Miss. — Publisher Hodding Carter of the Greenville Delta Democrat-Times said Wednesday if the legislature passes a bill authorizing donation of tax money to Citizens Councils he will fight its constitutionality to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary.

In a page one editorial, the Pulitzer Prize-winning editor and publisher called the measure "as immoral a special interest raid on tax monies as this state has ever known, even in the darkest days of reconstruction."

The Senate already has passed the bill, with no arguments on its merits and only two dissenting votes. It is scheduled to reach the House floor this week.

The Citizens Councils have the avowed aim of opposing integration by all lawful means. The bill by Sen. Hayden Campbell of Jackson would authorize cities and counties to donate up to $100 per million assessed valuation to the councils.

Carter praised Rep. Joe Wroten of Washington County (Greenville) for challenging constitutionality of the measure and expressed doubt himself the "Citizens Council grab act" is constitutional.

"As a municipal, county and state taxpayer, we intend to find out if we have to carry our inquiry to the highest court in the state or in the land," the editorial said.

Carter said the bill would make possible donation of $250,000 to the Citizens Councils.

"A $250,000 war chest can shut up a lot of people, elect candidates galore and show the nation just where Mississippi stands in relation to democracy," the editorial said.

The newspaper said the mon y would go to "an organizati n whose expenditures need not e accounted for, whose membersh p lists are not public record, whose obvious and even stated purpose is to silence independent voices in Mississippi, and whose other objectives are at least as political and economic as segregationists' and whose behind-the-scenes manipulators are both willing and almost ready to usurp or direct our state, county or municipal governments."

'Pure-Blood' Bill Passed

Requires Labeling Of Blood By Race; Fear Negro 'Sickle Cells'

388

Mississippi's white citizens would be protected from "sickle cell anemia" under a House-approved bill requiring labeling of blood by race in blood banks.

Daily News P.1

The bill, intended to keep the blood of one race from going to a person of another, passed unanimously Monday

The author, Rep. Elmo Anderson of Madison County, said it would apply to all blood taken and used in Mississippi but would not apply to interstate shipments which come under federal control.

Tue 3-25-58

The patient receiving blood or his relatives could tell under the labeling process the race of the donor.

Jackson, Miss.

Anderson was asked from the floor if there had been cases in Jackson of a disease being transmitted from one person to another by blood transfusion.

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

Anderson said he did not know but added:

"There is one type of disease Negroes have that no other race has. That is sickle cell anemia. No other race has that."

Anderson did not explain the heriditary disease, reported to be named for the sickle - shape of blood corpuscles involved.

The State Sovereignty Commission, the agency for maintaining segregation, at one time had a project to study sickle cells.

The House also passed a bill that would give legislators immunity from court process while the Legislature is in session. There was no discussion of the bill bue sources said it was introduced to keep legislators from being harrassed by law suits while they were busy passing measures to defend segregation

Meanwhile, a group of House members usually associated with the administration planned to oppose a Senate-passed bill authorizing donations of public funds to white citizens councils on grounds it would harm segregation.

They also were prepared to offer a series of amendments to the bill which authorizes counties and cities to donate to organizations whose purpose is preservation of constitutional government. Its author said it was meant exclusively for the citizens councils.

Daily News

But opponents admitted it was an uphill fight in which they hoped for enough votes to prevent overriding of Gov. J. P. Coleman's anticipated veto. The bill was ready for a vote today or Wednesday.

P. 2

Tue 3-25-58

Rep. John Kennedy of Marshall County and others prepared a statement for distribution to House members listing ways the bill could hamper both the councils and segregation.

Jackson, Miss.

He said it would give the councils a "quasi - public character" and thus invite federal intervention.

388

"It might tie the hands of the councils by placing them under the restriction of the 14th Amendment of the national Constitution," Kennedy said. "Every action of the councils could be declared a federal question and made subject to the whim of the U. S. Supreme Court."

VICIOUS ASSAULT

Kennedy said he planned to introduce amendments excluding the NAACP from being a recipient and providing that if one organization receives funds under the bill all others supporting constitutional government would receive a like amount.

Reps. Sam Lumpkin of Lee and Joel Blass of Stone were expected to lead the fight against the bill.

Rep. Joe Wroten of Washington County charged it was both unconstitutional and a "vicious assault upon freedom of the mind."

"Anyone who is acquainted with our complex social problem is aware of the fact that a large majority of our citizens have not chosen to affiliate with or donate to the citizens councils," he said. "What the people themselves have chosen not to do would be required of them by this bill."

MILLSAPS CONTROVERSY

Mississippi Student Editor Fired For Segregation Stand

STATE COLLEGE, Miss. (AP)—The president of the Mississippi State College Student Council Wednesday confirmed that the council had fired the editor of the school's student newspaper. The dismissal apparently was an outgrowth of an editorial on a recent segregation controversy at Millsaps.

388

Advertiser

The Greenville Delta Democrat-Times broke the news earlier Wednesday that L. E. Miller, a junior from Baldwyn, had been fired. The newspaper said the reason for the action was an editorial plea for freedom of speech.

P. 4B

The Delta Democrat - Times said several students placed the blame on campus "junior spies" for the Citizens Councils.

A spokesman for the school said it was strictly a student affair.

Thur. 4-10-58

Student Council President Red Kendall of Jackson denied the editorial was the cause of the discharge or that the Citizens Councils were behind it.

Kendall said the student group, which pays the editors and has general supervision over the weekly Reflector, voted 29-2 in favor of dismissing Miller because he disregarded the council's request that he stop publishing letters to the editor commenting on the editorial.

Kendall said Miller's editorial notes accompanying the letters were bringing ill will to the college. He said the council also felt Miller shouldn't interfere in Millsaps' business. Millsaps is a private school in Jackson. It is supported by the Methodist Church.

Montgomery

The Citizens Council charged recently that a pro-integration speaker addressed a discussion group on the Millsaps campus.

Miller said his editorial supported Millsaps students "in their move to hear both sides of the integration question."

He said he thought his dismissal stemmed from the editorial.

Ala.

He said he got 10 or 12 letters which he published in the letters to the editor column in the next three issues. He said the Student Council told him he had misrepresented the student body and damaged Mississippi States's reputation.

Miller said he thought he would get his job back after a student election April 17 on the question. A two-thirds vote in favor of the council action is required to make the dismissal permanent.

Miller said the students are about equally divided on the question.

Racial Stand Costs Job of School Editor

STARKVILLE, Miss., April 9 (UP)—The editor of the Mississippi State College student newspaper has been fired because he urged that both sides of the race issue be presented in Mississippi colleges, it was disclosed today.

388

Post Times Herald

The Student Council ousted L. E. Miller, a 20-year-old junior from Baldwyn, Miss., because of his determined editorial stand favoring "freedom of speech and inquiry."

Student Council president Ted Kendall of Jackson, Miss., said he had urged Miller to "drop the issue and stop fanning fires" but the editor refused to do so. Kendall said that as a result the Council voted 29-2 to fire Miller.

Washington D.C.

A recall election will be held April 17. If two-thirds of the students fail to go along with the Council decision, Miller will be reinstated.

Washington D.C.

Miller commented that he was "not sorry" he wrote the editorial although "maybe it wasn't tactful enough for some people."

P. 2B

"I pointed out that the paper does not support integration—merely freedom of speech," he said.

Editor Fired For Request On Race Woe

STARKVILLE, Miss. (INS)—The editor of the student newspaper at Mississippi State College disclosed Wednesday that he was fired for writing an article demanding that students should hear both sides of the race issue.

388

Leader P.1

L. E. Miller, a 20-year-old junior English major from Baldwyn, Miss., said the Student Council fired him April 1 for an editorial written in the "Reflector."

Thur. 4-10-58

The article supported students at Millsaps College in Jackson who had previously expressed a desire to have a study group listen to speakers presenting both viewpoints on segregation.

Atlanta, Ga.

Miller, who will appeal his dismissal to a student election April 17, was ousted by the council on a 29-2 vote. Student Council President Ted Kendall said the disputed article was "presenting a distorted view of the beliefs of the students of the college."

38a 1958

MISSISSIPPI

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL:

Eastland move on Tiffany nomination called 'pointed stall'

Afro American P. 8

38a

Sat 4-12.58

Baltimore Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON — The referral by Sen. James O. Eastland (Dem., Miss.) of the nomination of Gordon MacLean Tiffany of Concord, N.H., to be staff director of the bipartisan Civil Rights Commission, to the Constitutional Rights subcommittee is only to delay the commission in getting on with its work.

After consultation with the members of the commission, three of whom are conservative Southerners, President Eisenhower nominated Mr. Tiffany on Feb. 20.

The provision requiring the President to consult with the commission before naming a staff director, and making the appointment subject to Senate confirmation, was written into the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to make it difficult to find a staff director.

ANY MAN of standing would be reluctant to subject himself to the insults and taunts he would have to take from Eastland and the other Dixiecrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee.

At its first meeting on Jan. 3 the commission agreed upon three names. Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, and chairman of the commission, called them "distinguished people." None of them would take the job.

At the second meeting the commission agreed upon another panel of persons who were acceptable. All of them declined.

FINALLY, THE commission turned to the Council of State Governments and asked for suggestions.

Frank Bain, executive director of the council, suggested Mr. Tiffany. The former New Hampshire Attorney General, "with some hesitation," accepted.

Eastland permitted the nomination to stay in the committee files from Feb. 20 to March 26, and then referred it to the Constitutional Rights subcommittee, of which Sen. Thomas C. Hennings of Missouri is the chairman.

If the subcommittee promptly approves the nomination, the dirty work will then begin.

Hearings by the full committee will be requested. Eastland will grant the request. These hearings will be prolonged probably until the end of the session.

Don't Blame Senator Eastland

Afro-American P. 4

38a

Sat 4.12-58

Baltimore Md.

President Eisenhower on February 20 sent the nomination of Gordon MacLean Tiffany to be staff director of the Civil Rights Commission.

It was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee where for four long weeks it was tucked safely away in the pocket of its chairman, James O. Eastland, Democrat, Mississippi.

Then, what is clearly another delaying tactic, Sen. Eastland ordered a subcommittee, headed by Sen. Thomas Hennings, D., Mo., to consider the nomination. Mr. Hennings' committee, after brief hearings, quickly approved the appointment 4 to 1.

The matter goes back to the Eastland committee where hearings by the full committee will be demanded by the other two Southern members, Sens. Samuel Ervin of North Carolina and Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina.

The matter could and probably will be dragged out to the end of the current session.

And without a staff director, the new Civil Rights Commission will continue to mark time while flagrant cases of vote denials in this spring's primaries go unchecked.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT in January nominated W. Wilson White of Philadelphia to be Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

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WHY SENATOR EASTLAND is so desperately anxious to delay these nominations and smother the effectiveness of their agencies was made clear last week when it was revealed that in one Mississippi county last year, the names of 1,221 colored voters had been wiped off the registration books.

All efforts of these disfranchised citizens to re-register in this county—Jefferson Davis—have been rebuffed.

This is the county in which the Rev. H. D. Darby filed the first action under the new U.S. Civil Rights law, widely advertised as protecting the right of every citizen to vote.

But Senator Eastland would not be able to play his delaying game without the agreeable connivance of Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and Democratic Senators.

If Mr. Johnson, who takes credit for its passage, were sincerely interested in making the new right-to-vote measure effective, it would take more than the crude machinations of a Mississippi cotton planter to stop him.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL:

Eastland move on Tiffany nomination called 'pointed stall'

Afro American p. 8

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON — The referral by Sen. James O. Eastland (Dem., Miss.) of the nomination of Gordon MacLean Tiffany of Concord, N.H., to be staff director of the bipartisan Civil Rights Commission, to the Constitutional Rights subcommittee is only to delay the commission in getting on with its work.

After consultation with the members of the commission, three of whom are conservative Southerners, President Eisenhower nominated Mr. Tiffany on Feb. 20.

The provision requiring the President to consult with the commission before naming a staff director, and making the appointment subject to Senate confirmation, was written into the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to make it difficult to find a staff director.

Sat 4-12-58

ANY MAN of standing would be reluctant to subject himself to the insults and taunts he would have to take from Eastland and the other Dixiecrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee.

At its first meeting on Jan. 3 the commission agreed upon three names. Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, and chairman of the commission, called them "distinguished people." None of them would take the job.

At the second meeting the commission agreed upon another panel of persons who were acceptable. All of them declined.

Baltimore Md.

FINALLY, THE commission turned to the Council of State Governments and asked for suggestions.

Frank Bain, executive director of the council, suggested Mr. Tiffany. The former New Hampshire Attorney General, "with some hesitation," accepted.

Eastland permitted the nomination to stay in the committee files from Feb. 20 to March 26, and then referred it to the Constitutional Rights subcommittee, of which Sen. Thomas C. Hennings of Missouri, is the chairman.

If the subcommittee promptly approves the nomination, the dirty work will then begin.

Hearings by the full committee will be requested. Eastland will grant the request. These hearings will be prolonged probably until the end of the session.

Don't Blame Senator Eastland

Afro-American P. 4

38a

Sat 4.12-58

Baltimore Md.

President Eisenhower on February 20 sent the nomination of Gordon MacLean Tiffany to be staff director of the Civil Rights Commission.

It was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee where for four long weeks it was tucked safely away in the pocket of its chairman, James O. Eastland, Democrat, Mississippi.

Then, what is clearly another delaying tactic, Sen. Eastland ordered a subcommittee, headed by Sen. Thomas Hennings, D., Mo., to consider the nomination. Mr. Hennings' committee, after brief hearings, quickly approved the appointment 4 to 1.

The matter goes back to the Eastland committee where hearings by the full committee will be demanded by the other two Southern members, Sens. Samuel Ervin of North Carolina and Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina.

The matter could and probably will be dragged out to the end of the current session.

And without a staff director, the new Civil Rights Commission will continue to mark time while flagrant cases of vote denials in this spring's primaries go unchecked.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 171

Cross My Heart

(From The New York Times)

A new high in Senatorial fatuity and a new low in Senatorial efforts to demean the Federal judiciary was reached by the Mississippi statesman James O. Eastland this week when in the course of a subcommittee hearing he asked a nominee to the Federal bench to take an oath that amounted to swearing he would stand by his oath of office if he were confirmed. What is more, the hapeless victim acceded to this asinine request and solemnly did as he was told.

38a

World P.6

When is an oath not an oath? will be the new game at the Capitol if this kind of nonsense keeps up. As Senator Eastland and his committee know, before a Federal judge undertakes his duties he has to swear to carry them out "agreeably to the Constitution and the laws of the United States." But because some Senator disagrees with various recent decisions of the Federal courts, especially the Supreme Court, Senator O'Mahoney dreamed up this brilliant idea of asking nominees to swear, as a sort of preliminary test before they are confirmed, that they will not participate "in any decision to alter the meaning of the Constitution itself or of any law passed by the Congress and adopted under the Constitution."

Natl P.6

Natl 4-9-58

The preliminary oath adds about as much to the meaning and dignity of the occasion as if the candidate were required to say "cross my heart and hope to die." Incidentally, on the theory that two oaths are better than two and so on—the possibilities are limitless. But the public's patience with Mr. Eastland's and Mr. O'Mahoney's mumbo-jumbo is not.

Birmingham Ala

Mississippi Leaders ReachAgreement, Break Deadlock

Governor, Foes Both Back Down; Will Push Segregation Measures

Constitution P.5 b

By **KENNETH TOLER**

Mississippi Bureau, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

38a

JACKSON, Miss., March 29—Gov. J. P. Coleman has temporarily abandoned his fight for a constitutional convention to join with its foes in a move to make it easier to change the 1890 charter by amendment.

Atlanta

A history-making pact was signed by leaders on both sides to "give ground" in order to break a deadlock in the current biennial session of the legislature stemming from the controversial convention issue.

Signatories to the agreement are Gov. Coleman and Speaker Walter Sillers, leader of the anti-convention forces in control of the House of Representatives.

3-31-58

Sidetrack Amendments

The governor agreed to withdraw his efforts for a convention for the present, while Speaker Sillers' forces assented to sidetracking nine proposed amendments to tighten the school segregation provisions of the constitution and two bills to implement a previously voter-ratified amendment for abolition of public education on threat of integration.

The Sillers forces agreed to the compact in view of the governor's control of the Senate as a block to gaining adoption of the proposed amendments and passage of the pending bills.

Under the pact, both sides are to work for adoption of a single amendment to the constitution to make it easier to amend it. In proposing a convention to a special session last November, Gov. Coleman had pointed to the difficulty of changes via the amendment route which has been demonstrated in past efforts to win ratification of amendments.

If that doesn't go through, Gov. Coleman plans to renew his fight for a convention to modernize the 68-year-old document. Although he agreed to the liberalizing amendment, the governor told the lawmakers that the only way to make the necessary changes to guarantee segregation is by convention.

And to make certain that his hands were not tied, Gov. Coleman did not make the convention call a part of the agreement. He did, however, "sign on the dotted line" to assist in adoption of the single amendment at the current session and to work for its ratification in the Aug. 26 election.

To keep his convention issue "alive" pending outcome of the single amendment proposal, Gov. Coleman had his House floor leader, Rep. Bennett Smith of Chowtaw County, reintroduce a convention-calling bill.

MISSISSIPPI

Another factor in gaining the governor's signature to the agreement was he did not want to be blamed for defeating the nine amendments and have his positive stand for segregation challenged as a result.

Under the compromise amendment, which has been adopted in the House and now awaits certain Senate approval, an amendment would be adopted by the Legislature for submission to the voters on one roll call by three-fourths vote in each branch. At present, an amendment to be adopted must be approved by a three-fourths vote on three separate days in each branch.

Another major change calls for submission of a "package" amendment containing many propositions on a single subject. The constitution now requires the submission of each in a separate amendment.

In that connection, a proposed "package" amendment on schools is part of the agreement signed by the two sides. It wraps up in one the nine amendments set aside under the pact, along with some others.

Other Changes

The proposed "package" amendment authorizes the Legislature to abolish public education by a three-fourths vote and to authorize local school districts to do so by a majority vote of the Legislature.

Other "items" in the package remove all mention of "race" in the present Constitution; authorize appropriation of public funds direct to students instead of school districts for attendance at schools of their choice; permit lease or sale of school properties to private groups and provide that the poll tax, a prerequisite to voting, "may" be used for support of the schools instead of earmarking it for that purpose "and none other."

Other changes that would be made to make it easier to amend the Constitution are:

A majority vote of those voting on the amendment would determine its ratification. At present, an amendment must receive a majority of all votes cast in the election which in the past has included other issues and candidates. Amendments in the past have received a majority of those voting on them, but since a sufficient number voting on other matters did not mark the convention block, they were counted against and they lost.

Permit the calling of an election to vote on an amendment 30 days in advance of it being held, instead of 90 days.

Authorize the secretary of state to insert a ratified amendment in the constitution by proclamation without the necessity of it being done at a session of the legislature.

If the proposed amendment is ratified in the August election, Gov. Coleman has agreed to convene a special session in September for its insertion in the constitution.

At the proposed special session, the "package" amendment included in the pact would be adopted and voted on in the November general election.

A proviso in the agreement is that an earlier special session will be called in event an emergency arises that threatens the public schools with integration. At that session, the two bills set aside for implementing the previously voter-ratified "standby" school abolition amendments would be submitted.

Refusal of the voters to ratify the amendment making it easier to amend the constitution would give Gov. Coleman added support for his convention for a general overhaul of the charter.

Regardless of the outcome, Gov. Coleman plans to run for the House from Choctaw County in 1959 and come to the 1960 session to fight for his convention proposal. He is virtually assured the House post and could be expected to be a candidate for speaker.

Gov. Coleman has said that the speakership is more influential in legislation than the governorship. The speaker names all the committees and in that way adds to his control over the membership.

Incidentally, it was the House at the November special session which defeated the governor's convention proposal after the Senate had approved it.

Portrait of a Yankeee Stirs Furor in South

Times-Pic 26

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20 (UP)—A Northern general's portrait hanging in the Mississippi Capitol stirred up a storm today.

New York My

The portrait of Adelbert Ames, a native of Maine who served as Governor of this state during reconstruction days, hangs in the Hall of Governors.

Jan. 1-21-58

A Sunday newspaper pointed out the presence of General Ames' likeness in a Yankee uniform, with his chest bearing "a line of military decorations earned by the blood of Confederate soldier boys."

38a

Henry M. Faser, who led the 1948 walkout of Mississippi delegates to the Democratic National Convention, wrote Secretary of State Herbert Ladner that he was "shocked beyond words" that the portrait hangs in a place of honor.

"Are the portraits of Hitler, Mussolini, Joe Stalin and others of their ilk hanging in the Capitol in Washington?" Mr. Fraser asked.

General Ames resigned as Governor in 1876 after the House had voted to impeach him after a controversy.

Gov. Coleman On Side Of Ames' Backers

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 21 (AP) — Gov. J. P. Coleman indicated today he's on the side of those who believe a portrait of Adelbert Ames, carpetbag governor of Mississippi during Reconstruction Days, should continue to hang in the capitol.

News + Courier

But he told his news conference it should be made clear the Hall of Governors, where portraits of all governors hang, is not a "hall of fame."

C. B.

The controversy over whether the portrait of the Yankee general, who fought against the South during the Civil War, should be removed began last week. Henry M. (Doc) Faser, 76, in a letter, called it an outrage that Ames is portrayed in the uniform of a union general "with his chest adorned with medals won in the blood of southern soldier boys."

Charleston S.C.

Ames, a brigadier general, served as governor in 1868-70 and again in 1874-76. He died Mississippi after the House of Representatives voted 11 impeachment counts against him and the day before the Senate trial was to begin. Ames, born in Maine, died in Florida at the age of 98.

Jan. 1-22-58

The Hall of Governors was established under a 1950 law.

38a Miss

Commercial Appeal P3-IV

SENATOR EASTLAND—'Commended In New England'

Eastland's Label 'Mr. South'

Memphis, Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal:

We thought when the communist Daily Worker expired, perhaps our senior senator would at least enjoy a temporary respite from subversive snipers, but their partners in their tag-team match quickly stepped in, and true-to-form, renewed the attacks.

Jan. 2-2-58

Some very nice discerning people in New England commended Mr. Eastland for his good efforts to maintain Constitutional Government and states rights, and the convulsive tongue-gnawing began. This straw-grabbing group now realizes it's one down and one to go; but what they don't know is, that man Eastland never slows down until the job is well done. He is truly representative of the grateful constituency, who also possesses like quality.

Our thanks to the 'Old Reliable' for its kindness and recognition editorially of Mr. South himself. As long as we can enjoy such fine newspapers, and statesmen for them to commend, we're doing quite all right.

C. O. SMITH

Dumas, Miss.

Race Hatred To Split South Commie Inspired

38a

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Miss. (Special)—Racial hatreds, generated by influences in other sections of the country, are being used by the Communists to destroy the South, Ross R. Barnett, Jackson lawyer, told members of the Crystal Springs Lions club meeting at the high school cafeteria last night.

Daily News

The actual purpose of the Communist influence is not to correct racial differences but to undermine our laws and institutions by the breaking down of public confidence, the speaker said, adding "our bill of rights is faced with jeopardy as the result of the growing oligarchy in Washington."

Dec. 3-25-58

Declaring "because the South lives closest to the Negro problem, our people are best equipped to solve it," Barnett said the Negro is often better off in the South under segregation than in the integrated North.

Jackson Miss.

As an example he quoted figures to show in integrated states there is one Negro teacher for every 500 in Negro population, whereas in Mississippi there is one Negro teacher for every 140 Negroes.

Barnett was introduced by A. Cecil Thurman, Lions club program chairman.

Schools Likened To Baby Sitting

Faulkner Says Parents, Educators Endangering American Education

38a

Daily News P.2

3-11-58

Jackson, Miss.

PRINCETON, N. J. (Special) — Schools are becoming more and more just baby-sitting organizations to keep the kids out of their parents' hair, in the opinion of Mississippi author William Faulkner.

Faulkner said parents and educators were endangering American education with false values. Both the North and the South, he said, are not facing up to realities.

The winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1949, a resident of Oxford, Miss., is conducting a two-week session of private seminars with Princeton University students under the sponsorship of the English Department.

"As I see it," the novelist said in an interview, "schools are becoming more and more just baby-sitting organizations to keep the kids out of their parents' hair. Children today are being bribed to attend college with such inducements as the professional football teams and striptease cheer leaders."

He said that the "successful teacher" rarely received "the same acclaim as the professional athlete."

Noting the shortage of qualified teachers, Mr. Faulkner said the situation had caused "tensions, diverting what this country believes in."

"So many parents just aren't interested in their children, especially in the home itself," he said. "This may apply more up here than down home. Southern tradition at least gives the kids a home to come to. On the other hand, in the South we're not so overcrowded in our schools. No sooner does the North get rid of one lot of students than there's another lot to be taken care of. A basic educational problem may be that children can't simply be selected, like horses and cattle."

"Aside from that," the writer continued, "after school hours the kids today simply have nothing to do with themselves."

MUST CHANGE NEGRO

The Mississippi native was asked to comment on the dissension over school integration in Little Rock Ark.

"It's always been my belief that the white folks and the colored folks simply don't like one another," he said after a thoughtful pause. "It seems to me that simple. In making the integration decision, the Supreme Court ignored this. But it's the responsibility of the whites. The white man must change the Negro from acting and thinking like a Negro. How? The answer is just one word — education."

"The integration solution," Mr. Faulkner observed, "would be for white parents to send their kids back and back again to school with the other race. Until it becomes a habit. Otherwise our two cultures will never meet, except in trivial, everyday matters involving such things as a car or a washing machine."

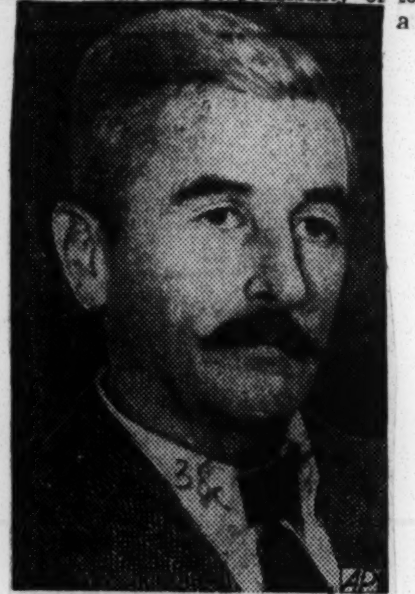
"Actually, I'm convinced that nobody can really teach anybody else anything," Mr. Faulkner declared with a trace of a smile. He said he had accepted an invitation from Princeton to hold "informal conversations" with students.

"We may talk literature for a while, then the real questions begin," he related. "One boy asked me if he should quit college and get married. I told him he'd be a damn fool."

The author mentioned his years at the University of Mississippi.

"I studied all right," he noted, adding that he was not a graduate.

"I had my good time, too," Mr. Faulkner said. "Used to take my gun and go off in the wood shooting me some deer. Worked a little, too, whenever I needed money for a little tobacco. And I learned."



WILLIAM FAULKNER
Sees False School Values

Suggest That U. S. Adopt South Racial Policies

38a

Defender P.3

Sat 3-22-58

Chicago Ill.

JACKSON, Miss. — (INS) — A Louisiana state senator is urging the North "to adopt the South's social system" and end what he called 'the integration conspiracy.'

Appearing on a Jackson T.V. station, W. M. Rainach, chairman of the Louisiana State White Citizen's Council, said that "instead of the South having integration, it will be a case of the entire U. S. having segregation, if the North only will come around to the South's way of thinking."

Rainach, who also heads the joint legislative committee, a group that had an ad printed in a New York paper giving the South's views on integration last Feb. 17, declared "that if the South will furnish the leadership, the North is ready to adopt the South's social system."

The Louisiana lawmaker stated "that this country actually has reached a turning point in race relations" and added that "in this country right now, we are moving toward a more distinct separation of races than we have ever known."

Rainach said that in order for the South to preserve our racially separate social system, we have to take our case to the northern court of public opinion and win it there."

"Public opinion," he added, "is far more powerful than law."

Rainach said the response to the ad "was far greater than was anticipated." He claimed that his group had mail at the rate of 4½ to 1 in favor of the South's position.

"The ad was the first reconnaissance in the South's campaign against the integration conspiracy," he said.

He recalled that "after the Civil War, the North couldn't understand the agonies of the South because the North had no Negroes."

Rainach said today, "they have Negroes but they don't have a social system to handle them. . ."

Rainach lashed out against the NAACP which, he haid his committee learned "has a higher percentage penetration of Communists than any other organization comparable to its size in the United States."

Rainach claimed "that in Louisiana, Negroes are leaving the NAACP in droves."

Mississippi Studies Racial Blood Segregation Measures

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Two bills aimed at helping keep racial segregation by controlling ailments listed as peculiar to certain races were considered today by the Senate Public Health Committee.

One bill would require blood accepted for transfusions to be labeled with the race of the donor. The other bill would forbid integration of children afflicted with sickle cell anemia (peculiar to Negroes) and those afflicted with certain anti-biotic-resistant ailments peculiar to whites.

Rep. Elmo Anderson of Madison County, author of the labeling bill, told the committee:

"Call it a race bill or call it a Negro bill. That's exactly what it is."

Charles Flynn of Jackson, executive director of the Mississippi Hospital Assn., said it would be impossible for hospitals to comply with the labeling bill and render good and inexpensive medical services.

Sen. William Kling of Red Lick, said his bill forbids integration of children afflicted with sickle cell anemia and those afflicted with "anti - biotic - resistant pathogenic strains of straphylococci carried by children afflicted with cystic fibrosis of the pancreas."

One physician testifying held the Kling bill was unnecessary because state law already forbids integration.

Dr. Kenneth Heard of Jackson, chairman of the Blood and Blood Bank Committee of the Mississippi Assn. of Pathologists, testified that sickle cell anemia was an hereditary ailment and was not transmitted any other way.

Even if sickle cell blood were infused into a patient, he said, the sickle cells (crescent shaped) would be destroyed in less than 120 days.

Other physicians testified that Mississippi blood banks segregate blood by race and infuse blood by race. However, they said, blood shipped in by the Red Cross and other groups was not labeled by race.

Dr. W. E. Lotterhos of Jackson, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Mississippi State Medical Assn., testified Anderson's bill would hinder medical services and might cause the patient undue worry about possible ill effects of infused blood.

Anderson's bill carried a $25 fine and Kling's bill carried a $1,000 fine and two years in jail for violations.

38a 1958 MISSISSIPPI SENATOR EASTLAND

FOR EFFORTS TO PRESERVE CONSTITUTION

New England Women Honor Sen. Eastland

38

Advertiser P. 1

Adv. 1-24-58

Montgomery Ala.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—A society of New England women, whose members trace their ancestry to pre-Revolutionary days, today honored Mississippi's Sen. James O. Eastland for what was termed his "effort to preserve the Constitution as the law of the United States.

The citation came from the National Society of New England Women. Yesterday Rep. Diggs (D-Mich), a Negro, wired the organization protesting the award. He asserted Eastland wants to deny Negroes in Mississippi the constitutional right to vote.

Mrs. Allen N. Dryhurst of West Hartford, Conn., president-general of the society, declined comment on Diggs' telegram.

However, Mrs. Marry McKiege of Brooklyn, chairman of the society's American defense department and the member who nominated Eastland for the award, said other officers accepted her nomination without question.

Mrs. McKiege said she felt the Supreme Court had usurped state powers, especially in its 1954 decision ordering desegregation in public schools. She told a newsman that while she was not opposed to Negroes, she felt "they should not be so pushy."

SEN. EASTLAND

She complained that the Brooklyn Bedford - Stuyvesant section, where she lived as a girl, was once an area of private white homes but has now been "taken over by Negroes."

Mrs. McKiege said the society awards had gone to such persons as former President Herbert Hoover, Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Sen. William Knowland (R-Calif).

The society, organized in New York in 1895, has a membership of about 3,000 scattered throughout the United States, Mrs. Dryhurst said.

Mrs. Dryhurst, a small, peppery, gray-haired woman, said that many of the society shared Eastland's views on the Supreme Court and added:

"We are a private organization and it is nobody's business whom we give an award to."

Eastland was not present to receive the award, in the form of a framed citation. He was reported ill in Washington with the flu. Instead it was accepted in his behalf by Jay Sourwine, counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee headed by Eastland.

The Integration Dilemma Positive Program For South

Advocate P.4

Jackson Miss

From: The State Times, Jackson, Miss.

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth of a series of five editorials by J. O. Emmerich, editor of the McComb Enterprise-Journal calling for a reappraisal of racial relations with a view to what the Negro can contribute to the prosperity of both races.)

Jct 1-4-58

By J. O. EMMERICH
Editor, McComb Enterprise-Journal

A Mississippi Negro educator said privately: "What the South needs is a second emancipation. We have had one for the Negro people. Now we need one for the white people."

38a Miss

What he meant was an emancipation from negative thinking—the fear of losing the status quo in so far as the southern Negro is concerned.

This fear of losing the status quo is a detriment to the South. It handicaps Southern leadership which seeks most earnestly to preserve Southern traditions, because traditions which are founded in fear cannot endure.

By the same token leadership outside the South will fail if it attempts to use force. Particularly will this be true if an effort is made to superimpose a different philosophy in an area where the philosophy will be determined by public opinion.

★ ★ ★

There is little likelihood that the United States Supreme Court will reverse its decision on school integration despite the fact that the court's decision of May 17, 1954, was a reversal of several previous supreme court decisions.

The decision will stand. But a fact overlooked by individuals outside of the South is that the Supreme Court has not ruled that segregated schools are illegal. No pupil can be denied admittance to a school because of race, color or creed. But contrary to opinion outside the South, many Negroes want their own schools—and this is not illegal.

This means that public opinion in the South—the opinion of white and Negro people—and not the Supreme Court will ultimately decide this current controversy.

Both the Southern fear of losing the status quo, and the use of Northern force to compel integration in Southern schools, will prove disastrous to the respective views dominant in this school dilemma.

If Southern leadership, animated by fear, resorts to the extremes of boycotts, economic pressure, public school abolition, the threat of violence, the entire defense mechanism of the South will be negated [illegible] law.

If Northern leadership presumes against [illegible] truth that the Supreme Court has decreed that Southern schools be integrated, and if Northern leadership flagrantly rallies force to compel its will, the Northern offense will bog down in a wave of public resentment.

★ ★ ★

The South will inexorably fail if it does not quickly expedite the building of adequate Negro schools.

Furthermore, if the Northern leadership believes that matriculating two, four, six or eight pupils in an occasional Southern school constitutes a victory for integration it is due for an agonizing awakening. When pressure is removed, and a choice can be made, there is no assurance that these pupils used as integration guinea pigs, weary of it all, will not go to schools with their own people.

★ ★ ★

Leadership in the North can easily miscalculate the bilateral respect for racial integrity in the South and underestimate the truth that millions of Southern Negro people prefer their own schools.

Leadership in the South will be grievously lacking in scernment if it does not recognize the Negro's will to be accorded the dignity of the individual.

Paradoxically, the North cannot force integrated schools upon the Southland—and the South cannot force a perpetuation of segregated schools.

The North overestimates the percentage of Southern Negroes who want integrated schools. The South underestimates the number of Southern Negroes who prefer schools of their own. Southern Negroes, however, are unanimous in wanting good schools.

★ ★ ★

The South has an ace in the hole but doesn't know it. With good schools—and respect for the wishes of Negroes who want a voice in their schools—voluntarily segregated schools can be maintained. This would be a victory for both the North and the South because the attainment of good Negro schools would be a triumph for America.

A strange aspect of this situation is that the North thinks of token integration (a couple of Negro pupils being admitted in an isolated Southern school, here and there) as a victory.

The South thinks of "a foot in the door" as ignominious defeat.

Actually, if good schools are promptly provided to all Negroes of the South, this situation will right itself. Not in the foreseeable future will the schools of the

FOR EFFORTS TO PRESERVE CONSTITUTION

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38

Advertiser P. 1

Fri 1-24-58

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SEN. EASTLAND

She complained that the Brooklyn Bedford - Stuyvesant section, where she lived as a girl, was once an area of private white homes but has now been "taken over by Negroes."

Mrs. McKiege said the society awards had gone to such persons as former President Herbert Hoover, Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Sen. William Knowland (R-Calif).

The society, organized in New York in 1895, has a membership of about 3,000 scattered throughout the United States, Mrs. Dryhurst said.

Mrs. Dryhurst, a small, peppery, gray-haired woman, said that many of the society shared Eastland's views on the Supreme Court and added:

"We are a private organization and it is nobody's business whom we give an award to."

Eastland was not present to receive the award, in the form of a framed citation. He was reported ill in Washington with the flu. Instead it was accepted in his behalf by Jay Sourwine, counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee headed by Eastland.

The Integration Dilemma
Positive Program For South

Advocate P.4

Jackson Miss

From: The State Times, Jackson, Miss.

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth of a series of five editorials by J. O. Emmerich, editor of the McComb Enterprise-Journal calling for a reappraisal of racial relations with a view to what the Negro can contribute to the prosperity of both races.)

Sat 1-4-58

By J. O. EMMERICH
Editor, McComb Enterprise-Journal

A Mississippi Negro educator said privately: "What the South needs is a second emancipation. We have had one for the Negro people. Now we need one for the white people."

38a Miss

What he meant was an emancipation from negative thinking—the fear of losing the status quo in so far as the southern Negro is concerned.

This fear of losing the status quo is a detriment to the South. It handicaps Southern leadership which seeks most earnestly to preserve Southern traditions, because traditions which are founded in fear cannot endure.

By the same token leadership outside the South will fail if it attempts to use force. Particularly will this be true if an effort is made to superimpose a different philosophy in an area where the philosophy will be determined by public opinion.

★ ★ ★

There is little likelihood that the United States Supreme Court will reverse its decision on school integration despite the fact that the court's decision of May 17, 1954, was a reversal of several previous supreme court decisions.

The decision will stand. But a fact overlooked by individuals outside of the South is that the Supreme Court has not ruled that segregated schools are illegal. No pupil can be denied admittance to a school because of race, color or creed. But contrary to opinion outside the South, many Negroes want their own schools—and this is not illegal.

This means that public opinion in the South—the opinion of white and Negro people—and not the Supreme Court will ultimately decide this current controversy.

Both the Southern fear of losing the status quo, and the use of Northern force to compel integration in Southern schools, will prove disastrous to the respective views dominant in this school dilemma.

If Southern leadership, animated by fear, resorts to the extremes of boycotts, economic pressure, public school abolition, the threat of violence, the entire defense mechanism of the South will be negated by law.

If Northern leadership presumes against the truth that the Supreme Court has decreed that Southern schools be integrated, and if Northern leadership flagrantly rallies force to compel its will, the Northern offense will bog down in a wave of public resentment.

★ ★ ★

The South will inexorably fail if it does not quickly expedite the building of adequate Negro schools.

Furthermore, if the Northern leadership believes that matriculating two, four, six or eight pupils in an occasional Southern school constitutes a victory for integration it is due for an agonizing awakening. When pressure is removed, and a choice can be made, there is no assurance that these pupils used as integration guinea pigs, weary of it all, will not go to schools with their own people.

★ ★ ★

Leadership in the North can easily miscalculate the bilateral respect for racial integrity in the South and underestimate the truth that millions of Southern Negro people prefer their own schools.

Leadership in the South will be grievously lacking in discernment if it does not recognize the Negro's will to be accorded the dignity of the individual.

Paradoxically, the North cannot force integrated schools upon the Southland—and the South cannot force a perpetuation of segregated schools.

The North overestimates the percentage of Southern Negroes who want integrated schools. The South underestimates the number of Southern Negroes who prefer schools of their own. Southern Negroes, however, are unanimous in wanting good schools.

★ ★ ★

The South has an ace in the hole but doesn't know it. With good schools—and respect for the wishes of Negroes who want a voice in their schools—voluntarily segregated schools can be maintained. This would be a victory for both the North and the South because the attainment of good Negro schools would be a triumph for America.

A strange aspect of this situation is that the North thinks of token integration (a couple of Negro pupils being admitted in an isolated Southern school, here and there) as a victory.

The South thinks of "a foot in the door" as imnominious defeat.

Actually, if good schools are promptly provided to all Negroes of the South, this situation will right itself. Not in the foreseeable future will the schools of the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEA

South be integrated. With time, the fears of the South will subside and the force of the North will dissipate itself.

By no stretch of the imagination can the North consider token compliance as a victory. Nor by the same reasoning can the South rightly conclude "the foot in the door" as defeat.

But America will win because education is a constructive force—and this force will be more effectively applied to millions of Southern Negroes.

And this is what the Mississippi Negro educator meant when he said, "We need a second emancipation—one for the white people."

IN LOOK MAGAZINE

Hodding Carter Gives His View Of South

By ANTHONY HARRIGAN

Courier P. 4A
Thur. 2-20-58
Charleston
S.C.

Hodding Carter's South, what is it like?

Would a Southerner recognize it if he set eyes on it?

The South of the Pulitzer-Prize-winning editor of The Greenville, Miss., Delta Democrat-Times, is portrayed this week in Look Magazine, the picture magazine that has published Mr. Carter's grave-digging articles on the South on numerous occasions.

Turn to page 21 of the March 4 issue and this is what you see and read: A small boy in Arkansas City, Ark., is pointing a toy gun at the broken glass of an abandoned theater's ticket booth. Above Mr. Carter's name is printed this headline: "Disheartened by dying farms, too few jobs, and low-paying industries, hundreds of thousands are leaving THE SHRINKING SOUTH."

"The Shrinking South." That's what Mr. Carter terms this region. The "liberal" grave-diggers always refer to the South in such terms. If it's not "The Shrinking South," it's "The Sick South," or "The Neurotic South," or "The Hating South."

MR. CARTER didn't shoot the pictures that illustrate his story. But he has to accept responsibility in that he must know of Look's accomplishments in the field of the pictorial smear.

Arkansas City, Ark., the photo portrait of which accompanies Mr. Carter's article, is a Southern ghost town, a lonely, crumbling place forgotten by time.

Readers of Look are presented with a street scene—grass encroaching on the sidewalk; the town museum — a small brick building with the portico fallen away, the rotting stump of a tree and two old Negro women in the foreground; the front of the local hotel—a bedraggled 19th century building with "Hotel" painted on the wall next to a screen door.

Here are two of the captions on the pictures: "This town's dyin'," says Judge Jud Erwin of Arkansas City. "All we got is time."

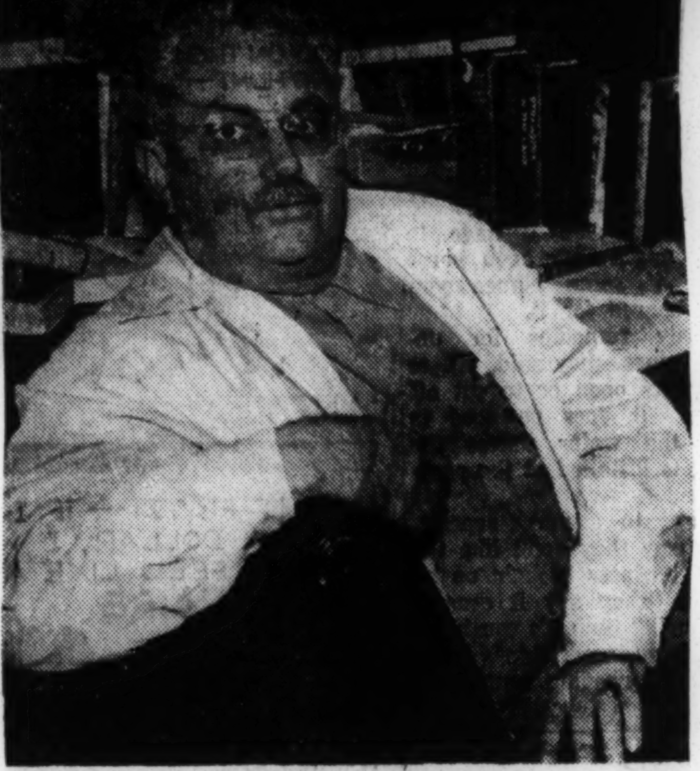
"Our fire engine's so old, by the time it starts, the buildings burn down."

The key picture in the layout shows an old man behind a desk made of boxes. The cutline says that his job is to distribute free food to needy families. The wall behind the man is scarred and pitted, with paint flaking off. It is a picture that conveys to the reader the author's image of the South—a queer, depressed, ugly corner of American life. The caption on the picture reads: "Even the river's moved away."

MR. CARTER'S THESIS is that the South is not a land of opportunity, a new American economic frontier. Southerners are fleeing the South, he says. Everything is going to hell.

And why is it going to hell? Can't you guess? The South's racial policy is one of the chief reasons. The South's efforts to halt the emigration, he says, are meeting stiffening resistance from "militant segregation groups."

And, to be sure, he quotes Winthrop Rockefeller, who long was active in the Urban League —an uptown NAACP — and who now lives in Arkansas. Says Mr. Carter: "Rockefeller has asked whether the region can afford a racially dual school system." Despite what the entire country has learned from Washington and New York of the staggering costs—economic and social of integrated schools—Mr. Carter continues to peddle the line that Look wants.



HODDING CARTER
He says the South is shrinking

THE SOUTH, of course, faces serious economic problems. But Mr. Carter's analysis of them isn't valid because it doesn't compare these problems with the problems of other regions. Sure, many Southerners — white as well as Negro—are moving to other regions for jobs.

But how many people in other regions are on the move? Sure, Arkansas City is a ghost town. But what about the troubles of industrialized communities hit by the recession? What about New York's school problems, the depression in New England, the truly staggering farm problems of the Midwest, the total failure of some central western states to obtain new industry?

Mr. Carter offers statistics, but one-sided statistics. Why doesn't he offer statistics on the growth of Southern banks? The other day The Wall Street Journal pointed out that the deposits of the Citizens & Southern Bank of Georgia have risen in 10 years from approximately $125 million to almost $600 million.

THE SOUTH-HATING that is at the base of this article can be understood if one realizes that there is an Arkansas City in every section of the United States.

It would be possible for Southern newspapers to send photographers to the bleak, depressed coal mining areas of West Virginia, the slums of Troy, N. Y., the wretched tenement areas of Boston, the forgotten villages on the western bank of the Hudson River in New York, the smoke - blackened homes of industrial West Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Carter isn't interested in these facts. "The Shrinking South" is an insult to the intelligence of Southerners and all Americans who know their country.

Mississippi Church Woman Resigns Over Integration

Advertiser P. 3D
Sun. 3-16-58
Montgomery Ala.

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Mrs. Elizabeth Wates resigned Friday as president of the United Church Women of Mississippi after charging the group put too much emphasis on integration.

She said her position as director of the pro-segregation citizens council has "nothing to do with my resignation from the church group."

Her resignation during the group's 10th annual convention cut her two-year term in half.

Mrs. Wates emphasized she resigned not because of integration but because of the group's emphasis on the issue.

She told the group:

"You have let integration become the one absorbing interest of this organization. Unless this organization soft pedals the integration talk, it will destroy itself.

"We have no right to impose our personal views about segregation and integration on anyone. If we promote our own views on the race matter, we will destroy this organization."

SENATOR JAMES O. EASTLAND
CITATION- NATIONAL SOCIETY OF
NEW ENGLAND WOMEN

EASTLAND IS LEADER

South's Story Being Told All Over U.S.

Daily News Jackson Miss P. 3A

Jan. 2-2-58

By HOWARD SUTTLE
Daily News Capital Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The South's story is slowly, but surely, getting through to thinking people of the nation.

Proof positive of the accuracy of this contention was shown in selection by the Society of New England Women of Mississippi's Senator James O. Eastland to receive that organization's annual Americanism award.

The award was presented, Jan, over protests of Chicago's Negro Democratic Congressman Charles Diggs, at the society's annual meeting in New York's swank Waldorf - Astoria Hotel. Eastland, ill with influenza, sent Julien G. Sourwine, counsel for the Senate Internal Society Committee, to New York to accept the citation, and to read the senator's prepared speech to a cheering audience of women who date their ancestry back to pre-Revolutionary days.

The citation honored Eastland for his "effort to preserve the Constitution as the Law of the United States."

"SILENT TREATMENT"

A committee of the society, headed by President General Mrs. Allen N. Dryhurst, West Hartford, Conn., will come to Washington within a few days to present the award personally to Senator Eastland.

And in view of the "silent treatment" given the New York award luncheon by the metropolitan press, arrangements have been made for the award to be presented to the Mississippi senator before television cameras and news photographers.

'Twas most surprising to many that metropolitan newspapers of the East ignored the Waldorf-Astoria luncheon and the selection by the Society of New England Women of Eastland to receive the award for his contributions to "American ideals, freedom and way of life'.

Sourwine returned to Washington with word that about 20 reporters covered the awards luncheon. One, a Negro journalist, was reportedly told when he "demanded" a luncheon ticket that he would occupy space assigned to him at the press table "or not at all".

The fact that Eastern newspapers circulating in Washington the day following the award, including papers published in the capital, did not publish the story has been the subject of considerable discussion around the National Press Club, where note is usually taken of journalist "goofs"—particularly when such "boo-boos" involve stories with national significance.

BLOW TO LEFTISTS

Obviously selection by a New England patriotic organization of a southern advocate of racial segregation as an "outstanding American" was a severe blow to the NAACP, ADA and other left-wing and mixologist groups.

Such organizations have sought consistently and untiringly to picture Eastland as a "bigoted southerner". Their propaganda line seeks to bring public ridicule against Eastland and all others fighting the trend toward centralization of government in Washington and regimentation of the American people.

Recognition by the Society of New England Women of Eastland was, of course, not due specifically to his fight against forced integration. It was rather because of his stand to uphold the right of each state, under the federal constitution, to administer its own internal affairs.

The New England Women recognize that the Supreme Court's "Black Monday" decision is just one of many edicts in which the high tribunal has sought too usurp the prerogatives of Congress to legislate and the right of the people to amend the constitution—to substitute judicial oligarchy for state sovereignty.

PLEDGED U. S. DRIVE

A major pledge by Eastland, in his successful 1954 reelection campaign, was that he would "carry the South's story to the rest of the nation". Since that time, he has often called upon other southerners to join in an organized effort to make available to other sections the true facts about the way of life in the Southern states.

The Mississippi senator gives full credit to other Dixie leaders, inside and outside of Congress, for thes uccess achieved in finally convincing thinking people throughout America of the justice of the South's position.

Typical of the feeling among southern leaders resulting from the award to Eastland from a section as remote from the South as New England was an expression from his friend, Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.). In a letter congratulating the senator for "success in winning friends for our cause throughout these United States," Williams wrote that 'the Society's choice favorably reflected not only upon your great work in carrying the South's story to the entire nation, but also upon Mississippi and other states of our great section of the country."

LETTERS PRAISE EASTLAND

Although the story of the award to Eastland w "played down" by the metropolitan press of the East, it was obvious from messages of congratulation received by the senator's office that the news was given "front page treatment" in the South.

From a Mississippi businessman came a declaration that "any man who can the idol of Mississippi and also of Connecticut is some man".

A farmer wrote to describe a "coffee session" in his home town.

"I wish you could have heard all the fine things that were being said about you, and the grand job you are doing for your country," he asserted.

Quotations from similar messages follow:

Georger farmer—"The ice is beginning to break, thanks to you and others who are putting up such a gallant fight against such heavy odds".

Mississippi business man — "It is an honor well deserved, and only the short-sighted and jealous will begrude this recognition."

Louisiana attorney — "The South's story is America's story—about a fight for state sovereignty, local self-government and preservation of our constitution. Through the work of men like you, the American people are being brought to a full realization of this".

Gulf Coast public official—"The women of New England have spoken like true Americans".

Mississippi DAR leader—"If our great country is saved, it will be through the efforts of men like you".

Jackson lawyer—"I am glad they can appreciate a good senator when they hear his name."

Alabama business man — "My slogan is 'Jim Eastland for president in 1960'."

Georgia public official — "That your efforts to preserve the constitution. . . . should be so recognized by this group, members of which date their ancestry to pre-Revolutionary days, is only natural".

Eastland Citation By New Englanders "Shock" Wilkins

Daily World
Atlanta Ga
1-30-58
Thurs

NEW YORK — Citation of Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi by the National Society of New England Women for his "many years of unselfish devotion to his country and distinguished service in the United States Senate," was today called "incredible" and "shocking" by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

P1

In a telegram to Mrs. Allen N. Dryhurst, of West Hartford, Conn., president of the society, which honored the senator at a luncheon here today at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, Mr. Wilkins cited the Mississippian's "malicious and destructive record", including his urging of his constituents "to defy the Government of the United States and disobey rulings of the United States Supreme Court." The senator was not present to receive the award.

Senator Eastland, the NAACP leader told Mrs. Dryhurst, "holds in contempt nearly half the people of his state who he brands as members of 'an inferior race'." Further, Mr. Wilkins asserted, the senator "has used his office not to support the Constitution of the United States which he is sworn to uphold nor to advance democratic principles but to obstruct constitutional government . : . He has used the Senate and the Judiciary Committee which he heads as a forum to disseminate racial hatred. In a speech at Forest, Miss., on June 26, 1954, he openly boasted of breaking the law as chairman of the Judiciary Committee by not calling a meeting of the committee in order to avert consideration of a civil rights bill.

NAACP Says It's Shocked To Hear Sen. Eastland Is Lauded Up North

Globe Nashville Tenn.
P. 4
Feb 1-58

NEW YORK—Citation of Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi by the National Society of New England Women for his "many years of unselfish devotion to his country and distinguished service in the United States Senate." was today called "incredible" and shocking" by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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"That any group of American women, "Mr. Wilkins said, "and particularly New England women should honor such a man is incredible. We can only attribute it to ignorance of his malicious and destructive record, his championship of racial bigotry, his leadership in the fight to destroy respect for the Supreme Court and constituted authority, and his attack upon the free press of the nation."

Mr. Wilkins also pointed out that only 8,000 of nearly half-a-million Negroes of voting age in Mississippi are permitted to vote. He sent to Mrs. Dryhurst a documented copy of Senator Eastland's record which, he said, "we had assumed was familiar to every enlightened American."

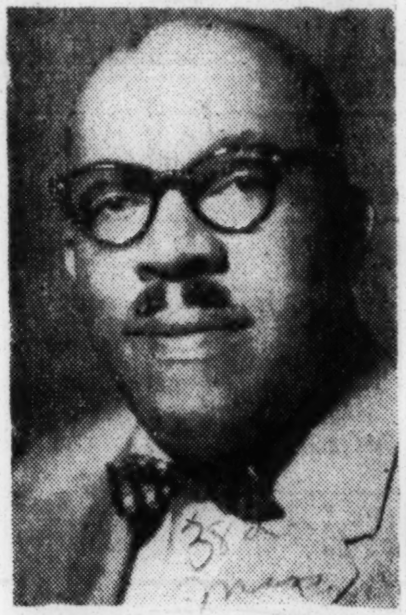
Howard Calls For Change To Correct Racial Ills

Defender Chicago, Ill, Sat. 2-15-58

P. 3

Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Republican candidate for Congress in the 1st Congressional District, Tuesday challenged Chicago's city administration to "act now to bring about an end to firetraps deaths, police intimidation of Negro citizens, and segregated housing."

The audience, assembled by the Christian Protective Association to protest police intimidation, brutally and wanton disregard of civil rights applauded when Dr. Howard stated: "It's time for a change in Chicago. It is time that Negro people begin to demand and receive the dignity and respect that their voting and purchasing power warrants."



DR. T. R. M. HOWARD

Dr. Howard, formerly of Mound Bayou, Miss., has established a national reputation as a vigorous fighter for civil rights.

He declared that for the past 10 years, the Negro people of Chicago have been victimized by the twinevils of mob violence in the Summer and murderous fires in Winter, coupled with misconduct by some biased police officers and inaction by the Democratic administration.

He advanced the theory that almost all of the problems in race relations which the people of Chicago face can be traced directly to segregation in housing, and to the lack of an adequate program for housing on all levels of government.

He called for City Council legislation which would end segregation in housing and guarantee "open occupancy" to Negro residents.

Dr. Howard concluded by stating: "Just half of the police task force who waste time and money harassing respectable Negro citizens, if used to enforce the building codes, would put an end to these needless fire-trap deaths."

IT'S AN INSULT SUH, TO STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

38a

Portrait of Yankee Stirs a Tempest

Daily Tribune

P. 14

1-21-58

Chicago Ill

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 20 (AP)—Adelbert Ames, Yankee who governed Mississippi in reconstruction days, stared bravely from a place of honor in the state capitol today, calm while a storm swirled around him.

Henry M. Faser, 76 and an unreconstructed rebel, is among those demanding that Ames' portrait be forthwith removed from the Hall of Governors in the capitol.

Picture Starts It All

Protests followed publication of a news story, with a picture of the portrait, in the Sunday Clarion-Ledger and Daily News. The newspaper remarked that Ames is shown in a flashy Union general's uniform with his chest covered by "a line of military decorations earned by the blood of Confederate soldier boys."

The portrait has been there as long as local residents can remember.

Born in Maine, Ames became a general in the Union's 24th infantry. He was named provisional governor of Mississippi in 1868. He resigned as governor in 1876 after the Mississippi House of Representatives voted to impeach him.

"Shocked Beyond Words"

Faser, in a letter to Secretary of State Heber Ladner, said he was "shocked beyond words" and said "it is absolutely unexplainable that this situation exists. "Mississippians remember Faser as the delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1948 who climbed high above the floor of Philadelphia's Convention hall to remove the Mississippi flag from the balcony railing and lead the state's delegates out of the convention.

Ladner, custodian of the capitol, could not be reached for comment. Mississippi is observing Robert E. Lee's birth day—which was yesterday—and Ladner's office was closed

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Hodding Carter Denies He Favors Integration

Daily News, Jackson Miss.

3-18-58

Editor's note—A letter to the editor is usually reserved for the editorial page in the Jackson Daily News. However, Hodding Carter, controversial Greenville editor, has written his first letter to the editor on a timely subject. Since the letter was received after deadline time for the editorial page, in order that Mr. Carter's views may receive prompt attention the letter is given page 1 space.

38a

Editor, Daily News:

In the course of 28 fairly eventful years of newspaper publishing in Louisiana and Mississippi, I have been described in a variety of ways. But until the past week, to my knowledge, no one has said that I talked out of both sides of my mouth; or, to quote exactly, that I am "working both sides of the street" in the matter of integration.

Now a Jackson columnist named Tom Ethridge has made such a statement, and the Jackson headquarters of the Citizens Councils—directed by a W. J. Simmons—has circulated throughout Mississippi and possibly elsewhere his accusation and other related material including excerpts from talks I recently made in St. Louis, Missouri and Portland, Oregon, and an editorial in a Portland Newspaper.

Before going any further I state here my willingness to repeat my Portland, Oregon talk and throw in as an encore the 20-minute talk I delivered at Washington University in St. Louis to any audience that requests me to do so. I will repeat them word for word, which will be easy enough to do because, though they were made from notes, they were recorded and broadcast. One reason I am willing to do so is that I said nothing in either of those talks which I have not said in the editorial columns of this newspaper from time to time during the nearly four years since the Supreme Court's integration rulings.

P. 1

The most dishonest trick in journalism, as in politics, is to quote a part of what one's target has said and leave out the balancing part. The day after the Supreme Court's decision I wrote editorially that the Court's ruling was in the Christian and democratic tradition, saying essentially that the Court was morally obligated to hold compulsory segregation invalid. I also said then and have continually repeated that I am opposed to putting into practice public school integration in the Deep South. I have said this countless times in talks throughout the nation during these years.

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P. 2

My reasons for posing this dilemma which besets thousands of white Southerners are these: (1) the great cultural gap between the Negroes and whites of the South, a situation which, even if other factors were not present, would severely lower the quality of public school education and the general standards of the student bodies; (2) the disturbing effect of the pressure of numbers of a dissimilar and submerged group upon a dominant group; (3) the climate of opinion of the white South toward integration.

Daily News

Tues. 3-18-58

'HANDFUL' IS BLAMED FOR RACIAL TROUBLE

38a

Bennett Claims Organization Percipitated Crisis

CROSSETT, Ark., Jan. 28. —(UP)—Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett Tuesday attacked an organization which he said "is bent on creating trouble here among men of all races where there has been peace and contentment for over 150 years."

Commercial Appeal

Although the attorney general did not identify the organization, he left little doubt he was referring to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

P. 20

Addressing a joint meeting of the Crossett Lions and Kiwanis Clubs, Mr. Bennett said:

Wed. 1-29-58

"I think it undeniable that the situation at the school (Central High School at Little Rock) was precipitated by only a handful of people financed and organized by an organization with headquarters in New York. The best that could happen to the nation and the state would be the immediate dissolution of that organizaaion."

Memphis, Tenn

Mr. Bennett said when he became attorney general he took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. But it was not an oath to accept the sociological and psychological assumptions of the Supreme Court, he added.

38a 1958 MISSISSIPPI GOV. J.P. COLEMAN

COLEMAN TO OFFER SCHOOLS SOLUTION IN ADDRESS TODAY

Appeal P. 1

Mississippi Governor Hopes To End Long Deadlock Of House, Senate

TO TELL REVENUE PLAN

Memphis Tenn.

Chief Executive To Discuss Constitution Amendents, Other Important Issues In Second Talk

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 25. — Gov. J. P. Coleman broke a self-imposed silence Tuesday on issues before the eight-week-old legislative session in a move to end a deadlock which threatens public schools, state finances and the success of his administration.

38a

Wed. 2-26-58

The Governor addressed a joint session of the House and Senate, but instead of offering solutions, used his appearance to pave the way for a second address at 2 p.m. Wednesday.

'Fair, Sound, Equitable'

At that time he will propose a "fair, sound and equitable" solution to differences between the House and Senate.

Legislators who had anticipated a hard-hitting speech with no punches pulled felt that a change in the Governor's approach may have been influenced by a morning conference with House Speaker Walter Sillers. It was indicated a move was on foot by both groups to end the stalemate with a program of "peace, harmony and progress."

Governor Coleman told the lawmakers he had intended to discuss the school problem, as well as pending legislation to implement a voter-ratified amendment for abolition of public education on threat of integration, but felt he could not cover all these subjects in one address.

He then asked the joint session for the privilege of making the second phase of his message at 2 Wednesday afternoon, which was granted.

Won't Be Generalities

"At that time, I will offer what I believe to be a fair, sound and acceptable solution to our educational problems," the Governor said. "I shall not deal in generalities but shall recommend a specific school program together with the revenue to support it."

Governor Coleman said he will likewise "discuss pending constitutional amendments and other matters of extreme importance to the people."

House and Senate differences exist on the school program. The Senate has approved a program calling for 23 million dollars above the Budget Commission's recommended 81 million dollars for the biennium commencing July 1. The House favors an additional [illegible] million dollars.

Appeal P. 3

Legislators opposed to a constitutional convention for a general overhaul of the 1890 document, as favored by Governor Coleman, feel he may offer a plan agreeable to both sides on that issue when he addresses the Wednesday session.

Rejected By House

Governor Coleman proposed the convention to a November special legislative session, but it was rejected by the House after gaining Senate approval. Speaker Sillers was one of the leaders in the fight against the convention.

38a

Miss

Anti-convention forces have proposed nine amendments designed to strengthen the state's hold on its segregated schools, along with two bills to implement previously ratified amendments for abolition of public education if integration is threatened.

Wed 2-26-58

The amendments and bills had been scheduled for House floor action Tuesday, but action was postponed after the Governor said he wanted to discuss the issues Wednesday.

Governor Coleman has said he does not believe the amendment route is the best method for handling needed changes in the Constitution. He is expected to reveal his position on the proposed amendments in his second message Wednesday.

'Beyond Punishment'

Governor Coleman said much publicity had been given to the idea that "the Governor is at cross purposes with the House and that a certain segment of the House is working day and night to wreck this administration."

"I do not believe that the House will sacrifice the welfare of the whole state in an effort to punish a Governor who happens to be beyond political punishment," he said in stating he had no further statewide political ambitions.

"I have never had any disagreement with the House except that I earnestly advocated a constitutional convention," he said. "By a margin of nine votes the House refused to allow the people to vote for or against such a convention. I have taken this decision in the true spirit of the democratic processes."

The Governor said the state is not headed for any appreciable economic decline, but since revenues are based on two years in advance of the time they are made, the legislators should be cautious in voting expenditures.

'No Sound Basis'

"There is no sound basis for going on a wild spending spree in fields which are beyond the necessary and the advisable," he said. "Neither can I find any justification for the idea that we must unduly tighten our belts on those things actually needed and which would be for the best interest of our state."

Governor Coleman recalled the problems faced during the 1928-32 legislative session and differences which existed between the then Gov. Theo G. Bilbo and members of the House.

"Problems then appeared to be insurmountable," he said. "Yet, in the calmness of retrospect, when we examine the session laws of 1928 and when we recall the progress accomplished since that date, we wonder that they could have been worried about anything at all."

That same situation exists somewhat in the present Administration in the deadlock between the Governor and the House.

In that connection, Governor Coleman noted that "less than 20 of the 140 members of the House in the 1928-32 Administration were sent back to Jackson in the elections of 1931."

'We Are Not Monarchs'

Governor Coleman said the point he was trying to make in referring to the previous Administration's problems "is that we are not monarchs of all we survey."

"For the twinkling of an eye, we are simply the trustees for those who have elected us to that capacity," he said. "All we can do is to serve our own time to the very best of our ability and we must leave the future to those who occupy it."

38a 1958

MISSISSIPPI'S STATE SOVEREIGNTY COMMISSION

Sovereignty Group May Be Abolished

Daily News p. 1

Jackson Miss

Some Legislators Doubt It's Necessary To Counter Mixers

Sat 3-8-58

By TIM PARKER
Associated Press Writer

Whether Mississippi's State Sovereignty Commission gets a new lease on life may be decided by the Legislature next week.

38a

There was much talk this week, possibly premature, that the super-secret "watchdog" agency over Mississippi's right to segregate the races is doomed. Because of the comparative racial calm in Mississippi, the commission has had little to do.

The commission points to lack of racial trouble as an indication of its effectiveness and value.

The question of the commission's continued existence came during debate on a resolution to investigate activities of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. As originally drafted the resolution would have directed the Sovereignty Commission to do the investigating.

Sen. Stanton Hall of Hattiesburg told the Senate the commission may be dissolved at the end of the current biennium, June 30.

Hall's own General Legislative Investigating Committee, a powerful group, will make the NAACP probe.

Hall brought into the open rumors that have circulated since Sen. W. C. Lucas of Macon introduced a bill to abolish the commission. Newsmen also have noticed that the flood of appropriations bills has so far included no new money for the Sovereignty Commission.

But Rep. John Junkin of Adams County, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, says the commission's fate — insofar as whether his committee will give it operating funds is concerned— is by no means settled.

"The Budget Commission has recommended $250,000 for the Sovereignty Commission for the 1958-60 biennium," Junkin says. "No particular significance should be attached to the fact our committee hasn't brought out an appropriation bill on it yet.

P. 4

"As a mater of fact, it's among matters we're expecting to take up next week. There's a good deal of sentiment in our committee not to give the Sovereignty Commission an appropriation.

38a

"But there's also sentiment to make the appropriation, or to cut it down, or to transfer the functions to the attorney general's office."

Daily News.

The Sovereignty Commission has been without a director since Rep. Ney Gore of Quitman County quit the $7,200-a-year job last year.

Despite its broad powers, the commission has confined itself to mailing public relations material about Mississippi to Northern states.

Just as the Sovereignty Commission has been called the watchdog agency over Mississippi's right to segregate, Sen. Lucas is known as the "Watchdog of the Treasury."

Sat 3-8-58

"I don't think it's worth $250,000," Lucas said this week when asked why he introduced the bill to abolish the Sovereignty Commission. "I don't think it's any good.

"What with the Citizens Councils, the Legislative Investigating Committee and the attitude of the people, I don't think there's any need for the commission."

Lucas was asked what he thinks of a bill by Sen. Hayden Campbell of Jackson which would permit counties and cities to donate public money to Citizens Councils.

Citizens Councils are organizations of white men and women which have an avowed aim of maintaining segregation by all legal means.

NO REPLACEMENT

Lucas said he is in favor of Campbell's bill. But he said he does not intend that the councils should replace the Sovereignty Commission.

Besides Lucas, the bill to abolish the Sovereignty Commission carries as co-authors Sens. Jewell Smith of Heidelberg, W. F. Rosenblatt Jr. of Fort Adams, and Ellis Bodron of Vicksburg.

Smith says they signed as Senate members of the Legislative Tax Study Committee and reserved the right to vote as they please when the bill reaches the floor—if it ever gets out of Judiciary Committee.

This means the bill actually is a product of the committee headed by Rep. Hilton Waits of Washington County. No companion House bill has been introduced

'Won't Be Bothered'

Clennon King Back In Mississippi For A Job

Journal & Guide P. 11

38a

Norfolk, Va

Sat. 7-12-58

GULFPORT, Miss. — (UPI) — ~~Professor Clennon King,~~ ~~minister and college instructor~~ who returned to Mississippi because "I don't have a job anywhere else," apparently won't face prosecution in connection with his vain attempt to enter the University of Mississippi as long as he avoids the school's home county.

Prof. King, charged with resisting arrest and disturbing the peace at Oxford, said he had no plans to return to the campus town, "not even to get some clothes that I left up there."

LAFAYETTE County attorney Bramlett Roberts, who filed the charges June 5, said he would not ask that King be sent to LaFayette County to face the charges, which could mean six months imprisonment and a $500 fine.

King left Jackson June 19 for his parents' home in Albany, Ga., 24 hours after his release from the state mental hospital at Whitfield where doctors failed to back up state claims that he was insane.

* * *

KING SAID HE was told on his release that if he would leave the state and not come back, warrants for his arrest would be dismissed.

He returned here Monday to reume his work as pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church because "I don't have a job anywhere else." He left his family in Georgia until "things are clearer on this end."

* * *

"I'M SURE the state knows there is no more validity to these charges of my disturbing the peace and resisting arrest than there were to those of my being insane," the 37-year-old preacher told United Press International.

"I am hoping they will leave me alone," King said.

Roberts said that so long as King stays away from Oxford he is safe from the charges. "If he doesn't give us trouble, we won't give him any."

When he was released from the hospital after undergoing sanity tests, he left the state, saying he didn't want to stay in Mississippi if he wasn't wanted.

King, a former history professor at the all-Negro Alcorn A&M College, said he didn't want to discuss a Gulfport businessman's offer to contribute $1,000 to return King to Africa if he so desired.

He said he hadn't heard directly from the man and didn't want to talk about the offer until he had a chance to meet him.

King previously had said if he couldn't register at Ole Miss, he would ask the state to return him to Africa.

King Leaves Ga., Returns To Gulfport

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 7-3-58

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP) — The Rev. Clemmon King, 37-year-old ~~Negro who tried unsuccessfully~~ to enroll in the all-white University of Mississippi, returned to his home in Gulfport Wednesday and said he hoped he wouldn't be put in jail. P. 13

King apparently was referring to charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest which are still ~~pending against~~ him in LaFayette County, where the University of Mississippi is located.

When he left Mississippi, he said, "the head of an important state institution" told him that if he returned, he would go to jail for at least a year and would be fined $1,000. He did not name the official.

King said he isn't going to try to enroll in Ole Miss again. He said he planned to resume his post as pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in North Gulfport. He left his wife and children with relatives in Albany, Ga.

King tried to enter the state university June 5. He was taken off the campus by highway patrolmen and taken to Jackson to highway patrol headquarters. Later, he was moved to the state mental institution at Whitfield.

Rev. Clennon King Returns To His Job In Mississippi

Call

P 4

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 7-11-58

GULFPORT, Miss. — (UPI) — Negro minister Clennon King, who returned to Mississippi because "I don't have a job anywhere else," apparently won't face prosecution in connection with his vain attempt to enter the University of Mississippi—so long as he stays out of the county where the school is located.

King, charged with resisting arrest and disturbing the peace at Oxford, said he had no plans to return to the campus town, "not even to get some clothes that I left up there."

Lafayette County Attorney Bramlett Roberts, who filed the charges June 5, said he would not ask that King be sent to Lafayette county to face the charges, which could mean six months imprisonment and a $500 fine.

King left Jackson June 19 for his parents' home in Albany, Ga., 24 hours after his release from the state mental hospital at Whitfield where doctors failed to back up state claims that he was insane.

King said he was told on his release that if he would leave the state and not come back, warrants for his arrest would be dismissed.

He returned here Monday to resume his work as pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal church because "I don't have a job anywhere else." He left his family in Georgia until "things are clearer on this end."

"I am hoping they will leave me alone," he said.

Roberts said that so long as King stays away from Oxford he is safe. "If he doesn't give us trouble, we won't give him any."

King Will Defy Oxford Charges

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Negro Says He Left Effects At Ole Miss

Fri. 7-11-58

SETS DATE FOR JULY 18

P. 1

By The Associated Press

GULFPORT, Miss., July 10.—Negro professor Clennon King said Thursday he would run the risk of arrest to recover personal articles left behind when he tried to enroll at the all-white University of Mississippi.

King faces arrest warrants on charges of resisting arrest and disturbing the peace while trying to enroll at the university June 5. He was taken to Jackson and later Whitfield State Hospital to undergo mental examinations and was later released.

Plans In Telegram

King disclosed his plans in a telegram to be sent Friday to University Chancellor J. D. Williams, with copies to President Eisenhower, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Mississippi Senators James Eastland and John Stennis.

King said in the telegram he would return to Oxford July 18 despite the warrants on "false, framed-up charges."

"These blackmail warrants," he said in the telegram, "should be either served or withdrawn. As long as these warrants exist, I am not free."

King said he wouldn't wait two years for a statute of limitations to void the warrants.

Protests Innocence

"I am no more guilty of these than I was of being insane," he said.

King was released from the state mental hospital at Whitfield after an examination ordered by Gov. J. P. Coleman. No report on his sanity was released but patients are not normally released unless considered sane.

King said he had not sought the assistance of the NAACP nor did he know if they were interested in his case.

King returned from Albany, Ga., June 30 to serve as acting pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in North Gulfport. The former faculty member of the all-Negro Alcorn A&M College took his wife and children to Albany after his release from the mental hospital.

King's Personal Articles Mystery To Officials

Special to The Commercial Appeal

UNIVERSITY, Miss., July 10. — University of Mississippi spokesmen were at a loss Thursday to explain what "personal articles" Clennon King left on the campus.

They said he was hatless and wore a coat, but was still wearing the coat when he was hustled away by highway patrolmen. They said the only paper which he left was his application for entry to the university. That has been forwarded to the Board of Trustees.

Lafayette County Sheriff Boyce Bratton declined to say what action he would take if King returns to this area. "I don't think so much of that stuff ought to be in the papers," he said. "I don't care to say anything about it."

Gov. Coleman Warns Negro Professor

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Alt

Wed. 7-1-58

P. 8E

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Gov. J. P. Coleman said Wednesday controversial Negro ex-professor Clennon King will be arrested if he returns to the University of Mississippi.

Coleman told a press conference if King returned to the university campus it would be to make trouble—that's what he would have to be going for as he is not qualified to enter the school."

Coleman said. "I saw Prof. King's papers. There was not a single recommendation on them.

"We have tried our best to be fair and considerate of Prof. King. Every possible step has been taken for his protection up there (at the university).

"If he had behaved, there would have been nothing to it.

"We are not bothering King, but if he continues to stir up trouble when he has no reason, we will arrest him.

"We are trying to give him the benefit of the doubt. We can arrest him on pending charges of creating a distrubance or resisting arrest.

"Prof. King's behavior in other places can be made subject of prosecution—and will be. If he wants to wage war on the state of Mississippi, we won't call for the Marines."

King, a former professor of history at Alcorn A & M College for Negroes, created a stir last month when he tried to enroll at the all-white niversity. The state said he went berserk and created an incident, a charge that King denied.

He was taken by the Highway Patrol from the school to the State (Mental) Hospital at Whitfield and held there until doctors ruled him sane.

He said last week he would return to the University campus Friday to pick up some belongings he left there.

Coleman siad King left no belongings on the campus, only the application papers he filed and which must be kept as part of the University records.

ENROLLMENT CONTROVERSY

Gov. Coleman Warns Negro Of Spreading Race Trouble

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Tues. 7-15-58

P. 9A

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP) — Gov. J. P. Coleman Monday warned controversial Negro professor-preacher Clennon King to "discontinue his obvious effort to spread further trouble between the races in Mississippi."

In a telegram reply to the board of St. Andrews African Methodist Episcopal Church in Gulfport where King is pastor, Coleman said since King had failed to qualify for admittance to the University of Mississippi, "I prefer not to have any further discussion of the incident."

King tried to enroll at the all-white university last month. He was whisked away to jail at Jackson, then examined at the state mental hospital in Whitfield and released.

Warrants were issued in Lafayette County charging the former Alcorn A&M professor with disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. Sunday King's church board backed his proposal to visit Chancellor J. D. Williams of Ole Miss, seeking withdrawal of the warrants. However, last week Williams said the university had no connection with the warrants.

Three members of the church board arrived in Jackson by plane later Monday seeking a conference with Coleman. The members were Fred Baker, Harris Flowers and Palmer Williams.

Baker said the group wanted to talk to the governor because his telegram "doesn't answer what we sent for."

Negro Who Tried To Enter University Leaves Miss.

News Courier

Charleston S.C.

Fri. 6-[illegible]-58

P. 11-A

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Clennon King, the controversial Negro who landed in a mental hospital after trying to enter the all-white University of Mississippi, left the state by plane Thursday, claiming "they know they've done me wrong."

King, a native of Albany, Ga., said he would return there "for a change in scenery.' He did not say when he would return.

King told newsmen at the airport, "I don't want to stay in Mississippi if I'm not wanted. I haven't been treated right in Mississippi.

"I think Gov. J. P. Coleman should apologize to me and that the state should reimburse my family for the expenses in setting me free. They know they've done me wrong.

"I'm disillusioned. I don't feel free in Mississippi."

King, released from the state mental hospital at nearby Whitfield Wednesday, still faces charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest in Lafayette County, where the university is located.

Officials charge he went berserk while trying to enter the school two weeks ago.

However, no attempt was made to stop him at the airport and King seemed at ease as he boarded the plane alone.

Lafayette County authorities said the charges were still outstanding and probably would be pressed later.

The mental hospital made no comment on King's sanity, but the hospital cannot release a patient if he is insane.

Negro Professor Planning Return Trip To Ole Miss

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Fri. 7-11-58

P. 6A

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP) — Negro professor Clennon King said Thursday he would run the risk of arrest to recover personal articles left behind when he tried to enroll at the all-white University of Mississippi.

King faces arrest warrants on charges of resisting arrest and disturbing the peace while trying to enroll at the school June 5. He was taken to Jackson and later Whitfield to undergo mental examinations and was later released.

At Oxford, Sheriff Boyce Bratton of Lafayette County said, "I just wouldn't be able to say whether I would serve the warrants or not." He previously stated King would be arrested if he returned to Lafayette County.

King disclosed his plans in a telegram to be sent Friday to University Chancellor J. D. Williams, with copies to President Eisenhower, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and Mississippi Senators James Eastland and John Stennis.

'I will not try to enroll again'—King

Afro American

Baltimore Md.

P. 9

Sat. 7-12-58

GULFPORT, Miss.—"I won't try to enroll in the University of Mississippi again. I plan to resume my duties as pastor of the AME Church in North Gulfport."

Upon his return to Mississippi Wednesday, the Rev. Clennon King, ousted history professor of Alcorn College, made this remark and at the same time expressed hope that he wouldn't be jailed.

The Rev. Mr. King was cast into the State Mental Hospital in Whitfield after attempting to enroll in the all-white university on June 5.

HE WAS SPIRITED off the school campus by Highway patrolmen, taken to Jackson and thrown into the mental hospital following his entrance attempt.

He was additionally charged with disturbing the peace and resisting arrest in connection with his effort to enroll in the school. Those charges are still pending in Lafayette County.

Committed to the asylum for "observation" upon the advice of Drs. B. Smith and M. Lee, the controversial minister-educator was subjected to a series of "sanity tests" before his release.

He fled the state to Albany, Ga. with his wife and children following his release from the asylum. "The head of an important state institution told me if I returned to Mississippi I would go to jail for a year and be fined $1,000," the Rev. Mr. King declared.

* * *

HE DECLINED TO NAME THE oficial. In a leter to R. J. Brown, a Jackson attorney, the cleric wrote:

"Clennon King is not against the NAACP and has never been. I thought of myslef as being constructive when I criticized the association.

"Clennon King has never favored segregation. Roy Wilkins (NAACP executive secretary) earlier voiced such embarrassing remarks in his welcomed defense of my case.

"I an writing you about this because I have read that you are addressing a convention in Louisville, Ky. concerning your magnificent defense of my case. My purpose is to beg that you include the two above statements in your address."

The Rev. Mr. King urged the NAACP to give him a chance to speak. He has been the target of criticism ever since he wrote an article in a Jackson daily newspaper criticizing the NAACP.

Clennon King Again

Those who began with this struggle around segregation at the public school level and who saw later, the outlawing of the principle as being unconstitutional, also are aware of the enactment of certain public characters at either extreme of the question.

Atlanta World

Prominent among the ultra conservatives, emerged Professor Clennon King whose preachments drew much fire from those whose all out struggle had been on this battle front of ridding the country of forced segregation.

pg. 4

Sun. 6-8-58

Clennon King preached along with the conservatives; he drew the fire of some of his own race and those organizations spearheading the drive against segregation.

Atlanta, Ga.

It is common information that at one time he lost his job as a teacher at Alcorn College and became almost an isolated man.

He is in the news again, as having gone to the ancient old University of Mississippi, at Oxford and attempted to get registered for a summer course. But officials have had him committed to a mental institution.

Whether a minister with his A. M. degree and seeking his Ph. D., actually suggested a mental aberration would go along with other speculations which should arouse the Negro leaders of Mississipi to rise to their feet to clarify this strange happening.

In the first place, such an attempt as accorded King would directly be in contrast with his former position. His utterances had been good fodder for the White Citizens Council and other prosegregationist movements. He had been widely quoted when the opposition deemed that Negro leadership needed "lecturing" on the topic of "our way of life."

Now, if this is the Clennon King of record, there is a strangeness surrounding his action as well as how he was taken out bodily for mental observation.

Surely, this thing should be probed to the bottom; it cannot be noted, posted and then moved away from as a matter of fact. Too much is involved in the incident and too many mysteries now emerge into the equation surrounding the beginning of the activities of Clennon King to let the matter rest at its present position.

We insist that a thorough and impartial inquiry is in order.

King's Try At Ole Miss Entry Required Action, And JPC Acted

News Sun. 6-8-58

Jackson, Miss.

Prof. Clennon King has become the first Negro to invade the Ole Miss campus in quest of actual entry into the University of Mississippi. His action called for a counter reaction,—and it came.

Some may criticize Governor J. P. Coleman for his method of handling the situation. We are not among those critics.

Maybe we would have handled the case a bit differently,—maybe not. The essential thing is that the situation called for action, and the governor acted!

The people of Mississippi are not even thinking of permitting any breakdown of segregation at our institutions of higher learning. Mr. Coleman is the governor of Mississippi, and he promptly discharged his responsibility in this case as the state's chief executive.

P. 1 col. 4

Yes, there will be those criticizing the governor's handling of this situation, but we will not be among them.

READERS' VIEWPOINT

Please Sign Your Name—
Keep Letters Brief.

Handling Of King Brings Approbation

Editor, Daily News: Read the items in your paper about Negro Prof. Clennon King and would like to congratulate the Highway Patrol in your city.

Jackson News

Here in this town, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, the Negro is a menace to the lives of our wives and daughters because they are a superstious people with jungle heredity and know how to "con" white politicians into the civil rights gag, which is ruled by men in federal judge positions, who like President Ike, know little or nothing about the Negro.

P. 6

Wed. 6-11-58

The Negro who spends his money here on whisky and gin, and education or NO education, has one thing on his mind — "A white woman." For this he will gamble with capital punishment here. The police record in New York will show daily cases of Negroes assaulting white women at knife point, and also here in this town, opposite New York.

People of the North love Southerners, except a few traitor Southern governors who cannot evision the future.

I am the father of six white daughters.

E. J. Kelly
Newark, N. J.

Jackson Miss

Clennon King Again

Those who began with this struggle around segregation at the public school level and who saw later, the outlawing of the principle as being unconstitutional, also are aware of the enactment of certain public characters at either extreme of the question.

Birmingham ~~Ala~~ P. 6
World

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Surely, this thing should be probed to the bottom; it cannot be noted, posted and then moved away from as a matter of fact. Too much is involved in the incident and too many mysteries now emerge into the equation surrounding the beginning of the activities of Clennon King to let the matter rest at its present position.

We insist that a thorough and impartial inquiry is in order.

Allege NAACP, Traducer Insane

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Fri. 6-13-58
P.5

Clennon King, professor at Alcorn college, Mississippi, who in January of last year wrote an article in the American Mercury magazine, under the caption, "I Speak as an American Negro," in which he condemned the NAACP for its efforts to integrate Negroes into the white schools of the South, and who later had a radical change of mind and decided to enroll himself in the University of Mississippi, an all-white institution, was jailed recently on a charge of insanity. Prof. King was dragged from a university line at the college, where he was endeavoring to gain admission.

In a later statement made from the jail, King said, "I'm through with this thing. I want to get out of here." Tom Scarbrough, public service commissioner, said King would be given a lunacy test to determine whether the 37-year-old college progessor is mentally balanced.

King accumulated a lot of publicity last year and was practically driven from his Alcorn classes following an attack he made upon the NAACP and its policies toward integration. Against the wishes of the student body he was returned to his college classes and the position he assumed toward the NAACP was later praised in an article published in the American Mercury magazine, a publication of national circulation. In this article Prof. King was referred to as one of the most distinguished Negroes in the United States, on a level with such men as Booker T. Washington and Dr. George Washington Carver.

King's fall from the good graces of Mississippi white people develops out of the fact that he was endeavoring to do last week precisely what he had advised the other members of his race not to do, and was following exactly the NAACP line of integration. The controversial Alcorn instructor was spirited away from the college campus before anyone in the newspaper fraternity could find out definitely what the trouble was all about.

Wife Files Civil Action

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Start Nat'l Rally To Save Prof. King

Sat. 6-21-58

JACKSON, Miss.—Seeking to free her husband from Mississippi's state mental hospital, Mrs. Clennon King has filed for a writ of habeas corpus.

But, the state indicated that it was prepared to fight Mrs. King's move. Assisant Attorney General Matthew Harper asserted: "Of course we'll oppose it."

P.2

• The request for the writ was made in behalf of Mrs. King by C. B. King of Albany, Ga., son of the allegedly deranged ex-college professor, and Jess Brown of Vicksburg, Miss. before Judge M. M. McGowan in Hinds County Circuit Court.

In her petition, Mrs. King has charged that Mississippi law was violated when King was committed after a lunacy hearing in Hinds Chancery Court. Mrs. King claims that her husband's case should have been held either in Oxford, Miss., where he was seized after he attempted to register at the University of Mississippi; or, in his home town of Gulfport.

■

AT THE HINDS' hearing, two docors held that King was "mentally incompetent." Mrs. King also charged that her husband's right to confer with counsel "was not complied with from the time he was taken into custody, until the time he was examined and committed."

• Mrs. King's petition named Dr. W. L. Jaquith, head of the Whitfield Hospital, as defendant and also urged to court to order Sheriff Albert Jones to bring her husband to the hearing. The request also asked that Dr. Jaquith show cause why King should be detained at the hospital and further asked that the professor be "permanently released."

Mrs. King said that her husband was being held "completely excluded from all communication from the outside world" despite his "persistent demands" to communicate with his wife and counsel.

■

THE MISSISSIPPI State Conference of NAACP branches commented, "We have observed the Rev. Prof. Clennon King and his activities from the student walkout at Alcorn to the attempt to enroll at Ole Miss. He received praise and commendation from leading newspapers as well as the segregationists here in Mississippi. He was painted up as the man Negroes should follow."

• The NAACP statement said that the organization respected the right of King to criticize the NAACP, but deplored the "arrest of a citizen because he wanted to go to school. Committing a man to the insane asylum because he is a challenge to the 'Mississippi way of life' is immoral . . ." No other state has ruled that a man was crazy because he wanted an [redacted] called Clennon King's commitment "inhumane and unChristian." In a wire to Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi, the Rev. M. L. King said, "When Professor King upheld segregation and attacked the U.S. Supreme Court in a series of newspaper articles a few months ago his mental competence was not challenged by Mississippi, but hailed instead. Now that he seeks to further his education at the only available school in his state, the state responded by confining him to a mental institution."

■

LAST WEEK, Roy Wilkins, national executive secretary of the NAACP had also voiced his protest against the commitment of Professor King citing his previous pro-segregation stand as compared with his current status as a result of his efforts to enter the University of Mississippi.

As for Professor King, nothing has been heard from him since his incarceration.

PROF. CLENNON KING
. . . the closed door

38a 1958 MISSISSIPPI PROF. CLENNON KING

Clennon King Refuses Bid

Courier
Sat. 2-22-58
38a

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Prof. Clennon King has refused "membership" in the newly formed association which is headed up by J. J. Israel.

In a telegram to Mr. Israel, Professor King, declared, "Among the mass of indiscriminately placed charges against us in the Negro press this week, some really serious questions have arisen concerning our proposed meeting to help ease the racial tensions in the South set for Birmingham Feb. 21-22.

P. 2
Press
Pittsburgh
P. 2

"I am unalterably in favor of goodwill between the races and opposed to worthless agitation . . . In the meantime, I shall continue to be happy to help and advise you in all the ways I can, but not as a 'member'."

38a 1958 MISSISSIPPI REV. H.H. HUME ✓

Negro Integration Opponent Dies

38a (Miss)

GREENVILLE, Jan. 2 (U.P.)—The Rev. H. H. Humes, controversial Negro religious leader and editor, died last night of a heart attack. He was 55.

Post Herald 1.9

Humes was attacked by members of his own race for favoring segregation. He contended Negroes could make more progress through voluntary segregation rather than through forced integration.

Jan 3-58

He was editor of the weekly Delta Leader and president of the Mississippi General Baptist Convention, the largest Negro religious group in the state.

Birmingham

Colored

King's Lawyer Ejected From 'Mental Hearing

Birmingham, Ala P-1 Wed, 6-11-58
Birmingham, Ala

By CLIFF SESSIONS

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — Plainclothesmen escorted a tear- [illegible] Clennon King to Whitfield State Mental Hospital Friday little more than 24 hours after the Negro educator's attempt to enter the all-white University of Mississippi was brought to an abrupt halt by highway patrolmen.

"They aren't doing me right," King, with tears in his eyes, protested as he was taken from the Chancery Court Building. Two doctors had just judged him "mentally incompetent."

Dr. W. L. Jaquith, Director of the State Mental Hospital at nearby Whitfield, said King would not be able to receive any visitors except for doctors and ministers for a time. He said "that's the rule, whether he be a white man or [illegible] man."

Jaquith said King would "get a fair shake. We have no ax to grind around here."

He said King was "very calm" when he was escorted at 2:10 p.m. from the one-hour hearing. King asked to know how soon his relatives would visit, and Jaquith explained the law to him.

"Clennon King is just another patient, who will be treated just like anyone else," Jaquith said.

The doctor said that "as soon as practicable" the institution's board of psychiatrists would rule on King's sanity, and if he is declared mentally healthy he will be released immediately.

Chancellor Stokes Robertson, Jr., who supervised the examination, ejected King's Negro attorney, Sidney Tharp, of Jackson, from the courtroom for "interfering with the examination." Robertson said the attorney was "under the influence of alcohol or goofballs."

Had the doctors ruled King sane, he would have been taken to Oxford, Miss., to face charges of "disturbing the peace" and "resisting arrest" during Thursday's attempt to register for the summer session at the university.

SECRECY ORDERED

Gov. J. P. Coleman, who had ordered strict secrecy on the King case, held a press conference shortly before the Negro was examined.

Coleman said a 24-hour period of [illegible] silence as to King's whereabouts [illegible] matters was imposed [illegible] the possibility of [illegible] said "some reckless and irresponsible individuals could have really started something if they had known where King was held."

The governor confirmed that highway patrolmen had bodily hauled King from the University campus after he had refused to leave the administration building. Coleman said King was lodged last night in a cell at the highway patrol substation here.

CHARGES BROUGHT

Coleman also revealed that the state had brought the charges against King at Oxford, pending the outcome of the mental examination. "Of course, we have no intention of bringing him to trial if it turns out that he is insane, as many have thought all along," said Coleman.

The governor announced that "as a matter of courtesy" the state will file full details on the incident with the U. S. Department of Justice. "We haven't tried to hide anything from the federal government," he said, "King's civil rights have not been violated."

The governor said an affadavit to set up the mental examination was filed in Hinds County Chancery Court by Highway Patrol Investigator Sam Ivy, "one of the officers who observed King's strange behavior at Oxford yesterday."

REFUSED DECISION

Authorities said King refused to accept university officials' decision that the application would be turned over to the state college board for final action. Highway patrolmen said the Negro ran around the Registrar's Office shouting "help, help. help!" although no one was near him or planned to harm him.

Coleman said that in view of his behavior he was bodily removed from the administration building and taken from the campus in a

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lor King was carried out bodily and whisked away.

The Call
Kansas City Missouri

State police and Coleman himself later refused to reveal where the Negro had been taken, but it was learned that King had been confined in the state patrol building at Jackson.

Fri 6-13-58

Coleman said the state "as a

SEIZED ON CAMPUS — History Professor Clennon King, 37, tried to become the first Negro to enter an all-white public school in Mississippi by enrolling at the State University in Oxford. When he was rejected, he refused to leave. State police then hauled him bodily off the campus and took him to the state patrol headquarters at Jackson, Miss.

matter of courtesy" would file full details on the incident with the U. S. Department of Justice.

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P. 4

The governor said the secrecy was carried out by state officials Thursday because "we didn't want the possibility of crowds gathering. Maybe some reckless and irresponsible individuals could have really started something if they had known where King was held."

In lunacy procedures, two doctors must conduct a preliminary examination of the patient and report their findings to the Chancery court. If the examiners feel such action is justified, the subject is then taken to the state mental institution a Whitefield for a thorough examination by the staff. Then a final decision is made on commitment.

Authorities would not say whether doctors had examined King. Officials at the institution said he had not been taken there.

Public safety commissioner Tom Scarborough said King was taken from the campus after he had ignored a plea to leave peacefully.

"When he had finished discussing his application for admission (with school officials), I talked with him about leaving peacefully and awaiting the decision of authorities on the application," Scarborough said. "When it became evident he had no intention of leaving I left the building for legal advice.

"Upon my return, he was running through a suite of rooms at the registrar's office, shouting 'Help! Help! Help!' Although there was no one with him and no possible chance of anyone harming him."

Officers then entered the building and took him away.

Hearing Monday In Lunacy Case Of Negro Teacher

Atlanta Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

JACKSON, Miss., June 14 (AP)—A hearing is scheduled Monday on whether Negro Prof. Clennon King is being held illegally at a mental hospital.

June 6-15-58

Gov. J. P. Coleman is among seven persons subpoenaed for the hearing, but Coleman has said the governor is constitutionally immune to such a summons.

Others ordered to appear are Commisioner of Public Safety Tom Scarbrough; Hinds County Chancery Clerk Frank Scott; Dr. Mary Lee of the Hinds County Health Department; Dr. Beverly Smith, neuro-psychiatrist; Sam Ivy, director of the Highway Patrol Identification Bureau, and Charles Dunagen, reporter for The Jackson State-Times.

P. 8 A

* * *

THE WITNESSES are to tell what they know about the contention of King's counsel that he was hustled off to the institution without proper legal procedure.

The 37-year-old former history professor at Alcorn A. & M. College, a Negro institution, was sent to Mississippi State Mental Hospital at Whitfield for examination after a lunacy hearing. King's attorney, R. Jess Brown, Vicksburg, filed a writ of habeas corpus.

King's arrest was based on a disturbance when he tried to register in the all-white University of Mississippi. If he is declared sane he will face charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

State Will Oppose Writ To Free Kin

Jackson News. 6-1

The state stood ready today to fight an attempt to free Negro professor Clennon King from the state mental hospital in Whitfield.

Wed. 6-11-58

King's wife, Mrs. Anne King of Gulfport, yesterday asked for a writ of habeas corpus in Hinds County Circuit Court.

Jackson Miss.

She asked for the immediate release of King from Whitfield where he has been confined since last Friday following his unsuccessful attempt to register at the University of Mississippi.

Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan set a hearing for next Monday at 10 on the writ of habeas corpus.

The petition for the writ of habeas corpus was filed by King's brother, C. B. King, an Albany, Ga., attorney, and Jess Brown of Vicksburg.

The petition charged that Clennon King "is being deprived of his liberty and that he is being illegally restrained by Dr. W. L. Jaquith at the state mental institution at Whitfield."

The petition contended the state violated Mississippi law in holding King's lunacy hearing in Jackson rather than in Oxford where he allegedly went "berserk" and was arrested by Highway Patrolmen, or Gulfport where he lives.

King's arrest at Oxford was described in the petition as "illegal, confusing, abusive and indefinite."

"No warrant was issued prior to his arrest," the petition said.

A lunacy hearing was held in Jackson Friday and two physicians committed King to Whitfield for mental examination. A Jackson Negro attorney representing King was ordered to leave the courtroom. The attorney, Sidney Tharp, said later he was under influence of tranquilizing drugs and was in no condition to be in the courtroom.

Order King Committed To Mental Institution

The Call

Kansas City Missouri

By RICHARD F. ROPER

JACKSON, Miss. — (UPI) — A Negro minister who attempted unsuccessfully to enroll at the University of Mississippi, was ordered committed to the state mental hospital last Friday.

Apr. 6-13-58

"They aren't doing me right," the Rev. Clennon King shouted as he was taken from the Chancery building by plainclothesmen.

P. 1

Two physicians examined King before Chancellor Stokes Robinson Jr., while Gov. J. P. Coleman held a news conference.

Coleman said King, who has been in scrapes with several Negro organizations, would either be sent to the Whitfield Mental Hospital or put on trial for resisting arrest and disturbing the peace.

King, who had been held incommunicado since Thursday afternoon, was accompanied to the court room by his attorney, Sidney Tharp of Jackson.

Tharp was ejected from the examination room by Chancellor Robinson who said the Negro attorney was "under the influence of alcohol or goof-balls."

The doctors did not declare King insane, but they said he should be committed for a thorough examination. There was no indication of how long such an examination would take.

King attempted Thursday to enroll at the all-white school. It was the first attempt ever made in Mississippi to break the school segregation front. But after a conference with the assistant chancel

38a 1958

MISSISSIPPI

MENTAL HEARING-PROF. CLENNON KING
GOV. J.P. COLEMAN- 7(SEVEN) OTHERS
SUBPENAED

Coleman Won't Answer Bid To Appear At King's Hearing

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News

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p. 4

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Jackson
News

The witnesses are to tell what they know about the contention of King's counsel that he was hustled off to the institution without proper legal procedure.

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Sat. 6-14-58

King's arrest was based on a disturbance when he tried to register in the all-white University of Mississippi. If he is declared sane he will face charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

Meantime, Hinds County Sheriff Albert Jones said today he has served all the subpoenas ordered by the Circuit Court for Monday's hearing.

Coleman, Others Are Subpenaed

Commercial Appeal

Habeas Corpus Hearing Set For Clennon King

p. 17

PETITION FILED BY WIFE

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International.

JACKSON, Miss., June 13. — Gov. J. P. Coleman was one of seven persons subpenaed Friday by Hinds County Circuit Court for a habeas corpus hearing in the Clennon King case Monday.

King, a Negro minister, was committed to the state mental hospital one week ago after an unsuccessful try to enroll at the University of Mississippi. Officers said he went berserk when his attempt was rejected.

Sat. 6-14-58

Refused Last One

Governor Coleman, under constitutional immunity, refused to honor a subpena last year in the Prentiss County dispute over a move to recall the sheriff. The Governor said at the time it would set a bad precedent for a Governor to honor a subpena.

Also subpenaed were Public Safety Commissioner Tom Scarbrough and Highway Patrol Officer Sam Ivy. King was held by the Highway Patrol for 24 hours before he was committed.

Others Subpenaed

Others receiving subpenas were Jackson State-Times reporter Charlie Dunagin, Frank Scott, Hinds County chancery clerk, and the two doctors who testified that King was apparently mentally unbalanced, Dr. Mary Lee of the Hinds County Health Department and Dr. Beverly Smith.

The petition for King's freedom, filed on behalf of his wife, charges his commitment was part of a plan that was mapped the day before he went to the university.

AFFAIRS OF STATE

Sterilization Of Women Of Certain Class Asked

By CHARLES M. HILLS
Clarion Ledger Staff Writer

Clarion Ledger P. 3
3-2-58
Jackson Miss

Early in the current session of the Mississippi legislature, one of the most unusual bills in history was introduced by Rep. Dave Glass of Attala county.

Momentarily, the legislature was shocked, then amused, as the Glass bill revealed plans for the sterilization of women under certain conditions.

The conditions are set forth as the act of bearing a second illegitimate child. The bill is therefore aimed at immorality among a certain class of people who seem to condone and even promote illegitimacy.

Hundreds of illegitimate children are on the state's welfare rolls today, and it has been noted by legislators from time to time that some women of a certain class practically live on the funds they receive for children they have borne out of wedlock.

REAL DIRECTION

While immorality is aimed against in the Glass bill, it may be that the Attala solon is directing his legislation as much against the heavy drag on state welfare funds as against the ill morals of the gals of a certain class.

And, while the legislature has been rather amused by the nature of the bill in hand, at least one lawmaker thinks that it is a serious thing and the legislature ought to see that a woman who persists in bearing children out of wedlock be rendered incapable of doing so.

A woman may make a mistake and bear one illegitimate child under the Glass bill, but a second offense is counted "no mistake" and temporary or permanent sterilization is thus mandated. Or, the offending woman must post $3,000 bond, if she refuses sterilization, and be forced to pay off if other offenses are committed.

Thinks Rep. J. T. Weems, of Jasper county, a retired Methodist minister, "this is as it should be."

In a prepared statement distributed to all members of the House of Representatives Thursday, Rep. Weems said, and we quote:

WEEMS' STATEMENT

To the members of the Mississippi Legislature:

A bill has recently been introduced in the house by Mr. Glass providing for the sterilization of women under certain conditions. Is such a course morally justified?

The answer is yes, if it would be productive of a higher civilization. To my mind it is not only morally justified, but constitutes a duty which if we shirk by following the line of least resistance, will stamp us as about as morally and mentally bankrupt as our forefathers were when they initiated and maintained slavery in America.

We are entering into a new era in race relationship in Mississippi, and the stakes involved are very high, amalgamation, which the Negro as a race wants. This is the stake for the Negro, and racial survival is the high stake for which the white must struggle successfully, or be destroyed.

Never again can the Negro be looked upon with indifference as to his morals and physical well-being, which was so characteristic of the past.

We have a duty to civilization to see that its moral standard is not trampled into the mud of moral degradation in Mississippi.

STATISTICS

The following taken from the annual bulletin of Vital Statistics reveal the facts and our problem.

Statistics are available from 1947 to 1956, but 1955 and 1956 are given here for they are indicative of the other years. In 1955 there were 63,244 births. 27,546 of these were white, of which 274, or 1.0 per cent was illegitimate; 35,698 were born to the ~~non-white,~~ of which 7,635 were illegitimate, or 21.4 per cent.

In 1956 there were 63,806 births. The white births during this period were 27,785 and non-white were 35,021. The white illegitimate were 294, while the nonwhite was 7,497; 1.1 per cent of the whites were illegitimate, while 21.5 per cent of the non-whites were illegitimate.

The percentage of illegitimate births has steadily risen from 9.1 per cent in 1947 to 12.5 per cent in 1955.

Not only have these children been born into the world by the exercise of instinctive desire, without moral restraint, as the lower brutes are, but with rare exceptions, they are born into material surroundings of poverty and filth. This is a condition that society should prevent as far as it is able.

MORALLY TIMID

The morally timid will say the way to correct this is through education and consequent moral uplift.

This is an agency to not be forgotten and to be used, but such morally timid should remember this: That in dealing with the Negro race one is dealing with a race that in his home land, Africa, feels that the most immoral idea the white man has developed is his conceptions of sexual moral restraint.

The Negro in America today is sadly ~~lacking~~ in his reverence for womanhood, as is evidenced by his practices.

Society owes it to the unborn to see to it insofar as it is possible for it to do so, that the child is born under a moral heritage of sexual restraint in their parents, and to parents who give some thought to the physical surroundings into which they bring children into the world.

Those who would attempt to deal with this problem of illegitimacy by mental and moral appeal alone, must remember that such a process is very slow and constitutes no protection for the child and for civilization against those who will not be amenable to moral appeal.

I voted, as a member of the Legislature to cut off little children from help under some conditions. I must confess that I did this with a certain degree of moral uneasiness. But I can support sterilization under certain conditions, not only without a lack of moral misgiving, but with a positive conviction that it is my duty.

Some shudder at the flow of blood which such an operation necessitates and would and will draw back. I shudder too, but I do not draw back. Moral conviction and my sense of duty anesthetizes me against the fear of the flow of blood.

MOTHERHOOD SACRED

Motherhood is a sacred thing. We demand a high type in our hogs and our cattle, but in the mothers of the human race we demand nothing from those who are incapable of response to moral appeal, but allow them to go ahead unrestrained in their sins against the children that they bring into the world.

The white children that are born out of wedlock are so few that they are sought even before they are born, by child hungry parents.

But this is not true of the illegitimate Negro children, for such children are so numerous and the Negroes as a rule are so poverty stricken that in spite of the milk of human kindness that is so characteristic of that race, they are not able to meet this problem as the whites meet it.

The self interest of the white race, politically, mentally and morally, demands that the Negro confine his bringing of children into the world to the channels of morality.

Unless the people of Mississippi are capable of meeting this problem with a long range perspective, then they are doomed.

Never again will the whites be able to look upon the Negro as a mere chattel.

They have been a curse to us in so many ways and in the evils which came out of slavery, the white and not the Negro was to blame. They were helpless children and victims of the white man's moral degradation.

We in Mississippi face the danger that the sexual organs of the Negro may in the end stand victorious over the white race. Any one who cannot see this is a fool, and a big fool at that.

SHOULD WELCOME

The higher type Negro should welcome any moral effort to improve his race. Inability to see our problem or a lack of moral passion in meeting it will be fatal to a high type of civilization among us.

Now the Federal Government comes along with its program and says to any woman, "Go ahead and have children, even as the brutes reproduce themselves, and we will see to it that you have the financial support of the Federal Government." It amounts, in its last analysis, to the fact that the Federal Government is subsidizing sexual immorality.

Face this problem with the feeling of inertia and indolence, and we are ruined. It is not a question of letting "well enough" alone. It is a question of letting "bad enough" ruin our civilization.

With a feeling of deep regret, I voted in the Welfare Bill to cut out certain children from its provisions. With no such regret do I stand with all that is in me for the sterilizing of second-time offenders against moral motherhood.

Whites, Negro Fined For Living Together

Commercial Appeal P. 17
Sat 8-16-58
Memphis Tenn

Trio Accused Of Plot Against Segregation Laws

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 15. — (UPI)—A white couple and a Negro minister Friday were fined $50 each and sentenced to 30 days in jail for "conspiring to overthrow State Segregation Laws" by living under the same roof and eating together.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Vaughn and Rev. Phillip Coleman pleaded innocent in Justice of the Peace Court on grounds they were ignorant of the law.

They did not have an attorney and were returned to jail to begin their terms. Justice of the Peace J. B. Bell said they made no effort to appeal the conviction.

Vaughn, 48, and his 49-year-old wife, were eating with the Negro family and sleeping in an adjoining bedroom, Hinds County Deputy Raymond Bonner testified. Deputy Bonner raided the home and arrested all three Thursday.

Vaughn said he was an evangelist from Tampa, Fla., and was holding a revival in Coleman's church, a member of the Christ of the Apostolic faith.

During the trial Vaughn asked Deputy Bonner, "Was it your duty as an officer to tell me how low down and sorry I was when you found me?"

"As a Southern white man, did you have to be told?" Mr. Bonner replied. "If I had found my boy in similar circumstances I would have taken a baseball bat and tried to beat him to death with it."

Vaughn said his church preaches against segregation because. "Saved people be one."

Negro Minister May Test State Segregation Law

News P 3
Jackson Miss.
Mon. 8-13-58

Mississippi's segregation laws may be tested this October when a Negro is tried for permitting a white couple to live in his home near Jackson.

The Negro, Phillip Coleman, was found guilty in Justice of the Peace court here of conspiring to laws by permitting the white couple to visit in his home.

Coleman was released under $500 bond Saturday after Jess Brown of Vicksburg, Vicksburg attorney who has represented the NAACP, appealed his case to Hinds County Court.

The couple, J. W. Vaughn and his wife, are still in jail.

Vaughn, an evangelist, his wife, and Coleman were all given 30 days in jail and fined $500 each in Justice of the Peace Court.

Brown said he was retained by Coleman's father and indicated he may also seek the release of the white couple under bond.

Medgar Evers, field secretary for the NAACP in Jackson, said the Negro organization will not enter the case "at this stage" but added it would be "certainly an opportunity" to test the state's segregation laws.

Vaughn said he and his wife were visiting in the Negro's home while he preached at the Bethelem Temple for Negroes in Jackson.

Mississippi Keeps Quiet On Injustice

38a

Louisiana Weekly

A startling story, though typical of lawmen's actions in small Southern towns, was told the Louisiana Weekly recently by an interested person, who claims that a Sheriff in Duncan, Mississippi, struck a Negro man across the head for no reason at all and that the man died from the blow.

The alleged incident, according to our informant, occurred Saturday, June 21, in Duncan, Mississippi, some 15 miles south of Clarksdale, when Sheriff Eugene Cobbs struck Isaac Jackson, 53, across the head with a black jack and Jackson died of the blow shortly thereafter.

P. 3

Sheriff Cobbs had gone to arrest Jackson, according to our informant, and the fatal blow was struck when Jackson asked what he was being arrested for. Upon being asked what the charge was, Sheriff Cobbs, without saying a word, reportedly brought down his black jack across Jackson's head. Jackson crumpled to the ground dead almost instantly.

New Orleans

Witnessing the incident were some 25 persons, both white and Negro, our informer said. He further said that the Sheriff was arrested, but later released on a $3,000 bond. The case is believed scheduled for hearing in the fall of this year.

What reason could the Sheriff have had for wanting to arrest Jackson, a law abiding citizen, who is the father of thirteen children? Residents of small Southern towns like this will mutter, in hushed tones, words to the effect that there needn't necessarily have been a reason. In towns like this throughout the South, many a colored man's life has been taken without the slightest provocation.

The only possible reason the Sheriff could have for wanting to arrest Jackson, according to our informant, is the fact that while shopping in the business district earlier, one of his sons became engaged in a fight with another boy. Jackson is reported to have parted the two boys and placed his son in his car.

The Sheriff was quoted later as saying he intended to hit Jackson but not quite so hard.

So another incident has been brought to light in the South where segregationists claim that the Negro is satisfied with the status quo. It should be noted also that the action to arrest Sheriff Cobbs after the alleged incident was prompted because of something else most are afraid to talk about. It is being quietly hinted that the incident was just another in the series to "keep Negroes in line." Reports say Cobbs has agreed to pay for Jackson's death.

Sat 7-19-58

As is the case with incidents of this type, the alleged Jackson slaying was squashed as not a single line of type has been seen in any of the daily papers in regard to the story.

Whatever caused the incident, no one is saying. One thing, however, is for certain and that is - Jackson is dead. He was buried last Sunday.

White Couple, Negro Fined, Sent To Jail

Jackson News

Jackson Mississippi

Sat 8-16-58

Given 30 Days For Violating Anti-Mix Laws

P. 12

By JAMES FEATHERSTON
Daily News Staff Writer

A self-styled white evangelist who claims "Mississippi's segregation laws are contrary to the word of God," yesterday was sentenced to 30 days in jail along with his wife and a Negro preacher.

38a

White evangelist James Willis Vaughn, his plump matronly wife, and Negro preacher Phillip Coleman were also fined $50 each after Justice of the Peace J. B. Bell found them guilty of violating the state's segregation laws.

Vaughn admitted that he and his wife had been guests in the Negro preacher's home since Monday and had eaten and shared adjoining bedrooms.

Bell said the trio was guilty by "their own testimony."

The tall, lanky Vaughn accused Deputy Sheriff Raymond Bonner of mistreating him yesterday when the couple was arrested at the Negro home.

"I just want to know if it was your duty to tell me how low-down I am when you came out there yesterday," Vaughn asked Bonner.

CALLED 'LOW-DOWN'

Bonner replied he thought Vaughn was "low-down" when he found him living with Negroes and said: "My sentiments are still the same."

"If it had been my own son I found out there like you, I would have taken a baseball bat to him. I would rather see him buried than out there in something like that." Bonner said.

Three Fined In Mississippi On Mixing Charge

Atlanta World

Atlanta Ga

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI) — A white couple and a Negro minister Friday were fined $50 each and sentenced to 30 days in jail for "conspiring to overthrow state segregation laws" by living under the same roof and eating together.

38a

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Sat 8-16-58

They did not have an attorney and were taken back to jail to begin their terms. Justice of the Peace J. B. Bell said they made no effort to appeal the conviction.

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P. 1

Vaughn said he was an evangelist from Tampa, Fla., and was holding a revival in Coleman's church. He said his church preaches against segregation because "saved people be one."

Seek Solution To Racial Tensions Over Beating

ST. LOUIS. — (NNPA) — St. [illegible] County authorities are moving swiftly to prevent a recurrence of racial tensions that led to the [illegible] Meacham [illegible] located near Kirkwood.

[illegible] was a top level conference was held in Clayton with the superintendent of the County [illegible] Leo Bohanon and Philip [illegible] of the Urban League, Mor[illegible] and William White, [illegible] County NAACP [illegible].

38a

The conferees discussed ways and [illegible] to avoid similar incidents [illegible] Meacham Park [illegible] holding [illegible] charges, was [illegible] to use a "leather strap" to [illegible] prisoners.

Mo

[illegible] residents of the area witnessed the "discipling" of the youths [illegible] hurled stones [illegible] at the policeman, meanwhile chanting "Little Rock, Little Rock." The officer was forced to [illegible] and police cars [illegible] County towns converged on the scene . . .

[illegible] Negroes were arrested [illegible] melee, but only [illegible] formal charges filed [illegible] them. A hearing on these [illegible], after a postponement, has been set for July 16.

Last week's conferences was prompted by a ground-level investigation that the County NAACP branch conducted in the Meacham Park area, shortly after the riot.

In a statement issued this week, Morris Henderson, president of the County NAACP, said:

Wed, 7-16-58

"The discussion revolved around the situations leading up to the disturbance, the disturbance itself and the possible elimination of these causative factors. I do not feel that I should discuss certain aspects of the discussion in that the public hearing of the case is now scheduled for July 16.

"But I would like to state that [illegible] charges levied against officers within the department, being careful to point out that not all have been substantiated."

The charges concerned, in part, alleged fraternalization—of extreme [illegible] (which if true, are not conducive to proper respect of [illegible]), alleged racial insults [illegible] alleged failure of the police to tender even normal service on complaints that tend to be routine, the alleged inflammatory manner in which police handled the situation, at all.

"We are pleased to receive the information that the County police department has already taken steps to eliminate some of these complaints, Mr. White and I are agreed that it, the meeting, could result in one of possible great significance, particularly of sufficient follow-up is given.

Store Lifts Service Ban For Negroes

38a Mo

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22 (AP)—An official of a Midwest drugstore chain said today opening a food counter to Negroes in Oklahoma City followed a policy of serving "everyone who comes into our store."

Times Union

One of the firm's drugstores in downtown Oklahoma City started serving Negroes at its fountain yesterday after about 35 young Negroes staged a two-day "sitdown." The campaign was sponsored by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

P3
Jacksonville
Fla

"We serve everyone who comes into our store," said Tim Blond, senior vice president and general manager of the Katz drugstore firm. "We did not know about the Oklahoma City situation until yesterday. Now, it has been corrected."

Sat. 8-23-58

Katz operates 38 stores in Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa.

The Oklahoma City Negroes, ranging in age from six years to the teens, stayed in the store for hours at a time. After being served late yesterday, they walked out quietly.

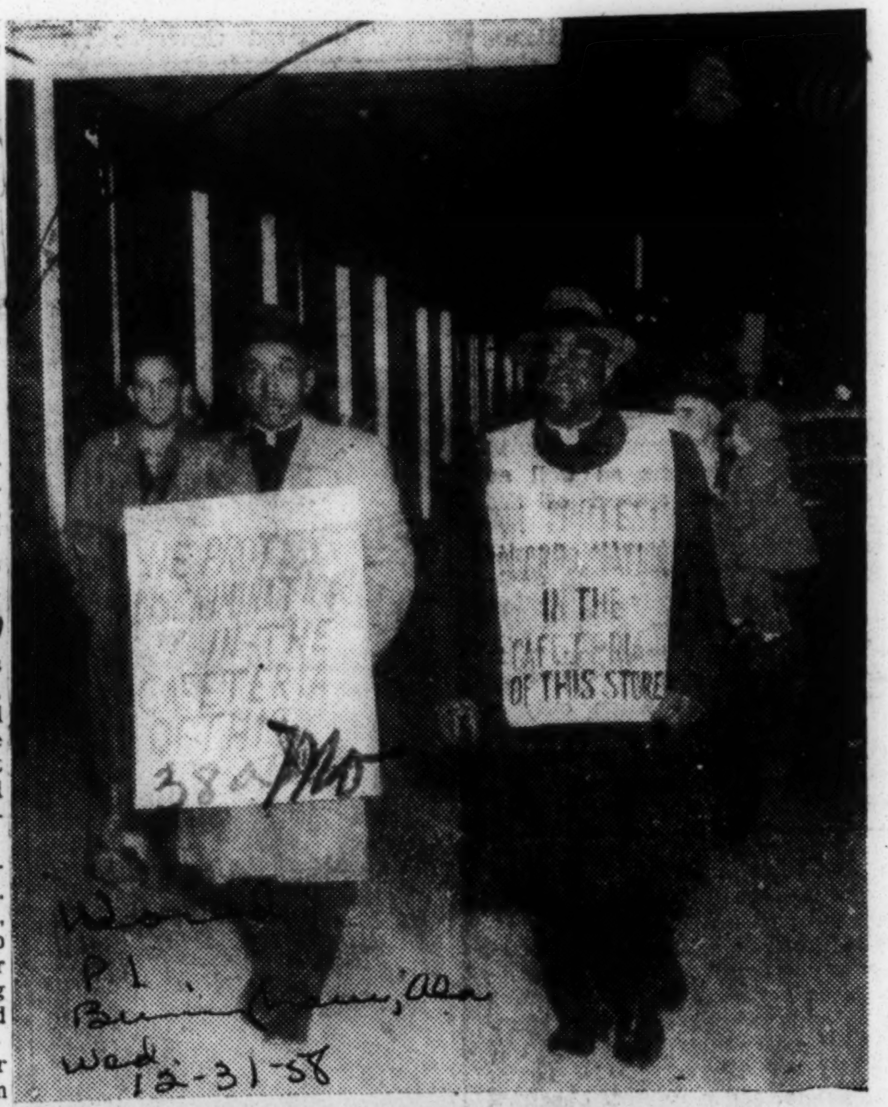
Negroes also were served for the first time a few days ago in a drugstore fountain in Wichita, Kan.

Negroes and whites are seldom seen together in restaurants and fountains in this area.

Clara Luper, head of the Oklahoma City Youth Council of the NAACP, said Negroes would invade other businesses in an effort to gain similar privileges.

Blond said he did not know whether the change had any effect on business.

At Wichita, Negroes won a similar victory last Sunday after a three-week campaign. Walter N. Hieger, vice president and general manager of the nine-store Docum drug chain, said the campaign reached a climax last Saturday when there were about 40 Negroes in the store. Hieger said the nine stores, all in Wichita, previously served Negroes at the food counter only on a carry-out basis.


WE PROTEST DISCRIMINATION IN THE CAFETERIA OF THIS
WE PROTEST DISCRIMINATION IN THE CAFETERIA OF THIS STORE

38a Mo

World
P1
Birmingham, Ala
Wed 12-31-58

MINISTERS MARCH FOR FREEDOM — KANSAS CITY, Mo — Leaders, ministerial and lay, shouldered pickets last Frid[illegible], braved freezing weather, and marched courageously [illegible]ainst five leading downtown department stores. The Mass B[illegible]ket Crusade swung into action after efforts to negotiate we[illegible] rebuffed by the Managers of the stores involved. Accordi[illegible] to Mrs. Ruth Kerford, President of the Citizens Committee [illegible]r Social Action, the committee tried all peaceful means of re[illegible]ving the problem of discrimination in the downtown dining [illegible]ooms by conferring with the managers and owners. When ask[illegible] by one store representative to post a thirty thousand dol[illegible]rs ($30,000) bond to insure the upkeep and protection of the newly remodeled dining room, the women, members of a socially prominent social club, appealed to Negro clergymen and civic leaders and aired their grievances.

38a 1958

MISSOURI

Back To Restaurant Resolution!

We are wholeheartedly in accord with the resolution which the Commission on Human Relations has sent to the City Council urging that an ordinance be passed making it illegal for restaurants and other public eating places to discriminate against would-be customers on the basis of race.

Call p. 18

38a

[illegible]

After a long period of study on the matter, the Commission, an agency of the city government established to work toward peace, harmony and goodwill amng the various groups in the community, has decided that continued denial of service by eating places to persons of dark skin not only is unjust and undemocratic but has resulted in criticism of our city by representatives of foreign countries and also has resulted in the refusal of national organizations to hold conventions here.

Fri. 5-30-58

The Commission points out that it will be in the best interest of the city as a whole, not alone the Negro population, if restaurants abandon as quickly as possible their bars against people of color.

Kansas City, Mo.

For the last several years, the Human Relations Commission has served as host to hundreds of visitors from other countries who have come to Kansas City as a part of nation-wide tours sponsored by the U. S. State Department. Many dark-skinned peoples from far-off lands have been insulted and embarrassed because of the policy of discrimination practiced by most of the eating places in Kansas City. The Commission has had to try to serve as a buffer between the city government and the offended visitors and their governments.

Many restaurant owners, approached on the problem, have indicated that they would be willing to serve all persons if their competitors would do likewise. Some still fear the loss of patronage although the few eating places in the downtown area which serve everybody and the Union Station and the airport seem to have plenty of customers despite their open-door policy.

A large number of restaurant owners favor passage of a city ordinance which would give them legal backing for making a policy change. They feel the need of support from the strong arm of the law. They say they feel safer and surer if all competing businesses are working on the same basis under an ordinance applicable to all alike.

Individuals and organizations in favor of such an ordinance as has been proposed by the Commission should immediately let members of the City Council know that they want an ordinance drawn up and introduced. Write them, phone them or go to see them, but let them know that you want the ordinance.

The NAACP already has gone on record endorsing the action of the Human Relations Commission. This is an expected and a logical move inasmuch as it was the NAACP which for years has sought to have a civil rights ordinance introduced in the City Council—but to no avail. At the time that the most concerted effort was made to get an ordinance passed, not a single man then in the council would introduce the proposed legislation.

Then, later efforts were thwarted when the city counselor—legal advisor of the City Council—issued an opinion that the city did not have the authority under its charter to pass a civil rights ordinance. In an unofficial opinion, the state attorney general's office disagreed, saying that the city does have the right to pass such an ordinance, but neither the counselor nor the City Council moved.

Now that several years have passed, there are new faces in the Council and the general atmosphere of the city is changing, perhaps the City Council will move quickly on the Commission's request. We certainly hope so. At a public hearing on restaurant discrimination held by the Commission in 1957, sentiment was overwhelmingly for the elmination of color bars.

We congratulate the Human Relations Commission for the public stand that it has taken on this matter and hope that the City Council will be just as forthright and diligent in carrying out its responsibility toward the citizens it represents.

Governors Say Their States Can't Take Advantage Of Recession Bill

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Four [illegible] from recession-hit New [illegible] said Saturday their [illegible] can't take advantage of the [illegible]-passed jobless pay bill now [illegible] consideration in the Sen-

Advertiser P-7

[illegible] from the other end of the Atlantic Coast, Gov. LeRoy [illegible] of Florida said his state is making amazing progress toward recovering from economic losses in agriculture and tourist business caused by an unseasonably cold [illegible]

Jun. 5 18-58

The four New England governors spoke out at a news conference in advance of the formal opening here Sunday of the 50th annual Governors Conference.

In his annual message to the [illegible], President Eisenhower renewed his appeal to the states to take over more of the responsibilities of government.

"I firmly believe the govern[illegible] every town, and city, and state—each voting citizen in the land—must bear local responsibility for their own and for the [illegible] welfare," Eisenhower said. He added that it was "heartening to note the significant progress that has been made in this direction" by a federal-state committee now trying to devise ways of turning more powers back to the states.

Montgomery Ala

Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut said he has been informed by the attorney general of his state that Connecticut cannot accept federal loans under the bill aimed at providing unemployment benefits to those who have exhausted their rights.

Under the measure, the federal government would advance about [illegible] million dollars which would have to be repaid by the states to finance additional jobless pay checks.

Times Union P.1 June 5-20-58

Gov. Almond (left), Gov. Faubus Unite in Defiance
(UP Telephoto)

SCHOOLS AT ISSUE

Defiance Voiced By 2 Governors

MIAMI BEACH, May 19 (AP)—The governors of Virginia and Arkansas breathed a new measure of defiance at desegregation and the Supreme Court today on the sidelines of the national conference of governors.

Times Union

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia, in the wake of a reversal for his state in a school segregation case, said state laws "will be applied in an honest effort to save public education" from chaos.

P. 1

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas said he might call out the Arkansas National Guard again when Little Rock schools open this fall—if that is necessary to prevent violence.

June 5-20 58

50th Conference

The pair of Southerners spoke out as the governors formally opened their golden anniversary conference and quickly collided over Eisenhower administration proposals to hand over a pair of federal programs to the states.

Eisenhower asked Congress last week to let the states take over vocational education and control of stream pollution in return for 150 million dollars in telephone taxes now collected by the Treasury.

Jacksonville

Men on opposite sides acclaimed the idea as a step toward restoring government to control of the people or assailed it with calls for more federal aid and criticism that it represents an about face by Eisenhower.

Fla

This merely brought into the public forum of the conference sharp differences already evident in off-stage statements and news conferences—not only on federal-state relations but also on segregation, politics, tax cuts and recession remedies.

Faubus was talking in a news conference at about the time the Supreme Court in Washington refused to consider a Virginia appeal of an order by U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria, Va., that seven Negroes must be admitted to white schools in Arlington County.

Faubus had no comment on the court's action, which raises the possibility that the schools may be shut under Virginia laws which say public schools must close in the event of racial integration.

Almond said "I see no change in the situation in Virginia." He added his remark about applying the state laws to prevent chaos.

To Keep Peace

Faubus has contended all along he called out the National Guard last fall, not to balk another federal court order ordering desegregation at Little Rock's Central High School, but to maintain peace.

"I'm not arguing," he told newsmen, "whether integration is right or wrong. It won't help any to make a scapegoat out of me. It won't help the Negro, the country or Arkansas."

President Eisenhower ordered Arkansas guardsmen into federal service, and used them along with federal troops, to maintain order at Central High, after violent demonstrations against nine Negro students. Federal troops have been pulled out, with only part of the National Guard left in the closing days of school.

Eisenhower has ordered the guardsmen returned to state control when the school term ends.

Times Union

Faubus said he has plenty of guardsmen under his control. But Eisenhower again could put them under federal command.

P. 5

Gov. Price Daniel of Texas, a former U.S. senator, forecast congressional rejection of Eisenhower's bid to take the federal government out of vocational education and let the states pay for it.

Daniel, a Democrat, got a round of applause for a remark that the states will be surrendering their last bulwark of independence if they can't finance public school construction without U.S. help.

The suggestion was in line with recommendations approved by governors who serve with federal officials on a committee seeking to establish sound relationships between federal - state functions and finances.

June 5-20-58

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Michigan Democrat, said Eisenhower reversed his course 180 degrees with his proposal, after sponsoring the interstate highway program financed largely with federal funds.

AS JEWS END DADE MEET

Administration Is Hit On Rights, Mideast

Times Union P. 2

MIAMI BEACH, May 18 (AP)—The American Jewish Congress fought over nuclear weapons tests today but adopted unanimously resolutions criticizing the Eisenhower administration's stand on civil rights and Middle East issues.

Then, with the election of Dr. Joachim Prinz, Newark, N.J., rabbi, as its new president, the AJC closed its national convention.

Resolutions hammered at what the AJC called the administration's neutral attitude on racial segregation and its inaction on an Arab boycott of Israel and recent bombings of Jewish synagogues and community centers in the South.

Jacksonville Fla.

These translated into action a theme that has run through the convention.

The AJC called on President Eisenhower to demonstrate "moral leadership inherent in his office by condemning publicly" what it said is a campaign of suppression and persecution in the South against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The organization urged strict, uncompromising adherence to the principle of separation of church and state. It recorded a belief that "the religious education of children is a responsibility of parents, churches and synagogues and may not be delegated to any public agency, including the public school system."

May 5/19

A brisk battle broke out over a compromise resolution which wound up as little more than a prayer for a swift, effective solution to the international issue of ending nuclear weapons tests.

A minority, which tried unsuccessfully to kill the resolution, contended the AJC has no business taking a position on the subject.

The resolution urged Eisenhower and Congress to protect the national security, and seek "effective solutions, step by step."

It also urged that the government, consistent with security, give the American people the fullest possible information on the problem.

In a brief address accepting the presidency, Prinz called for a reinterpretation of the U.S. good neighbor policy toward the Western Hemisphere in the light of riots attributed to Communist leadership during Vice President Nixon's Latin-American tour.

Now a rabbi of Temple B'nai Abraham, the largest Jewish congregation in New Jersey, Prinz was a rabbi in Berlin from 1915 until the Nazis expelled him in 1937. The German - born Jewish leader was one of the first outstanding Jews to preach against the Nazi regime and urge mass migration of Jews to Palestine.

Terrorism blamed on officials

IN A NUTSHELL

- **In a report to the AJC the Administration policy of ineptness is blamed for many evils.**
- **Rev Martin Luther King says that "such an attitude as that expressed by the President can only encourage those who have defied the Supreme Court's doctrines."**
- **Sidney Hollender of Baltimore calls on the Department of Justice to act in inter-state bombings.**

Afro Times

MIAMI BEACH — Sharp criticism of administration policy for "ineptness" in Middle Eastern affairs and a "woeful lack of national leadership" in the area of civil rights was expressed this week as the National Biennial Convention of the American Jewish Congress opened here.

Sat 5-24-58

Isaac Toubin of New York, executive director of the AJ Congress, charged in a report to more than 500 delegates at the convention that the United States has failed to develop a policy that would offer an "alternative of hope" to the millions of disenfranchised Arabs suffering under the burdens of militaristic dictatorships.

P 8

This failure, he said, has contributed heavily to the "rising influence" of Soviet Russia in the area.

Sat 5-24-58

TURNING to the domestic scene, the AJ Congress leader said the moral impact of the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation has been blunted "By failure of the executive branch to take a forthright stand supporting the general goal of ending all forms of racial and religious discrimination and segregation.

"In the area of civil rights," Mr. Toubin said, "The need for sensitive and courageous national leadership is desperate and is woefully lacking.

Baltimore, Md.

"In neither Montgomery nor in Little Rock — indeed, at no time since the 1954 court decision — has the President committed himself to the inherent justice of that decision and its relationship to democratic ideas.

* * *

"IN FINALLY sending troops into Little Rock after ambiguous delay," Mr. Toubin continued, "President Eisenhower did not once condemn mob violence, but justified his decision as necessary 'to restore law and order.'

"Wittingly or not, he has reduced the struggle for equality in America to a contention between opposing forces devoid of any moral content."

* * *

IN ANOTHER address at the five-day AJ Congress Convention, a prominent Southerner charged that Southern states bear the major responsibility for the wave of violence and bombings that have swept over the area in recent months.

Sidney Hollander of Baltimore, Md., declared that the Southern states' "lawless resistance to court orders is ultimately responsible for the assassins who hurl nitroglycerine or who plant dynamite."

The Baltimore Jewish leader, a former president of the National Social Welfare Assembly, called on the Department of Justice to reverse its hands-off policy on racist violence, "a policy which has no justification — constitutional, statutory or political."

Mr. Hollander, a former president of the Urban League of Baltimore, said that "we do not seek remedy in Federal action alone. Bringing the FBI into the bombings is not the cure-all."

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S plea for patience and forebearance by leaders was assailed this week as "potentially dangerous" by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

In an address before the National Biennial Convention of the American Jewish Congress in the Carillon Hotel here, Rev. King said the President's approach "can only encourage those who have defied the Supreme Court decisions and who have created the climate of tension and crisis culminating in violence across the South."

"Does this mean abandoning the decision of the Supreme Court, turning back to the days in which inequality was practiced in education .

South Urged To Stand Without Federal Doles

Daily News

P 1

Jackson Miss

Sat 5-31-58

MIAMI BEACH (UPI)—Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins urged lawmakers from 12 southern states Friday night to work together toward mutual goals instead of crying to Washington for federal help.

Collins, who is the first man to serve simultaneously as chairman of the National Governors' Conference and Southern Governors Conference, said the South already has "forged ahead of all other areas of the nation" in working cooperatively as regional groups.

"We have seen needs which we could not meet as individual states," he said. "But instead of heading to Washington, we have found opportunities for collective arrangements by which we could get the job done on our own."

Collins' address climaxed a three-day meeting of the regional conference of the Council of State Governments. Other speakers included Tennessee Budget Director Edward J. Boling; State Sen. Ellis Bodron of Mississippi; James W. Martin, commissioner of highways in Kentucky; and D. S. Coltrane, North Carolina budget officer.

FIELDS OF PROGRESS

Collins listed the development of nuclear industries, educational television, and mental health as three fields in which the South is working together for mutual benefits.

Sat, 5-31-58

He said the South "has come far since the Civil War" and that in the expansion of nuclear industries he saw "the completion of the South's economic emancipation."

Collins said great strides had been made in education, agriculture, and industry.

"Most significant of all," he said, "individual income has jumped markedly."

"In 1938, the average personal income in the South was half the national rate. Today, it is well over three-fourths, and by 1975 southerners, for the first time since the Civil War, will be earning incomes equal to the national averages."

Tennessee's Boling and Bodron of Mississippi cautioned the legislators to hold the line on increasing taxes.

Boling predicted southern states will have financial difficulties maintaining present government service standards during the next two years. He said nearly all states have exhausted financial reserves, and said the public temper will not be attuned to accept new or increased taxes.

Bodron, who warned that present tax sources would have to be tightened, said only a few states such as Texas and Florida have the possibility of tapping additional sources, such as a state income tax or a tax on corporation profits.

Lewie G. Merrit of South Carolina was elected chairman of the conference for next year, and John E. Sheffield Jr. of Georgia vice chairman.

38a

Herald P. 2A, Mon 5-19-58

Miami Fl.

—Herald Staff Photo by Doug Kennedy

Ex-Governors, Too

Former governors are also on hand for the National Governors Conference, which opened Sunday at Miami Beach. Present are three former chief executives of Florida, the host state. Left is Spessard Holland of Bartow, now U.S. Senator, who was governor in 1941-45. Center is Doyle Carlton of Tampa, governor of the state in 1929-33, and right is Millard Caldwell of Tallahassee, governor in 1945-49.

✓

Guard May Be Called Again If Needed, Faubus Vows

2 Governors Show Defiance To Integration

Advertiser

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) — The governors of Virginia and Arkansas breathed a new measure of defiance at desegregation and the Supreme Court Monday on the sidelines of the national conference of governors.

P. 1B

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond of Virginia, in the wake of a reverse for his state in a school segregation case, said state laws "will be applied in an honest effort to save public education" from chaos.

Tues 5-20-58

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Montgomery, Ala.

QUICKLY COLLIDED

The pair of southerners spoke out as the governors formally opened their golden anniversary conference and quickly collided over Eisenhower administration proposals to hand over a pair of federal programs to the states.

Men on opposite sides acclaimed the idea as a step toward restoring government to control of the people or assailed it with calls for more federal aid and criticism that it represents an about face by Eisenhower.

This merely brought into the public forum of the conference sharp differences already evident in off-stage statements and news conferences—not only on federal-state relations but also on segregation, politics, tax cuts and recession remedies.

Faubus was talking a news conference at about the time the Supreme Court in Washington refused to consider a Virginia appeal of an order by U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan of Alexandria, Va., that seven Negroes must be admitted to white schools in Arlington County.

NO COMMENT

Faubus had no comment on the court's action, which raises the possibility that the schools may be shut under Virginia laws which say public schools must close in the event of racial integration.

Almond said "I see no change in the situation in Virginia." He added his remark about applying the state laws to prevent chaos.

Faubus has contended all along he called out the National Guard last fall, not to balk another federal court order ordering desegregation at Little Rock's Central High School, but to maintain peace.

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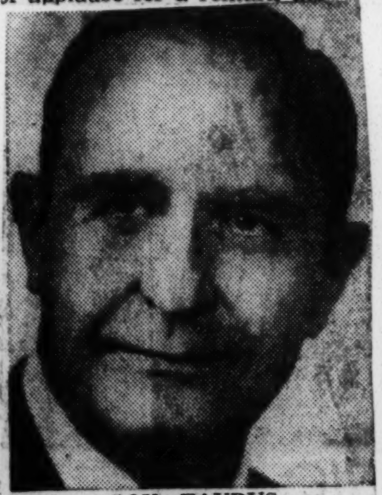

GOV. FAUBUS

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Michigan Democrat, said Eisenhower reversed his course 180 degrees with his proposal, after sponsoring the interstate highway program financed largely with federal funds.

'IFFY QUESTION'

Asked if Central High School could be opened with integrated classes without the presence of federal troops, Faubus called that "an iffy question."

"I wouldn't say I'd want it to re-open on an integrated basis without federal troops," he said in reply to another query.

He said he is afraid he could not prevent violence by ordering non - federalized Guardsmen to escort Negro children to their classrooms.

He reported the Arkansas National Guard is back under state control except for 32 federalized troops still on duty.

Faubus said he has no intention of bringing the civil rights issue up for discussion during the governors' conference. It is not on the agenda.

His solution to racial problems in Arkansas and other Southern states, he said, is to "abide by the Constitution and leave those things clearly reserved to the states as prerogatives of the states to be handled in their own way."

He said an appeal is pending in court to the order integrating the Little Rock schools with a hearing due June 3.

What if the appeal is turned down?

"It is the responsibility of federal agents to enforce court orders," he said. "I might object but I don't know if it would do me any good or not."

He reported 10 Arkansas schools and all institutions of higher education are integrated but Little Rock is not "ready to accept the new step. It just happens to be that way."

Commenting on the Pulitzer Prize awarded the Arkansas Gazette and its publisher for coverage of the Little Rock integration violence. Faubus said:

"Maybe that's how you get a Pulitzer award these days—get unpopular with the homefolks."

The Arkansas governor said he sees no present prospect of a third party rising in the South.

"The South is more strongly Democratic now than in some time," he said. "The Republican strength is much less. The South in my opinion won't leave the party."

Little Rock Case Won't Be Aired By State Chiefs

Appeal P. 1

Illinois Executive Rules Out School Dispute As Topic For Governors

SESSIONS OPEN TODAY

But Leaders Will Discuss Business Recession, U.S. Defense, Relations Between Governments

Mon 5-19-58

By RAYMOND LAHR
United Press Staff Writer

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., May 18. —Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois ruled out the Little Rock school case Sunday as a proper subject for action by the 50th annual Governors' Conference.

Stratton, chairman of the conference, in effect invited fellow governors to forget their arguments over the explosive Arkansas dispute during their four-day session here.

Memphis, Tenn.

He spoke at a news conference which coincided with the preliminary formalities preceding the business sessions which run from Monday through Wednesday. The program for those sessions includes the business recession, national defense and relations between state and Federal Governments.

On the basis of economic trends, Stratton also suggested the governors must face up in the next month or so to the question of whether to call special sessions of their legislatures to provide more liberal unemployment insurance benefits.

Has No Comment

Stratton was asked how the Little Rock school case, which kept Federal troops and federalized National Guardsmen stationed at Central High School through the 1957-58 school year, would figure in the discussion of Federal-state relations.

He said he would not comment one way or the other about whether President Eisenhower was wise to send Federal troops to Little Rock after Gov. Orval Faubus used National Guardsmen to prevent entry of Negro pupils.

Three governors, meanwhile, said they were opposed to a general Federal tax cut if it were to come out of a mounting deficit.

The declaration was made by Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi, Gov. Harold W. Handley of Indiana and Robert Smylie of Idaho during the televised NBC American Forum.

Not Needed, Coleman Says

A fourth participant, Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, said he favored a speedup in public works spending as an anti-recession measure. But also declared he wanted to keep the door open for a tax reduction.

Governor Coleman said also that he was opposed to a Federal-state commission on civil rights.

As far as Mississippi is concerned, Governor Coleman said, "we have complete quiet and harmony between the races. I don't think we need any such commission as that."

Governor Meyner said he thought such a commission was a "good proposal" in that it might result in closer co-operation between the Federal and state governments and avoid any more "Little Rocks."

Little Rock Barred In Governors' Talks

Constitution

Dispute Not Proper Subject For Action, Chairman Says

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Mon. 5-19-58

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Atlanta J.

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P. 2

SPECIAL SESSIONS

On the basis of economic trends, Stratton also suggested that the governors must face up in the next month or so to the question of whether to call special sessions of their legislatures to provide more liberal unemployment insurance benefits. He advocated repeal of federal excise taxes on automobiles, transportation and other unnamed items but declared himself against a general tax cut, including income tax relief. so long as it would inflate the prospective federal deficit.

Stratton was asked how the Little Rock school case, which kept federal troops and federalized National Guardsmen stationed at Central High School through the 1957-58 school year, would figure in the discussion of federal-state relations.

WON'T DISCUSS IT

"That's definitely not the province of the governors as a whole," he said. "We're not going to get into that."

He said he would not comment one way or the other about whether President Eisenhower was wise to send federal troops to Little Rock after Gov. Orval Faubus used National Guardsmen to prevent the entry of Negro pupils.

Questioned about tax reduction, Stratton said federal taxes were "much, much too high." But he said it would be "the height of folly" to have a general tax cut which might cost five billion dollars if the treasury was going to be in the red by 10 millions next year.

Gov. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania told another news conference that the economic picture was "not very bright" in his state. He cited moves to step up public works spending in Pennsylvania. But he said he did not see how there could be a federal tax cut in the light of needs for defense, jobs for the unemployed schools, hospitals and highways.

Faubus, Almond Vow Action To Prevent Violence

Post-Herald P. 1

Birmingham Ala.

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High Cost Of States Rights

Advertiser

THE governors are in conference this week in Miami and doubtless will make resounding speeches proclaiming the inviolability of states rights and deploring the evils of federal encroachment.

P. 4A

Then, as they have already intimated early in the conference, they will make it clear they want no part of any plans that would return certain federal functions to the states.

They will not say as much, for this would not ring consistent with the cry for states rights. But it is significant that, a year after President Eisenhower proposed returning some federal programs to the states, the transfer has not been made nor, it seems, seriously considered.

Wed. 5-21-58

The Associated Press reports the governors are against tax cuts as a means of boosting the economy; it would not be possible in view of the government's big spending programs.

Montgomery Ala.

This is a realistic view and also a practical one from the state viewpoint. A federal tax cut would put relatively little additional money into state treasuries and might reduce the availability of federal money that finds its way into the states by way of federally financed programs.

Obviously, the governors would oppose a tax cut.

There is not a governor in the country, no matter what his stand on "states rights," who will spurn money from the U.S. government. There are few who are eager to make a start toward retrieving state functions from the federal government, particularly if it involves money.

Yet the natural federal meddling that follows federal money is an abhorrence to all governors.

It would tax a lexicographer to define the meaning of a states rightist but, among governors at least, he seems to be in part this: A man who will fight to the death for the rights of states to get all they can from the federal government.

38a 1958

NATIONAL JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Parley With Southern Jews On Race Resolutions Urged

Mon. 4-28-58

38a

KIAMESHA LAKE, N.Y. (AP) — A Brooklyn rabbi said Sunday Southern Jews can not be expected to speak out alone against racial discrimination when "even their well-being may be placed in jeopardy."

Dixie Jews

Rabbi Harry Halpern said national Jewish organizations should consult with Jews in Southern communities "whenever we issue any pronouncements and take counsel with them before enunciating any resolutions."

He spoke at the opening session of the 5th annual National Convention of the Rabbinical Assembly of America attended by more than 600 rabbis. The rabbis are leaders of conservative Jewish congreagtions.

Montgomery

Ala

Rabbi Halpern, who is chairman of the Rabinical Assembly's Commission on Social Action, said Jews in Southern communities face a special dilemma. As a small minority, he said, they could not be expected to speak out alone against racial discrimination "when their economic security, social standing, or — who knows — even their well-being may be placed in jeopardy."

He said the Assembly should not be concerned with the speed of desegregation or with debating the propriety of using federal troops to enforce a Supreme Court decision. P. 2A.

He added, however, that Jesus must not "remain silent in the face of a denial of equality to a segment of the American people."

"We have a moral duty to speak out against the injustices meted out to Negroes," he declared.

Rabbi Halbern cautioned Northern rabbis not to "flatter" themselves with belief that discrimination against Negroes was a practice restricted to the South.

"We, too, have sinned," he said, "and we have no reason to be complacent or to pat ourselves on the back for our liberalism."

Battle for equality pays of in Nevada

CARSON CITY, Nev. — The sovereign state of Nevada was 94 years old on Oct. 31 and for the first time in history colored residents helped celebrate her birthday.

In this sentence lies a significant and illuminating chapter of the national fight against injustice, discrimination and bigotry.

Nevada, in 1864, was made a state so hastily by President Lincoln that the scandalously few lawmakers had no time to draft their own constitution, so they adopted one that had worked very well in New York but (as has been discovered since) was hardly adaptable to the West, either as it was then or as it has since become.

* * *

UNTIL A FEW years ago there was no very urgent battle for civil rights in Nevada because there were very few colored persons living there. The building of luxury resorts in Las Vegas and Reno has abruptly changed the picture. Colored workers flocked into the state for jobs either in service or as entertainers.

At the same time the integrated armed forces, with their various establishments, brought colored youngsters into the state in increasing numbers.

The colored population of Reno jumped from 1,200 in 1949 to 7,800 in 1958; that of Las Vegas from 230 to nearly 12,000.

Neither legislators nor the operators of luxury hotels and resorts saw the handwriting on the wall. Today this handwriting has been forcibly called to their attention.

* * *

THE NAACP, suddenly vocal after years of quietude, has carried the battle for equal rights into the hitherto sacred precincts of the Riverside Hotel of Reno, sometimes called the Ritz of the West, and next year will carry it further into the quaint old capitol of Carson, which (unless Montpelier Vt. wishes to contest) is the smallest capital in the United States.

The population of Carson City at this moment is roughly 7,000 persons, of whom one, a senior clerk in the Highway Department, is colored.

The city has at this writing 18 motels and four hotels. Four motels, including one run by the president of the Nevada Motel Association, accept colored guests. One hotel will accommodate colored citizens.

This percentage of roughly 25 is much better than that in either Las Vegas or Reno.

Side by side with the legal fight being carried next year to the legislature here is a movement of an entirely different character which so far has had singularly happy results.

* * *

IT IS THE BRAIN CHILD of a Chinese, one Bew Hong (Bill Fong, who with his youn Chinese wife owns a club, the largest interracial casino in the state.

Bill Fong, 37 years old, a native of Canton and a graduate of California schools, opened his club six years ago.

But soon Bill's rigid interracial policy ("you behave) you're welcome"' became attractive to colored inhabitants of Reno and the Bay Area. At that time the colored population of the Bay Area was leaping; from 6,500 in 1939 to 272,000 today.

The big casinos remained prejudiced. But they are wavering. Bill Fong's place, three times enlarged and again to be enlarged this winter, is the reason. The new club is so crowded weekends with visitors from San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley, not to speak of Sacramento, that sometimes a man has to wait an hour to get his wager down.

Fong's contribution to racial reform is somewhat refreshing in this day of high tempers and political campaigns. He thinks that the colored American's personality has not been sufficiently made known to the white race.

Afro-American
Baltimore
Md.
[illegible]

Says Jersey beach club barred tan NYC youths

Afro American P. 9

Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK—The New York board of education "most emphatically protested the "un-American treatment of our school children" to the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination of the barring of colored pupils from Maplecrest Beach club in Hackensack.

The complaint was filed on behalf of children from two Bronx elementary schools and charges that the club's manager, John Mazziotta, is biased. Camp counsellors disclosed his prejudice.

Sat. 8-16-58

They maintained in sworn statements that Mazziotta's action followed a statement by him earlier that too many colored children were using the facilities of the beach club. Mazziotta denied the charges, contending the children were poorly supervised.

VA to Refuse New Jersey Bias Loans

Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Thurs. 7-10-58

NEWARK, N. J., July 9 (AP)—The director of the State Division Against Discrimination today announced an agreement with the Veterans Administration barring GI loan approvals to builders who discriminate because of race color or creed.

38 R, A27

John P. Milligan, director of the Division, said the agreement is particularly encouraging to his office. It indicates the willingness of a second Federal agency to assist in making the New Jersey antidiscrimination laws effective he said.

The Division has been conferring with officials of the building firm of Willam Levitt which is starting a 15,000-home community in Burlington County. Levitt has said homes will not be sold to Negroes.

Should the Division find discrimination on the part of the builder and the VA concur in the finding, the VA will refuse any more approvals to the builder until he demonstrates a willingness to comply with state law, Milligan said.

The director said the procedure is similar to the one in effect with the Federal Housing Authority. The VA program applies only to veterans, however.

Restaurant owner gets no-discrimination order

349

Afro-American

CAMDEN, N.J.—A directive has been issued the Holly House, Pennsauken restaurant, by the State Department Against Discrimination.

The order came from John P. Milligan, director of DAD, to Burt J. Ross, owner of the restaurant, located on Rt. 130 and Browning Rd.

Sat. 11-29-58

Melvin Evans, and John Norwood, representing the Moorestown Civic Club, filed a complaint of discrimination against Ross after he refused the group banquet facilities earlier, this year.

Baltimore Md.

* * *

TESTIFYING BEFORE the division, Ross admitted that it was true that he does not care to rent his "private facilities to Negro organizations."

He said his public dining room is open to "all members of the public," and that he had rented private facilities to groups "of which Negroes are members, without discrimination against such persons."

P. 8

Sat. 11-29-58

Nevertheless, he was ordered to "cease and desist from discrimination against any and all persons, and any and all groups in rental of facilities."

A further directive requires Ross to "write to Evans and Norwood that facilities are available to them, and the Moorestown Civic Club." The order requires the proprietor to reply to the division within 2 days.

High N. J. Court Rules Against Cemetery Bias

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWARK, N. J.—Judge John Grimshaw, Jr. of the New Jersey Superior Court, chancery division, has ruled that vendors of cemetery lots may not discriminate in their sale on the basis of decedents' race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

In September, 1956, Robert M. Sands of the Ridgewood News called to the attention of the Division Against Discrimination the fact that a deceased Chinese resident of Ridgewood had been denied burial in George Washington Memorial Park.

38b

Sat. 3-23-58

Managers of the cemetery contended that because this park was a cooperative cemetery, its by-laws carried a covenant excluding all persons not of the Caucasian race.

P. 7

AFTER investigation, executives of the Division Against Discrimination were advised that the division lacked jurisdiction, but that under an 1898 act the matter might be referred to the Bergen County prosecutor.

This step was taken, but the prosecutor's office failed to get an indictment. Under canons of trust law, the trustees of the cemetery came before the chancery division of the Superior Court to ask for instruction.

Their stipulations of fact covered provisions in the by-laws which carry a restrictive covenant concerning race in the cemetery deeds.

Judge Grimshaw ruled that not only was it unlawful to deny burial on account of race, but also that it was illegal to refuse to sell burial plots because of the buyer's race. The state was represented by the attorney general's office which filed a brief setting forth the public policy of the state of New Jersey.

✓

JERSEY NEGRO ASKS GATED CLUBHOUSE

Advertiser 2-28-58 Montgomery Ala. P.1 D.8. 38a

N.J., Feb. 24 — A leader of a Negro women's Township today asked the state to build a segre- for Negro children.

Edmunds appeared before the Legislature's Ap- Committee with her request.

Negro children in Neptune were causing property a social center. She said she headed a group formed a club to handle the problem, but they to get municipal or county funds for a clubhouse.

S. Forbes asked why the Negro children could facilities now provided for white children.

said that fights and bad feeling would result did not want an integrated club.

doesn't supply any money for segregated proj- said, adding he thought the problem was a local

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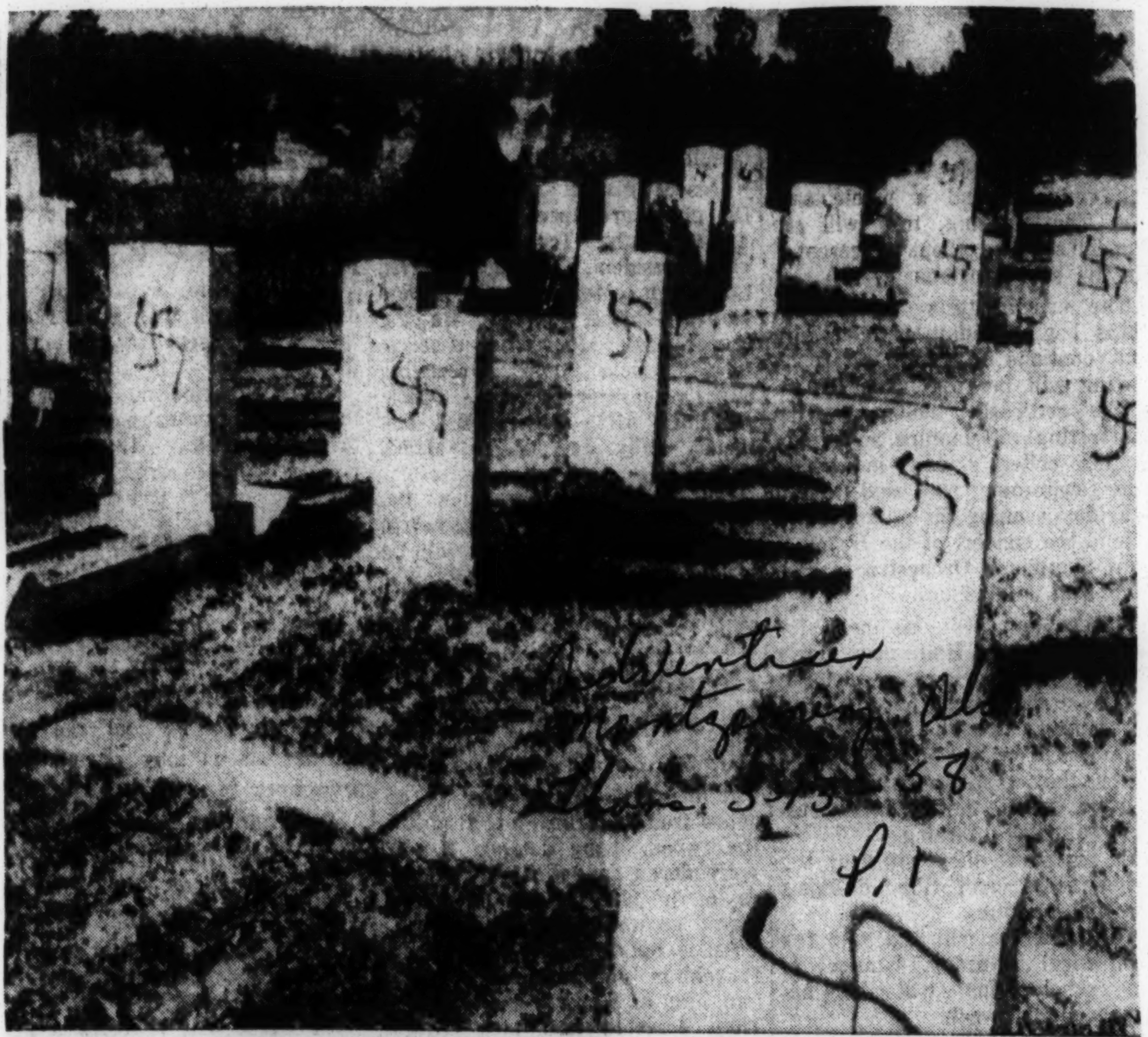
gro Woman eks Funds For m-Crow Club

N. J. — (ANP) — A woman here last week ask- the state to build a segregated for Negro children, say- that the children did not want integrated club. She was told the state doesn't supply any for segregated projects.

Edmunds, who to represent a club form- to combat problems created by children. She said Negro in Neptune (N. J.) were property damage and a social center, but so far group has been unable to municipal or county funds for

Malcolm S. Forbes asked why the Negro children could use facilities provided for children. Mrs. Edmunds that fights would result. She said Negro children did not an integrated club.

38a 3-8-58



Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Thur. 3-13-58 P.1

JEWISH CEMETERY DESECRATED

38a

Spray-painted swastikas appear on the tombstones of the Beth Abraham cemetery at East Brunswick, N.J. The Nazi symbols were found on 158 tombstones and the word "Heil" was found marked on several others. The vandalism was done during the night, police said.—AP Wirephoto

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Princeton Club Body, Target of Attack, Affirms a Moral Duty to Combat Bias

38a

Special to The

PRINCETON, N. J., April 8 —The undergraduate Interclub Committee, which coordinates elections to student eating clubs at Princeton University, stated today that it "disapproves on moral grounds of racial and religious discrimination."

Times P. 31

The statement came after two months of fervent campus discussion of bicker, the club election system. The Interclub Committee has been a target of student criticism since last February, when twenty-three sophomores were rejected for membership by sixteen of the seventeen undergraduate social and dining clubs, generally referred to as eating clubs. About half the rejected applicants were Jewish.

Wed. 4-9-58

New York N.Y.

The committee maintained that it "has a moral responsibility to do everything within its power to eradicate racial and religious discrimination wherever it may exist in the club system." No immediate remedy was suggested, however.

Dr. Robert F. Goheen, president of the university, said he was satisfied with the committee's statement.

"Some have assigned a greatly exaggerated place to this in the club elections recently completed," he said, "but this statement should help redress the balance in that regard."

Rabbi Irving M. Levey, chaplain to Jewish students, said the committee "is to be commended for its latest pronouncement on the bicker."

38a 1958

NEW YORK

Race Problems Not Confined To Dixie

Harlem Shop Owner Would Vote To Regain Segregation

NEW YORK (UP) — "I believe if the white people of New York could vote on it, they would favor more segregation."

The speaker was the white owner of a small shop in Harlem, the heart of the Negro and Puerto Rican district of Manhattan. He has lived in the same area for [illegible] years and he says it has degenerated into a jungle.

That is one man's opinion in a city of almost 8 million. But it didn't take me long in New York to find out that racial prejudice is certainly not exclusive property of the South.

This great melting pot has all kinds of laws and rules against racial discrimination—in schools, public places and residential areas. Partly because of this, New York has become a haven for southern Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other minority groups.

Every train from Dixie and plane from San Juan brings in fresh cargoes, some so penniless that almost their first stop is the welfare office. They create an immediate problem in schools, housing and employment.

Does New York open its arms to these people, greet them like brothers, offer them good jobs, comfortable places to live, modern schools?

FIND MANY ANSWERS

I found many-sided answers to those questions in a week of tramping this city's streets and talking with its people. To generalize, I found a great deal of tension and dissatisfaction with the situation as it is today.

Don't expect a Little Rock situation to develop in New York. Although there are three current investigations of juvenile delinquency, plus a congressional hearing scheduled to begin Thursday, no one is about to ask for federal troops to put down violence in the schools.

Records of the police department show juvenile crime has increased 10 to 16 per cent during the past year in the age group under 16. It's up 10 per cent in the 16-20 age bracket. Although police kept no racial breakdown, they acknowledge the majority of crimes are committed by Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

ATTEND SAME SCHOOLS

Children of many races attend the same schools without difficulty. They use identical playgrounds, swimming pools and gymnasiums. But this doesn't mean some don't object.

On a snowy morning, I made my way to a church far out in the Queens area. There, I rounded up 11 teen-agers from a Sunday school class and we talked about race relations.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The United Press brought its Atlanta bureau manager to New York to get the viewpoint of a Southerner on whether race friction is causing the violence in the schools and on the streets. Second of three dispatches.

"Negroes should have a chance for equal education and job opportunities," said a high school sophomore who goes to an integrated school. "There is no race problem in my school and I don't believe race is the cause of the trouble we are having in the other schools."

But these white teen-agers also agreed there is a distinct line—an understanding, if you will—about association between the races out of school.

In their middle class neighborhood, it is rare to see a Negro dancing with a white at a school party. When Negroes appear, they mingle with other Negroes. The same voluntary segregation goes for other social activities.

This informal racial taboo does a complete about-face on the "gang streets." Negro and white mix together uninhibited.

But not so on a more adult level.

Tomorrow: The teen-age street gangs.

Harlem: A Tangle Of Prejudices

Advertiser

Tensions Exist Between The 'Dark' Negro And The 'Light One, Between The Negro And The Puerto Rican, Between The Negro And The Jew; Some Don't Want Integration

Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 3-17-58

Stan Opotowsky, The New York Post

4-A

OUTSIDE HARLEM the Negro is strangled by the white man's prejudices. Inside Harlem he manufactures his own prejudices.

It is strange to find intolerance in a community that has suffered so much from blind bias. Yet intolerance is there, just a mite beneath the surface. In some instances old prejudices are fading, only to be replaced by new prejudices.

There was even a time when people drew a color line in Harlem. Light-skinned Negroes would not associate with dark-skinned Negroes. This was carried to such an extreme that some light-skinned doctors would not treat dark-skinned patients (making, incidentally, very wealthy men out of a few dark-skinned doctors who got the overflow business).

The fight for civil rights has become a crusade, however, and it is no longer fashionable to draw such a color line. Rather, light-skinned Negroes now wish they were a bit darker so they wouldn't feel self-conscious at meetings and rallies.

Although Harlem's Negroes have greatly mixed ancestries, there are two general divisions—those stemming from the American South and those from the West Indies. There is a wall which separates the two. Parents of American Negroes have been known to object violently to intermarriage with West Indians, and vice versa. And today a major Negro business is racked by a fight between two factions for control—the West Indians on one side and the so-called Americans on the other.

The West Indians are considered pushy and grasping by the Americans. And the Americans are considered slovenly and undependable by the West Indians. (The West Indians have had far greater business success, but this probably is because so many came here with the idea of making a quick fortune and returning home.)

A NEW WHIPPING BOY

IN THE second and third generations the outsider cannot tell one group from another. And this is probably true of the insiders, too, for they frequently remark with surprise that so-and-so "doesn't act like a West Indian."

The Puerto Ricans came to New York completely without color prejudice and completely unprepared to find color prejudice. They were shocked to find themselves shunted into ghettos and—with the Negro—relegated to second-class citizenship.

Yet there are signs that, far from uniting to fight a common enemy, the Negroes and Puerto Ricans are developing antagonism toward one another. The causes appear to be economic. Puerto Ricans are filling jobs that once were the Negro's exclusive domain — restaurant kitchen workers, janitors, garment district jobs.

"It's not very serious now," says Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, "but if there is a severe recession as predicted and jobs become hard to get, I fear there will be serious trouble."

There are the first nasty little signs of trouble already: a gang fight between Negro and Puerto Rican boys shouting racial epithets (unheard of a couple of years ago) . . . Negroes moving out of an apartment building because Puerto Ricans moved in. . . a Negro complaining that the odors of Puerto Rican cooking are "ruining" the housing project—just petty and isolated incidents, but dangerous beginnings to those who can spot the first signs of impending trouble.

At some levels, Negroes cynically think that the arrival of the Puerto Ricans in numbers is a great boon to the Negro. "It gives the community a new whipping boy," one Negro said quite frankly, "and we can either move up to grab hold of the whip or just step aside and watch."

However, some Negro organizations claim it is the Puerto Ricans who refuse to join in Negro efforts to fight prejudice.

One Negro leader gave this account:

"We find that the light-colored Puerto Ricans don't want to associate with our problems because they feel they can escape them. A rich, light-colored Puerto Rican has no problems in New York. And the dark-colored Puerto Ricans absolutely refuse to associate with us for fear they will inherit our stigma—as if they haven't already."

He said that light-colored Puerto Ricans try to merge with the general American community as rapidly as possible. But the dark-colored ones tend to keep their Spanish ways and language long after they have arrived here, even unto the second and third generations, for fear of otherwise being mistaken for American Negroes.

PUERTO RICAN BLOCKBUSTERS

THE NEGROES of Harlem are beginning to object to geographical encroachments. For years West Harlem was mainly Negro and East Harlem Puerto Rican, and the twain didn't even meet in the middle of Fifth Avenue. But now the Puerto Ricans are inching over, and in the neighborhoods there is muttering of objection.

Yet it is the Puerto Ricans who generally open neighborhoods to Negroes in the other sections of the city. The pattern normally is this:

The landlord of a deteriorating building can no longer rent fully to whites, so he decides to take in Puerto Ricans, "but only the white ones." He doesn't know that Puerto Rican families differ greatly in shades from brother to brother.

The white Puerto Rican is accepted as a tennant, soon moves in his dark brother as a roomer and the landlord suddenly discovers that, like it or not, he's got an interracial building. It is then that he gives up and rents to Negroes, too.

The Negroes show no particular appreciation for this inadvertent trailblazing, perhaps because the whites of the neighborhood are pretty nasty by the time the cycle is completed.

If Negro-Puerto Rican tension is new, there is a very old prejudice in Harlem: anti-Semitism.

A HANDY TARGET

JEWS were the business men of Harlem, and they were not exactly doing themselves proud. As merchants some of them frequently palmed off inferior goods at inflated prices. They refused to hire Negro sales clerks. They cheated on bills, hiking them because they counted the Negro customer an easy mark.

That was bad enough. But the Jews also were blamed for sins not really theirs. Jewish merchants introduced installment buying to Harlem—and when a Negro couldn't meet the payments he didn't blame himself, he blamed the merchant. Jews own few of Harlem's ghastly tenements, but they do collect the rents and hence are the landlord personified if not the landlord in fact.

Negro writer Roi Ottley points out

that, in New York, any anti-white feeling on the part of the Negro would invariably focus on the Jew, because he is so often the Negro's merchant, employer and rent collector—the only white men whom the Negro comes in regular contact.

The Anti-Defamation League says it notes a "rising attempt to agitate the Negro community with anti-Semitic propaganda," and it blames this new campaign on Arab money. There is a great attempt, for example, to make the American Negro associate his interests with Africa—Kenya, Ghana, etc. The Negro press is full of stories from and about these places.

The ADL says it has reports that link a Pakistani Moslem with James Lawson, head of an African nationalist movement and a "notorious anti-Semite."

The ADL says the anti-Semitic propaganda appears to be having "some impact" among Negroes, but not of "great consequence."

For one thing, the Jews are most prominent among whites working for Negro rights. This is true to such an extent that some Negro leaders worry a bit, lest it appear that the fight for Negro rights is an exclusively Jewish project and others need not apply.

The Negro leaders want integration with *everybody*, not just one group of whites.

But alas, the leaders are not always followed. Some Negroes don't want integration—at least, not *too much* integration. They have their prejudices against whites, too.

LENA FEARED PREJUDICE

A YOUNG Negro doctor and his wife who live in an integrated building on Central Park West have a circle of friends almost exclusively white. They are somewhat proud of this circumstance. "Oooo, but our parents," the young wife says. "They don't like it. They feel that you can never trust a white friend, and they keep telling us that people shouldn't mix."

The parents are not ignorant people. One is a dentist and one is a civil service worker—but they have their prejudices.

The white partner in an interracial marriage soon learns that Negroes are not so quick to offer social acceptance. A white woman married to a Negro man has more trouble than a Negro woman married to a white man, but the prejudice works both ways. For example, despite numerous interracial marriages, especially in Harlem's higher income brackets, few white women have been accepted by top Negro social clubs.

And just after Lena Horne married a white man, she declined an engagement at Harlem's Apollo Theater. In view of her marriage, she was quoted as saying, she didn't know how her people would accept her.

She was afraid of Harlem's prejudices.

Says Race Bias Creates Permanent Poverty Class

38c

Defender P.9

Sat 3-22-58

Chicago Ill

NEW YORK — (INS) — A bleak picture of how discrimination in education, jobs and housing is creating "a permanent poverty class" in New York, particularly among Negroes and Puerto Ricans was presented yesterday to Gov. Averell Harriman.

The report was given by chairman Charles Abrams of the State Commission Against Discrimination in a study showing the relationship between discrimination and low incomes.

Abrams said the relationship between poverty and discrimination "had been strikingly confirmed" by the commission's studies. Obstacles to "the economic advancement of minority groups," he reported, included:

Deficiencies in environment and home life; absence of housing; restricted hiring by industry; defective operation of the educational system for minorities; opposition by unions due to long standing traditions, "or the outright discriminatory practices of the leadership of membership;" transsience, "disabling the sinking of roots into the community and in its available opportunities," and language difficulties.

Opportunities for most nonwhites are better in New York state than elsewhere in the nation, Abrams said, but their general economic status is "still shockingly low."

Educational problems—particularly—those inherited from Southern traditions"—were highlighted by Abrams in his analysis

"With two-thirds of the Negro population still living in the South, and with the South the source from which the migration to the North and West will continue to flow," he said, "the focus at which improvement of educational status and opportunity must be directed must be national as well as local.

"It calls for improvement and adequate provisions of school buildings and teaching staffs in the South as well as in the North. It means more encouragement of Southern Negro youth to train and study. It implies a better realization by Southern parents of the need for a higher education and a better preparation for life.

"It means a restudy of scholarship aid programs and an increase in such aid.

"Basic problems" to be overcome, Abrams said, include:

—Negroes must have higher qualifications than whites to compete for jobs.

—Lack of formal schooling is more of a handicap for the Negro and Puerto Rican than for white.

—The schools in which the educational capacity of students is reported the lowest, "where tensions between whites and Negroes are greatest, and where discipline problems are most severe are often the schools which have experienced the heaviest influx of Southern youngsters."

—"White students are beginning to shun some of these schools and white parents are seeking transfers at an 'alarming rate.'"

—If Puerto Ricans "are to improve their circumstances and secure better jobs, a good command of English is essential — but most Puerto Ricans come without a knowledge of the language."

Discrimination against Jews found declining

Tribune P.2

38a

Fri 4-4-58

NEW YORK—Statistics of the State Commission Against Discrimination indicate a steady decline in descrimination against Jewish persons in New York State in recent years, Commissioner Charles Abrams declared today.

Commissioner Abrams made public a study of charges of discrimination brought before the state agency by members of the Jewish faith over a 12-year period. However such charges still represent the second largest bloc of complaints with which the state agency deals, he said. Largest is from Negroes.

SCAD received 4-685 verified complaints during the 12-year period, 637 of which alleged discrimination because of creed. Between 1945 and 1949, 225 complaints were received by the commission. This declined steadily until in 1957, only 48 complaints were received.

Commissioner Abrams said the pressure of the law against discrimination, public opinion and the shortage of skills in a highly competitive economy have all contributed to the decline.

Los Angeles

Abrams said discrimination by resorts remains a problem, but a diminishing one. Forty-five complaints are now pending before the commission, filed by the American Jewish Congress, alleging that the resorts were using advertising devices to discriminate.

Calif

Evidence that discrimination in housing against Jews is also on the wane was pointed out by Commissioner Abrams who stated that it existed today mainly in high-priced cooperatives and through certain "club" devices.

New Yorkers Plan Apology To Pool-Barred Negro Girl

Advertiser Tues 4-22-58

38c

Montgomery Ala

P.1A

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) — A public hearing on a Negro schoolgirl's complaint that she was barred from a swimming pool in suburban Menande ended quickly Monday with agreement on a conciliation pact.

It was the first time that an upstate organization had been summoned before the Commission Against Discrimination for a public hearing on a charge that it had discriminated in public accommodations. It was only the second such hearing in the 13 years of the commission's existence.

The girl, Barbara Ann Sharpe of Albany, alleged that she was barred from Mid-City Pool last June because of her color.

The pool management denied that it discriminated against Negroes and said it did not know who had barred the girl.

Under terms of the agreement ending the case, the pool owners must send the girl a letter stating that if she was barred because of race the management apologizes and invites her to use the pool facilities in the coming summer.

The pact also states that the pool must comply with the letter and spirit of the law and provide facilities on equal terms for all persons

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BIAS CASE SETTLED

Times P.17

Hearing Off as Menands Pool Agrees to Drop Barriers

New York

Special to The New York Times.

N.Y.

Wed 4-23-58

38a

ALBANY, April 21—The first upstate public hearing in the history of the State Commission Against Discrimination failed to materialize Monday. The case was settled "out of court."

The commission had ordered a hearing on charges that the mid-city swimming pool of Menands, an Albany suburb, had refused admission to Miss Barbara Ann Sharpe of Albany last summer because she was a Negro.

Just before the time for today's hearing, attorneys for the pool owners and the commission agreed on a series of stipulations of conciliation, under which the pool agreed to comply in full with the law barring discrimination in places of public accommodation.

Group reports housing jim crow in upstate NY

Afro American

Pg 9

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 8-16-58

NEW YORK — "Discrimination by both individual property owners and real estate agents was reported to be widespread. . ." ~~in Upstate New York, the State Commission Against Discrimination reported.~~

Charles Abrams, SCAD commissioner, said that well-qualified colored professional and technical workers were leaving good paying jobs in upstate NY because they could not find suitable housing facilities.

Abrams said SCAD made a study of housing conditions in nine upstate cities and said that prejudice also prevents hiring of qualified colored persons by a number of key industries. The cities surveyed were not named.

HE SINGLED out the experiences of four colored engineers who were among 120 transferred by a large firm to an upstate city. Three of them could not find suitable housing and requested re transfer. The fourth accepted a "substandard home."

Abrams also said that the situation "has been responsible for intense overcrowding, the payment of exorbitant rents and for various social distortions in the community and family life of colored citizens."

Abrams noted that those who were located in previously all-white neighborhoods met friendly receptions. However' he added, "none of this group had obtained their homes through conventional real estate sources."

CITY'S TOLERANCE CALLED DOUBTFUL

Magnum Questions Attitude on Race, and Bristow on Faiths, in the Schools

38a NY

NY Times

Nov 21-58

P.23-C

Pessimistic views about the prevalence of racial and religious toleration in New York City were expressed yesterday by participants in a meeting at the Building for Brotherhood.

Robert J. Mangum, first deputy commissioner of hospitals; Dr. William Bristow, director of the bureau of curriculum research of the city's Board of Education, and others, warned against smugness about human relations in the city.

"Although we are making progress, I find right here in New York City, in such subtle ways, so much hyprocrisy on the subject of race and religion," Commissioner Mangum declared.

He was chairman of the meeting, which was sponsored by the community organizations' committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The building is at 43 West Fifty-seventh Street.

He told the audience of eighty men and women representing school, church, parent and interfaith organizations that "a lot more" would have to be done by the Board of Education, other city departments, industrial leaders and churches if racial and religious toleration was to be achieved.

Instances of Prejudice

"Negroes are still not welcome in some churches," he continued. There are jobs in this town a Negro or Jew can't hold. Very few Negroes are members of outstanding law firms, no matter how well they are qualified. City departments have supervisors full of bigotry and discrimination.

"Glaring examples of prejudice also exist in the Police Athletic League, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, even among the adults in the organizations."

He said that many restaurants and other places that admitted him did so only because of his post and the fact that he was formerly a deputy police commissioner.

Dr. Bristown said some "teachers and supervisors have been given a very rough time by the community" as the result of their efforts to help children understand religious beliefs of other children.

These teachers, he said, are afraid to speak to their classes about various religious holidays because "they don't feel there is any clear cut way of doing it without getting involved in controversy."

Israel Laster of the American Jewish Congress chided the group fo rnot having become interested earlier in the year in the subject of religious holidays in the schools.

"The time to start on this problem is right after Christmas, not just before it," he said.

YOUTH QUESTIONED ABOUT RACIST CALL

NY Times

NY City

Fri 10-17-58

P.16

38a NY

A 19-year-old sophomore at New York University was questioned yesterday about a threatening telephone call to the Anti-Defamation League at 515 Madison Avenue.

The youth, Robert Dennis McNamara, of 50 Plaza Street, Brooklyn, was said to have held a ninety-minute telephone call with Arnold Forster, league counsel. Mr. Forster made a tape recording of the remarks in which the speaker said he was a member of the "Confederate Underground," an anti-Semitic organization. The speaker asserted that the group intended "to strike in this city when you are more or less off guard."

After the police were alerted they traced the call to a telephone booth in a West Forty-second Street motion picture house. Young McNamara was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street police station where two members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation took part in the interrogation.

He was released after several hours on his promise that he would appear voluntarily in Night Court.

ROCKEFELLER ASKS EQUALITY FOR ALL

Times

At Harlem Rally, He Says Now Is Time for State to Act for Rights

P.10c

By LEONARD INGALLS

New York NY

38a

Sat. 9-20-58

Nelson A. Rockefeller called last night for concerted action to abolish racial discrimination in the state.

Speaking at a civil rights rally in Harlem, the Republican candidate for Governor asserted that in spite of the enactment of state laws against discrimination it still existed in both the city and the state.

"We cannot tolerate the continuance of these problems legally or morally," Mr. Rockefeller said. "The time has come when we must mobilize not only to strengthen the laws against discrimination, but, more importantly, to achieve full participation by all our citizens in the life of our state."

"The climate is ripe for a concerted program of action," he said.

Cites Rally's Value

Mr. Rockefeller said that the rally, sponsored by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at the Theresa Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, was "a useful means of protest * * * in helping us to identify the Fauses who flout the law and the demagogues who use it to influence passions and delay solutions."

But the real value of the gathering, he went on, would be reflected "in what we do in our state in the immediate future."

"We cannot rewrite the laws of Arkansas but we can embark on a bold program to solve the problems of our own state," he said.

He noted that New York had pioneered in social and legal programs to overcome discrimination.

"Under Republican leadership," he said, "we became the first state in the nation to prohibit discrimination in jobs, places of public assembly and in publicly assisted housing by statute."

Despite this record, he said, "we have not abolished discrimination in our state and in our city."

Mr. Rockefeller said he found the climate good in the state for the action he recommended. Federal, state and local laws, he said, were on the books to reinforce in New York the Supreme Court decision on integration.

Support Listed

Civic organizations, trade unions and mass communication media, he said, were supporting and pressing continuously for full civil rights for all persons.

Governor Harriman also appeared at the rally.

Earlier in the day Mr. Rockefeller charged in a radio interview thta Governor Harriman was at fault in the state's loss of industries to New Jersey. Economics has been the major issue used by the Republican candidate so far in the campaign.

He said that the Harriman Administration had failed to provide aggressive leadership in promoting the state's economic growth. Of 235 new industries gained by New Jersey between 1954 and 1956, 75 per cent had moved from New York, Mr. Rockefeller said.

He appeared on Martha Deane's program on WOR from 10:15 to 11 A. M.

BIAS IN MUSIC FIELD CHARGED

League Says Negroes Discrimination Victims

Times Picayune

New Orleans

La

38a

Wed 11-19-58

P.34

NEW YORK (AP)—The Urban League claimed that Negro orchestral musicians are discriminated against in New York symphonies, Broadway shows and radio and television.

Said Mrs. Sophia Y. Jacobs, president of the league, at a news conference:

"Competent, qualified Negro professionals have had to contend, hopelessly, with an Iron Curtain of discrimination barring them from many opportunities to build a career in their chosen field.

"This is true in every branch of the music industry—orchestral musicians, conductors, composers, arrangers, contractors, managers and so forth."

The league is made up of Negroes and whites seeking to improve racial relationships.

Douglas G. Pugh, the league's industrial relations secretary, said employment of Negroes among major New York orchestras was almost nil.

On Broadway, Pugh continued, of 650 musicians hired for musicals in the last two years, only 14 were Negroes, and they worked mostly in shows featuring Negro headliners.

Pugh declared that network radio and TV use about 65 musicians, but that only half a dozen are Negroes.

Mrs. Jacobs said the basic contention of the orchestral industry is that Negroes don't apply in any sizable numbers for such posts. She called this untrue.

Racial Bias Charged to Orchestras

Post

38a

Washington D.C.

Wed 11-19-58

P.A2

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP) Discrimination bars most Negroe from jobs in orchestral music in New York, says the Urban League.

Sophia Y. Jacobs, League president, told a news conference yesterday "the general opinion of the community is that the Negro musician experiences little or no discrimination. This unfortunately is not true . . ."

She said Negroes are discriminated against "in every branch of the music industry orchestral musicians, composers, arrangers, contractors, managers and so forth."

The Urban League, whose membership includes Negroes and whites, seeks to promote equality of opportunity in jobs and housing and to improve racial relationships generally.

The League's industrial relations secretary Douglas G. Pugh, said employment of Negroes among major orchestras here was nil.

Orchestral sources said the reason few Negroes are employed is because few qualified Negroes apply for auditions, which are not publicly announced. News generally travels by word of mouth.

Mrs. Jacobs said she did not think the industry's contention was right.

New York Winning Bias War

Sets Example For Other Cities

By BARBARA BUNDSCHU

NEW YORK — (UPI) — New York city's commission on intergroup relations feels it is being "pretty successful" today in its first effort to ease a neighborhood transition from white to white and black.

Along the tree-shaded streets of one and two-family middle-income homes, a sprinkling of which are now owned by Negroes, white residents have posted signs reading: "not for sale." Some carry a second line: "we believe in democracy."

This resistance to "block busting" real estate speculators may be as effective as any other single factor, the commission believes, in preserving the character and standards of mingling neighborhoods and preventing the formation of new Negro ghettos.

It has been achieved, primarily, through block meetings to clear the air of the speculators' lies and the back-fence rumors, to discuss freely, with the help of a trained commission field worker, the problems, real and imagined, of getting along with the new neighbors.

The pioneer effort is admittedly less difficult than many of the problems the commission will find before it. The neighborhood, Springfield Gardens, Queens, has been sending its children to integrated schools for many years. It is almost a small-town neighborhood of home owners in a city where 70 per cent of the residents live in impersonal apartment houses.

"Their spirit is not defensive," a commission spokesman said. "They were looking for help."

The commission was set up two years ago, but has only this year received its major task — the initial enforcement steps of the city's new anti-discrimination housing law and, as in this case, the attempt to prevent the need for enforcement.

The agency has a staff of between 50 and 60 persons under executive director Dr. Frank S. Horne, Negro educator, long-time race relations advisor to the federal housing authority, and, incidentally, an uncle of popular singer Lena Horne. Its budget for the current fiscal year is $350,000.

On the enforcement side, the agency received 138 complaints of housing discrimination between April 1, when the law went into effect, and Sept. 30.

As of Sept. 30, 35 of those complaints had been resolved, about 11 through the agreement of property owners to accept Negro applications, about 20 dismissed for insufficient evidence or as without basis. Two cases had reached the formal hearing stage. If still unsolved at this point, the commission passes the case to a review board which may refer it to the courts.

In the Queens neighborhood, field worker Irving Levine has brought neighbors together to combat the scare techniques of the real estate speculators. As described by a commission spokesman, "block busting" is the technique through which real estate speculators, who are in this instance both black and white, attempt to panic white residents into fleeing the neighborhood.

The speculators buy up the homes at bargain prices and sell them at high profits to Negroes, many of whom are desperate for housing at any price, and able to pay the prices asked. This of course creates a Negro neighborhood. It creates a deteriorating neighborhood when the speculator, running out of monied Negroes, sells to others with the suggestion they move in another family or take in boarders.

Residents of the Queens neighborhood appealed for help when with one house on a block sold to Negroes, real estate agents descended like locusts, telephoning, ringing doorbells, offering cash because the neighborhood was allegedly turning Negro and property values would decline.

"It is false that the property value goes down when Negroes move in," the commission spokesman said. "The real estate speculators know this well. That's why they're trying to buy."

The commission does not believe the removal of this panic will keep all white residents from moving.

But it hopes its pilot effort in Springfield Gardens will start another kind of epidemic, showing neighborhoods how they may "catch on to the idea and develop their own programs along this line, with their own initiative."

32a

Ledger-Dem

P. 8

P. 11

Dat 12-20-58

Poverty Discrimination Linked, Says Commission

New York Study Group Reports Findings

38a

Picayune

P. 7

Mon 3-10 58

New Orleans

La.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Poverty threatens to become a fixed way of life for members of the state's minority groups unless the "evils of discrimination" are permanently lifted, chairman Charles Abrams of the State Commission Against Discrimination said Sunday.

Abrams reported to Gov. Averell Harriman that a relationship between poverty and discrimination has been confirmed.

The Scad commissioner also called for leadership at the national executive level to insure better educational opportunities in the South and elsewhere in the nation.

Abrams' study was prepared at the governor's request. It will be discussed Wednesday at a state-wide meeting in Albany called by Harriman.

'Shockingly Low'

Abrams said opportunities for most non-whites are far better in this state than elsewhere in the nation. But, he said, even in this state non-whites' general economic status is "shockingly low."

Two-thirds of the nation's Negro population lives in the South and the South is the source of Negro migration to the North and West, Abrams noted.

He urged the national executive power to use patronage and other devices to "reach and build up the more enlightened elements of the south."

Such leadership, he said, need not center on "the compulsive process." But, he said, "compliance by southern communities with their constitutional obligations" must be insured.

The Southern Negro youth, he said, should be encouraged to train and study and Southern parents should recognize a need for higher education.

Power to Earmark Funds

Among the tools the executive level might use, he said, are its "prestige" and its power to earmark funds for improvements.

Some of Abrams' findings are:

1. Negroes must have higher qualifications than whites to compete for jobs.
2. Lack of formal schooling is more of a handicap for the Negro and Puerto Rican than for the white.
3. While one of five white high school graduates completes college, only one of nine Negro high school graduates does.
4. Schools which have the heaviest influx of Southern youngsters are more often the schools in which the educational capacity of students is reported the lowest, where tensions between whites and Negroes are greatest and where discipline problems are most severe.
5. Youngsters from segregated schools in the South have difficulty adjusting to interracial school situations.

Permanent Poverty Class Seen

Segregation In Education, Housing Blamed By Harriman

Call P-1

Fri 3-14-58

Kansas City

Mo.

NEW YORK. — (INS) — A bleak picture of how discrimination in education, jobs and housing is creating "a permanent poverty class" in New York, particularly among Negroes and Puerto Ricans, was presented Monday to Gov. Averell Harriman.

The report was given by Chairman Abrams of the State Commission against Discrimination in a study showing the relationship between discrimination and low incomes.

Abrams said the relationship between poverty and discrimination "had been strikingly confirmed" by the commission's studies. Obstacles to "the economic advancement of minority groups," he reported included:

Deficiencies in environment and home life; absence of housing; restricted hiring by industry of workers; defective operation of the educational system for minorities; opposition by unions due to long standing traditions, "or the outright discriminatory practices of the leadership or membership;" transsience, "disabling the sinking of roots into the community and in its available opportunities," and language difficulties.

Opportunities for most non-whites are far better in New York state than elsewhere in the nation, Abrams said, but their general economic status is "still shockingly low."

Educational problems —particularly those inherited from southern traditions"—were highlighted by Abrams in his analysis.

"With two-thirds of the Negro population still living in the South and with the South the source from which the migration to the North and West will continue to flow," he said, "the focus at which improvement of educational status and opportunity must be directed must be national as well as local. It calls for improvement and adequate provision of school buildings and teaching staffs in the South as well as in the North. It means more encouragement of southern Negro youth to train and study. It implies a better realization by southern parents of the need for a higher education and a better preparation for life. It means a restudy of scholarship aid programs and an increase in such aid.

"Finally it demands the emergence of a leadership at the national executive level that will mobilize public opinion to an awareness of the issues; that will make better use of the devices existing at the executive level for insuring compliance by southern communities with their constitutional obligations. Such leadership need not center on the compulsive processes. It can also include the wise use of all the prestige inherent in the executive power to reach and build up the more enlightened elements of the South. The power to earmark funds for improvements, the use of the patronage powers and other devices which lie within the domain of the executive are all tools in this process.

Call P. 9

Fri 3-14-58

Kansas City

Mo.

"Basic problems" to be overcome, Abrams said, include:

—Negroes must have higher qualifications than whites to compete for jobs.

—Lack of formal schooling is more of a handicap for the Negro and Puerto Rican than for the white.

—The schools in which the educational capacity of students is reported the lowest, "where tensions between whites and Negroes are greatest, and where discipline problems are most severe are more often the schools which have experienced the heaviest influx of southern youngsters."

—"White students are beginning to shun some of these schools and white parents are seeking transfers at an 'alarming rate.' "

—If Puerto Ricans "are to improve their circumstances and secure better jobs, a good command of English is essential—but most Puerto Ricans come without a knowledge of the language."

—"Youngsters from segregated school situations in the South have difficulty adjusting to interracial school situations."

Negro House In Brooklyn Set Aflame

Advertiser

Wed 3-12-58

P. 1A

Montgomery Al

NEW YORK (AP) — An attempt was made Monday night to burn a house recently purchased by a Negro physician in an all-white section of Brooklyn. Damage was slight.

Gasoline was poured on the back of the house. The fuel spread over about 10 feet of ground to a wooden fence. Then somebody set it afire with a burning piece of paper.

Dr. Clarence Robinson, the new owner, and Henry Klein, a white tenant in the two-family structure, extinguished the fire.

Robinson, who was visiting Klein at the time, said he looked out a window upon smelling gasoline and saw a young man throw the burning paper. The man escaped.

Fire Marshall John Corey said he thought one or possibly more teen-agers set the fire.

Dr. Robinson said there were no other Negroes in the area, in the Sheepshead Bay section, but that nobody had expressed any objection to his buying.

'Moral' Racial Discrimination Battle Sought By Sen. Case

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Mon 3-24-58

P. 2-A

38a N.Y.

SCARSDALE, N.Y. (AP) — Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-NJ) appealed tonight for an attack on racial discrimination on moral grounds.

America, he said, must be cleansed of the weakening stain of prejudice.

In a speech before the annual Scarsdale dinner for the joint defense appeal, the New Jersey Republican cited a "failure to cut through the sophistry and legalisms that cloud the issue to the moral principles that lie at the heart of the ideal of equality."

He added: "It has long seemed strange to me that the problem of discrimination in American life has evoked so little expression of moral concern. Occasional voices have been raised. . . but these have been the exception not the rule."

Case said the loyalty, forebearance and patience of the American Negro in the face of racial discrimination has been little short of "miraculous." He added:

"It is a blessed wonder that we have not had trouble on this score long before now. We have no right to, and we cannot, count that this will continue indefinitely."

Citing data on integration in Southern schools, Case said much has been achieved without incident or fanfare. He said the position of the "moderate" persons who are working for integration in the schools should be strengthened.

He decried attacks on the Supreme Court, and, on the other hand, criticized those who would lower the standards of some highly rated specialized New York City schools by admitting ill-prepared Negro and Puerto Rican children just for the sake of integration.

The joint defense agency helps maintain the programs of the American Jewish Committee and the Anit-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, Jewish service agency.

Abrams Urges U. S. to Assume Lead In Fight Against Discrimination

By David Lyle

Charles Abrams, chairman of ~~the State Commission Against Discrimination~~, called yesterday for Federal government leadership in a broad new effort to halt discrimination.

He warned that changes must be wrought soon in both private and public policy. Otherwise, he said, there is danger that large minority groups—Negroes and Puerto Ricans in particular—may be frozen permanently into a class of the poor and underprivileged.

In a report to Gov. Harriman on the relation between discrimination and low incomes, Mr. Abrams cited statistics showing a sharply higher incidence of poverty among these minority groups. In January of 1957, for example, only 31.4 per cent of those receiving public assistance in New York City were whites. Forty per cent were non-whites, and 28.5 per cent Puerto Ricans. Mr Abrams declared:

"In no previous era in American history has public policy been so crucial from the standpoint of civil rights and of minorities . . . If economic and social stratification are permitted to take root, the new . . . minority groups may become the first important exception in the American scheme of equal opportunity."

National Movement

State and local government, labor and industry must take part in a greater effort to halt discrimination, Mr. Abrams said. But essentially, he contended, the problem is of national scope and requires leadership that can come only from the Federal level.

In part this is true, he indicated, because of the great population migrations now in progress—those of Negroes moving from the South to the North and West, and of Puerto Ricans to the mainland, chiefly New York.

"At no level of government," Mr. Abrams said, "are the problems of these migrating groups and minorities being dealt with comprehensively." He said that "a national democratic morality" can be maintained only by the assumption of responsibility for it by the Federal government. He added, too, that:

"Essentially, poverty is a national concern involving a national responsibility. It is economic policy that influences the economic gyrations including the levels of employment and income."

Mr. Abrams called for a "reassessment of Federal responsibility" more local-Federal cooperation, and "more positive action . . . in all avenues in which it may prove constructive."

Urges Federal Agency

One supreme Federal agency is neded, he said, to assess the problem as a whole. He suggested:

"A Civil Rights Commission whose duties would include regulation against discrimination, research, education of the public and confrontation of other elements of discrimination in American life might go a long way toward the goal."

In addition, Mr. Abrams said, the situation "demands the emergence of a leadership at the national executive level that will mobilize public opinion to an awareness of the issues; that will make better use of the devices existing at the executive level for insuring compliance by Southern communities with the constitutional obligations."

Mr. Abrams said such leadship "need not center on the compulsive processes" but can "include the wise use of all the prestige inherent in the executive power to reach and build up the more enlightened elements of the South." Important, too, as executive weapons he said, would be "the power to earmark funds for improvements and the use of patronage powers."

May Remain Depressed

Basically, Mr. Abrams said whether Negroes and Puerto Ricans win economic and social equality in this country, as have other minorities in the past will depend on developments in three main areas—education and training, housing and environment, government protection and policies. Progress has been made, and New York is better for the Negro or Puerto Rican than other parts of the country, Mr. Abrams said, but much remains to be done.

If these minorities continue to suffer through inferior educational opportunities and substandard housing, they are likely to remain a depressed class, Mr. Abrams indicated.

The Commissioner's report was prepared at Gov. Harriman's request. It will be discussed at a state-wide meeting called by the Governor for Wednesday in Albany. About 100 representatives of management, labor, and of educational and religious organizations will attend.

DISCRIMINATION ON THE WANE

A useful measure of discrimination on grounds of race, creed and color can be found in the records of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination — witness Commissioner Abrams' recent report. In times like these, when the downward sweep of most trend curves is depressing, it is good to find a decline that registers improvement, as this one does.

In the almost thirteen years of its life the commission has received and processed 504 complaints of anti-Jewish bias—12 per cent of the total. In the first five years an average of 7.8 complaints a year were sustained; in the succeeding five years, 6.6; in the last three years, only 3.3. Commissioner Abrams interprets these figures as indicating "a diminution in discrimination in employment and housing against Jewish persons in recent years."

Times P.14C

Interesting too are other breakdowns of the S. C. A. D. figures. Most of the complaints (85 per cent) arose in the New York City area; discrimination in hiring and firing were the most frequent charges (34 and 33 per cent); those made against employment agencies for non-referral of applicants to jobs were the most frequently sustained. Labor unions were involved in only 4 per cent of all the cases and in only one was the complaint sustained.

Jan. 4-5-57

New York, N.Y.

While the figures—especially those which indicate a trend—are useful and important for what they cover, they are also significant in a negative way. For example, it seems surprising that, in all the years of the commission's existence, there have been only 567 complaints of anti-Jewish bias—especially so as the state law was extended in 1952 to cover places of public accommodation, resort and amusement, and, in 1955, to publicly assisted housing. There must be great hesitation on the part of those who suffer from bias to complain to S. C. A. D. about it.

But this reluctance would surely be reduced if the law enforcement efforts of the commission were better known. Almost all the practices complained of have been removed by consultation and mediation without resort to the courts (99.8 per cent)—or even an open hearing (99.4 per cent)—and hence without any unpleasant publicity. Such settlements stir relatively little resentment and have far more lasting effects than punishment. This means they serve the public interest as well as that of the complainants.

Confederate Beach Towel Idea Dropped

NEW YORK (AP)— You won't be able to lie on the sands this summer on The Dixie Beach Sheet with the Battle Flag of the Confederacy on it. The deal's off.

News & Courier

William D. Hartman, vice president of Martex Division of the Wellington Sears Co., said Tuesday he is surrendering to the wishes of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

P. 1-B

The flag on a beach towel was Hartman's idea. But it brought many protests, including a resolution in the South Carolina Legislature denouncing the beach sheet.

Wed. 4-2-58

Hartman said he met recently with Desiree Franklin, honorary president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Hartman said Miss Franklin so charmed him, he agreed to notify his salesmen that the Dixie Beach Sheet was withdrawn from sale.

Charleston, S.C.

Miss Franklin, in turn, issued a statement urging the Daughters to forgive the company.

Case Hails Progress in Bias Fight

He Addresses J. D. A. Dinner

Special to the Herald Tribune

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Mar. 23.—Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N. J., decried tonight the fact that discrimination in American life "has evoked so little expression of moral concern" and suggested the reason for this is that all or almost all people "in our hearts, if not in our actions and public attitudes, share in the guilt."

Speaking at the annual Scarsdale dinner for the Joint Defense Appeal, fund-raising agency for the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, at the Scarsdale Country Club, Sen. Case said:

Mon. 3-24

"Are not few of us, indeed, without fault? Is any part of American life completely free from prejudice? Can any of us afford to cast the first stone? How can we condemn a particular manifestation of prejudice on the part of others when we are unwilling to square our own thoughts and actions with our professed belief?"

Sen. Case said that despite the work for civil rights that remains to be done, 1957 was a year of "much solid accomplishment."

Miami Fla.

Negro Loyalty Lauded

"The calm, deliberate way in which most of this has been achieved, without incident or fanfare is truly miraculous," he said. "We should be broadcasting it for all the world to hear as a living example of democracy at work. Too often this positive side of the record is overshadowed by ugly incidents of violence stimulated by professional agitators and hate-mongers."

CLERGY GETS PLEA TO LEAD BIAS FIGHT

Abrams Calls on Religious Leaders in State to Set 'Moral Tone' in Drive

HARRIMAN CITES NEEDS

Tells Protestants at Arden House Session Aims and Action Must Harmonize

38a

By FARNSWORTH FOWLE

Special to The New York Times.

HARRIMAN, N. Y., April 28—A group of Protestant clergymen was told today that religious leaders should "set the moral tone" in combating racial bias in employment, housing and public accommodations.

The plea was made by Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination. He addressed the opening meeting of a two-day conference sponsored jointly by the commission and the State Council of Churches at Arden House, Columbia University retreat for discussion groups. More than thirty leaders are attending the session.

N.Y. Times

The Rev. Theodore L. Conklin, associate general secretary of the council who presided, said the meeting on the church's relation to desegregation was the first of its kind in the state. He noted that the State Commission Against Discrimination was planning similar conferences with Roman Catholic clergy in July and subsequently with Jewish religious leaders in the fall.

p. 21

Tue. 4-29-58

A message from Governor Harriman, who gave Arden House to the university, recalled that fifteen years ago religious leaders supported the law that established the commission.

New York, N.Y.

The Governor called for the removal of barriers "that keep whole sections of our population from participating fully in community life." He said that "much remains to be done to bring our practices into closer harmony with our principles."

Mr. Abrams in his address said that important changes taking place in the state were of serious concern to religious leadership. The churches, he declared, are in a position to foster housing that is open to all, "so that none will be relegated to the manger when there is room at the inn."

Dependence Is Needed

He said New York State had become the main focus of Negro and Puerto Rican migration because of economic opportunities here. This brings in migrants with a "higher visibility," he said, than earlier immigrants who were quickly indistinguishable in the population. He referred to a tendency toward exclusiveness in suburbs, which are "all Christian, all white, or sometimes all Jewish." He contrasted this with the older tradition of broader neighborliness.

Although restrictive covenants are illegal, he explained, "we depend too much on the courts to set the moral tone."

"Do we have to wait for the Supreme Court, or is there some obligation on churches and other groups?" he asked.

Mr. Abrams emphasized that he was not suggesting that the state should be an arm of the church or the church an arm of the law. The question is "how to perform our respective tasks in the best way," he said. "Only by maintaining the Christian ethic high can the gains we have so far made be preserved," he declared.

The Rev. Dutton S. Peterson of Odessa, president of the State Council of Churches, welcomed Mr. Abrams' stateme nton the church's responsibility. Mr. Peterson upheld the basic principle of separation of church and state, and then added:

"In our type of democracy, government and morality are so interwoven that they can't be separated and both live."

After the opening session this afternoon the group broke up into three panels ofr further discussions.

Most of the major Protestant denominations in the state are affiliated with the State Council of Churches.

BIAS CASE IS SETTLED

Action by Commission Here Is First Under Housing Law

The Commission on Inter-Group Relations has settled its first complaint filed under the new housing law that forbids discrimination in private housing because of race, religion or national origin. The complainant, who had charged religious discrimination, had his application accepted by a real estate management company.

N.Y. Times

p. 2-C

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the commission, said the acceptance of the disputed application after conciliation negotiations "gives us further assurance that our property owners are most willing to comply with the democratic principles embodied in this law so long as their property rights are respected and their standards of occupancy maintained." The commission has received eighteen complaints in its first month of operation under the new law.

Wed. 5-7-58

New York

N.Y.

Integrated Housing To Be Subject

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 5-8-58

NEW YORK CITY (ANP) — A panel forum to discuss the recently passed "Sharkey- Brown- Issacs Anti-Discriminiation Housing Bill" will be held in the auditorium of the Countee Cullen regional branch of the New York Public Library, on Wednesday night, May 14.

City Councilman Earl Brown, co-author of the bill; George W. Goodman, community news director of Radio Station WLIB, and Earl Fisher of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations, city unit administering the act, will comprise the panel.

p. 1

CO-SPONSORED

The forum is co-sponsored by the Countee Cullen Branch, under the direction of Mrs. Dorothy Homer, librarian, and the New York Baha'i Assembly.

The Sharkey - Brown - Issacs law went into effect in New York City on April 1, and is the first municipal statute of its kind in the United States. The act makes it illegal to refuse to rent housing to anyone because of race, creed or color.

Atlanta, Ga.

One and two-family homes are exempt except when they are in groups of ten or more. About 1,700,000 housing units in the city are covered by the act.

Thurs. 5-8-58

Mayors Will Shun Club at Lake Placid

38a NY

By RUSSELL PORTER

The annual meeting of the New York State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officers will be held at Lake Placid but not at the Lake Placid Club.

N.Y. Times

Plans to hold the June 1-4 meeting at the club, an Adirondacks resort, were changed yesterday after it was charged with anti-Jewish restrictions.

p. 1

Thurs. 5-22-58

Delegates will stay where they prefer. But no meetings will be held at the club. Most of them are expected to be held in the Lake Placid (Olympic) Arena, where winter sports are featured. All meetings were originally scheduled for the club.

New York

N.Y.

Yesterday's action was taken at a meeting of the advisory committee of the conference at the Biltmore Hotel. It followed statements by Mayor Wagner and other officials declining invitations.

Arnold Forster, general counsel for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, praised the conference for its change. He urged attendance by all invited officials.

N.Y. Times

p. 24-C

The league had complained against the club to the State Commission Against Discrimination. The commission had found that the club had restrictions against Jews but as a private organization was not subject to the state law prohibiting discrimination in public accommodations.

New York

Mayor Wagner declined comment when told of the change. A spokesman said, however that the Mayor had already made plans to attend the Canadian Conference of Mayors at Victoria, B. C., on the same dates.

No comment was made last night by the management of the Lake Placid Club.

Resolution Adopted

At the meeting of the advisory committee, Mayor Peter Barry of Rochester introduced a resolution to the effect that the conference did not want any of its actions to imply even tacit approval of discriminatory practices. The resolution also said that in the opinion of some conference members such practices on the part of the club warranted the selection of other quarters.

Mayor Henry Waldinger of Valley Stream, L. I., seconded the resolution. It was supported by City Manager Maurice J. Fleischman of Long Beach, who had previously announced his refusal to attend the conference, and was unanimously adopted.

Mayor Kristen Kristensen of Yonkers, president of the conference, said the conference was opposed to discrimination and wanted to make it possible for all its members to attend all sessions.

Delegates who have made reservations to stay at the club will stay there if they wish, he said. About 650 delegates have made reservations, he said, "without condoning any practices of the club."

Mr. Fleischman said he was pleased with yesterday's action, would attend the meeting and would make a speech as scheduled.

"My objection was that you had to go to the club," he said. "Some of us could not in good conscience do that."

Mayor William Hurley of Lake Placid and Luke Patnode, executive secretary of the Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce attended the meeting. They assured the committee that the Village of Lake Placid had ample accommodations for delegates who did not wish to stay at the club, and for all meetings.

Mayor Allison Mallery of Saratoga Springs, executive secretary of the conference, said he would go to Lake Placid soon to arrange final details.

Mr. Forster said the conference had consulted the Anti-Defamation League, which had stated its conviction that the club was a "hotel which used the private club device to avoid the law prohibiting discrimination." He said the club bars Jews as members and individual guests.

Harriman Is Uncertain

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI BEACH, May 21—Before leaving for New York tonight, Governor Harriman said that he was not planning to attend the State Conference of Mayors sessions at Lake Placid.

Earlier this week, the Governor had said that other commitments would prevent his attendance.

Informed of the action of the Anti-Defamation League in urging that all who had been invited attend, Mr. Harriman said he would have to re-examine his schedule.

New York Mayors Reject Meeting Because Of Bias

38a

NEW YORK, — In response to urgings by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Jewish Congress, Mayors Robert F. Wagner of New York City, Samuel Straton of Schenectady, Frank J Sedita of Buffalo, and the mayors of several smaller cities have declined to attend the meeting of the New York State Conference of Mayors at the Lake Placid Club.

p. 1

Atlanta

Ga.

In telegram to 25 mayors in the state, the NAACP and the AJC called attention to the discriminatory practices of the club which they said made it a "manifestly unsuitable place" for the mayors to meet. Governor Averell Harriman also declined the conference scheduled for June 1.

6-7-58

The telegrams, signed by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary and Isaac Toubin, AJCongress executive director, pointed out that

'Little Rock' incident in St. Petersburg, which no thinking citizens desires, but which only city officials could be blamed for."

6-7-58

City Manager Ross Windom, acting under a prearranged plan worked out by the City Council, ordered the beach closed immediately upon hearing of the Negroes' visit.

More Alumni Shun Lake Placid Parley Over Bias by Club

Times N.Y.

P. 22 E

New York N.Y.

Ap 6 58

Alumni of two more colleges here said yesterday that they would boycott a conference of the American Alumni Council June 22 to 26 at the Lake Placid Club.

The two alumni groups are those of New York University and Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y. Both said charges of anti-Jewish restrictions at the Lake Placid Club motivated their decisions.

Alumni leaders of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., will attend the meeting at the Adirondacks resort, but have protested the selection of the club. Long Island University, which will not be represented at the conference because of other commitments, also has registered a complaint.

On Wednesday the Alumni Association of City College withdrew from the conference.

Ernest T. Stewart, executive director of the council, said in Washington that the contract to hold the conference at the Lake Placid Club had been made before charges of discrimination there had been brought by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The council is a federation of more than 800 alumni groups.

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination had found that the club discriminated against Jews, but ruled that as a private club, the hotel was not bound by state anti-bias laws.

BIAS ISSUE SHIFTS MAYORS' SESSIONS

Times

Meeting Held in Barnlike Arena After Objections to Lake Placid Club

New York N.Y.

RESERVATIONS REMAIN

Mon.-2-58

Most of State Municipal Officials Refuse to Cancel Choice of Place to Stay

P. 29 G

By BAYARD WEBSTER

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 1—City officials of the state met here today in awkward circumsances.

38a

The State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials, which had scheduled its forty-ninth annual sessions for the Lake Placid Club, opened them instead in the barnlike atmosphere of the Lake Placid Olympic Arena.

The setting was changed suddenly last month when objections to the club were filed on the ground that it barred its rolls to members of some minority groups, including Jews. In the spring season of May and June, however, the club rents its services for conventions and conferences open to persons of all creeds and races.

About 500 officials are attending the meeting. Most of them are retaining the reservations they had made to stay at the Lake Placid Club, where the conference sessions were held in 1952. A score of the officials, however, were staying at the Hotel Marcy, near the arena, or at motels.

In the huge arena, a wooden partition sets off, about one-fourth of the floor space for the conference sessions.

Two room on a second floor of the arena, are being used for conference offices.

Topics in the four days of sessions include city tax relief for railroads, the scope of sales taxes and urban renewal.

Negro Claims Race Barrier In New York

Advertiser

P. 8A

Montgomery Ala.

Tues 7-8-58

38a

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP)—The State Commission Against Discrimination said Monday it had received a complaint charging the city of Gloversville with discriminating against a Negro.

Albert E. Van Slyke, 3?, the Negro, filed the complaint. He was a special patrolman on the Gloversville Police Department until the city council decided against giving him a permanent appointment.

Police Chief John Farrell said Monday there had been no racial discrimination. He said Van Slyke had become involved in a disciplinary matter that had yet to be resolved satisfactorily.

Farrell declined to give details. He said Van Slyke remained on the list of eligibles for permanent appointment. The chief said the presence of another Negro on the force was evidence there was no policy of discrimination.

A spokesman for SCAD said the complaint would be investigated. He said the commission was prevented by law from revealing details.

Van Slyke could not be reached for comment. He served part-time on the force from October of 1957 to last March.

Many Northern Leaders Urge Mixing But Move In Segregated Society

38A

News & Courier

Elsewhere on this page appears a letter from Former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York. Sen. Lehman criticizes The News and Courier for comments on a speech he made on civil rights May

We appreciate Sen. Lehman's lengthy reply to our editorial comments. We don't think the senator is insincere when he says he believes segregation is evil, immoral and unjust. Nevertheless, Sen. Lehman is far too experienced and knowing an individual to sum up racial separation in these few words.

P-12 D

We should like to ask Sen. Lehman whether he thinks it is segregation laws that are evil, immoral and unjust or the fact of segregation itself. "Liberal" groups in the North insist segregation per se is immoral. The senator says the North should "eliminate all informal practices of discrimination." He says segregation is discrimination.

Charleston S.C.

Sun 6-29-58

Who's Who lists Sen. Lehman's home address as 820 Park Ave., New York City. It also lists him as a member of the following clubs: Bankers, Century, Harmonie, and Albany Country Club. How many Negroes live in the apartment building where Sen. Lehman resides? How many live in the same block? How many Negroes hold memberships in the senator's clubs?

It is certainly not just for the senator to urge that Southerners be forced into unwelcome associations unless he and his family and social group are immersed in inter-racial living. To the best of our knowledge, the world in which Sen. Lehman moves is completely segregated, except for an occasional meeting with a highly educated Negro in the arts or politics.

We believe Sen. Lehman and other New Yorkers have the right to choose their associates. They do this by sending their children to private schools and colleges and by joining clubs with a carefully selected membership. We believe white Southerners should have the same rights.

Sen. Lehman levels many charges at white Southerners, including the one that they have no compassion for Negroes. We know that whites are compassionate. But saying so won't change Sen. Lehman's mind. The only hope for better understanding of Southerners is soul - searching on the part of Northerners who preach against segregation but live in a segregated environment.

Harlem Cries Segregation

Education

38A

P. 1

Montgomery Ala.

Tues 9-9-58

NEW YORK (AP)—Fifteen Negro students were kept home from Harlem schools Monday by parents protesting segregation. The junior high schools they attend are virtually 100 per cent Negro.

New York has no segregation as such in its schools. But schools in predominantly Negro neighborhoods often wind up with few, if any, white students.

Protesting parents claimed the two junior high schools offer substandard education. A spokesman, Mrs. Carrie Haynes, said: "We want the children sent to schools out of the neighborhood which are better integrated."

Mrs. Haynes said that keeping the children home would violate state compulsory education laws.

There have been recent pressures on the Board of Education to rezone school districts and shift pupils around in an effort to wipe out segregation in some neighborhood schools.

2 Synagogues Bomb Targets; Rabbi Hits Bias

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 2-22-58

Special to Journal and Guide

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Do Jews in the South suffer the same results from discrimination that Negroes do?

p. 1

A Charlotte Rabbi believes that they do and he told his congregation that in no uncertain terms in a special message last Friday night.

• • •

RABBI A. E. Levi of Temple Israel said that if one of the large Protestant churches here had been the intended victim in a bombing attempt as his church was on Feb. 11, citizens "would have been up in arms, and the newspapers would have carried big black headlines."

38a

The Rabbi also criticized the local city council and civic organizations because they "did nothing" when an attempt was made to bomb the edifice which houses his congregation.

N.C.

• • •

HE SAID THAT the Charlotte area could take a lesson from Gastonia. At Gastonia, 20 miles from here, a $1,000 reward has been offered for the capture of the person or persons responsible for the attempted bombing of Temple Emanuel there Feb. 9.

No arrest has been made in either case and in both instances bombs planted by nocturnal prowlers failed to explode.

• • •

AT GASTONIA a women's [illegible] meeting at the [illegible] when the makeshift bomb was discovered. A Charlotte police patrolman [illegible] a bomb big enough to entirely destroy" the local [illegible] during his early morning [illegible]

Rabbi Levi said that citizens of Gastonia did not think that the aborted bombing there "was a Jewish problem alone." He said "they felt it was a community problem."

Sat. 2-22-58

"IF THE Christian community becomes un-Christian, then it is a problem for the community at large," he declared.

p. 2

The Rabbi praised the local police department for its efforts to ferret out would-be bombers.

38a

"Local Police Chief Littlejohn had advanced a theory that the bombings of the home of a white woman and the tenant home of a colored sharecropper in a nearby South Carolina town might have been connected with the local attempts. Arrests have been made in those cases, but no connection has yet been established.

Journal + Guide

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6 Negroes Jailed For Golf Trespass

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

GREENSBORO, N.C. Feb. 10 (AP) —Six Negroes convicted last Friday of trespassing on a golf course for white people were sentenced today to 15-day jail terms. All six entered notice of appeal to the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Tues. 2-11-58

The six indicated through counsel that they will continue contesting the charge until some court rules with them.

38a p. 2-A

N.C.

Under the law, Superior Court Judge George M. Fountain could have imposed fines up to $50 and jail terms up to 30 days.

Convicted by an all-white jury were Dr. George Simpkins Jr., Phillip Cooke, Elijah H. Herring St., Samuel Murray, Joseph Studivent and Leon Wolf.

Minister Says Home Bombing May Not Involve Race Issue

DURHAM, N. C. (ANP)—The Rev. Warren Carr, chairman mayor's committee on human relations. told committee members that the bombing of his "home" might not involve the race issue." He cautioned that there might be some "red faces over the bombing before this business is over."

38a

"There is at this point more reason to believe it's is other than racial incident," Carr said. "For several years I've been trying to change the ways of some young hoodlums."

Sat. 7-26-58

Earlier, he said he had "received animosity" from kids he'd tried to be friend.

Carr indicated he belived the bombing to be an attempt to intimidate him rather than injure him or his family.

He warned committeemen to "tread lightly on the racial aspects" until the facts are fully known. The bomb was indentified at Fort Bragg as a stimulator hand grenade of the type used by the army.

Bias Foe's Home Is Bomb Target

New York Telegram

United Press International.

New York N.Y.

DURHAM, N. C., July 7.—A bomb-like device shattered windows early today in the homes of the chairman of the Durham Human Relations Committee, a group devoted to promoting relations between Negroes and whites.

Mon. 7-7-58

P. 10

The explosion occured outside a window at the home of the Rev. Warren Carr, chairman of the organization. Neither Mr. Carr nor his wife were hurt.

Blast Home Of Interracial Chief in N. C.

New York Tribune
New York N.Y.
Tues. 7-8-58

DURHAM, N. C., July 7 (UPI).—A bomb-like device shattered windows early today in the home of the chairman of the local group devoted to promoting relations between Negroes and whites.

38a

P. 1

Police reported the explosion occurred about 12:30 a. m. outside a window at the home of the Rev. Warren Carr, white chairman of the Durham Human Relations Committee. Neither Mr. Carr nor his wife suffered injuries.

Police recovered fragments of the device and took them for study. They said they had no suspects yet.

Smathers Begs For Moderation On Race Issue

HENDERSONVILLE, N.C. (AP) —Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla) pleaded today for moderation on racial integration lest the issue doom the Democratic party.

Constitution

Smathers said in a speech prepared for a regional rally of Young Democrats here that the civil rights issue "will have to be faced fully and fairly when we go into our national convention in 1960."

p. 6A

Atlanta

As chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, Smathers said he deplores the "emotional armaments race between the North and South" touched off by the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the schools.

Sun 9-14-58

"We have seen passion, force and anger substituted for reason and restraint in Little Rock, Ark., in Harrisburg, Pa., in Springfield, Ill., and more recently even in far away London," he said.

"In my humble judgment, this unrestrained fervency which seems to be taking over is a contract for disaster."

Smathers said in making an appeal to reason he realized his action "sets me down naked as a target for firebrands from both sides.

"But I feel an appeal to moderation should not yet be considered a criminal act," he continued. "If reason and moderation cannot bring about accord in the cold war between integration and segregation—if the future does indeed belong to the extremeists—then the Democratic party as we know it, in my judgment is doomed."

Dark-Skinned Carolinians Battling For Indian Status

Advertiser

HOLLISTER, N.C. (AP) — Undercurrents of extreme racial consciousness and social unrest flow among the dark-skinned people of The Meadows, an area of red-clay farmland straddling the Halifax-Warren County line.

Montgomery
Ala.

This tension comes as an unpleasant by-product of a determined racial movement among a large number of residents. Having been regarded officially as Negroes for many years, these people now are trying to establish that they are Indians—Haliwa Indians.

Sun. 9-21-58

Led by their dapper, spunky leader, W. R. Richardson, the Haliwas erected a private school for their children and pulled them out of the nearby Hollister Elementary School for Negroes.

They now are treading on the virgin legal ground of North Carolina's Pearsall Plan in an effort to obtain official recognition of their race and state support for their school.

P. 4A

Richardson's brother-in-law, Vernon Lynch, a dark complexioned tobacco farmer, is leading what might be called the dissenters of the Indian movement.

Lynch said he opposes the movement more for what it has done than for what it possibly can do. "I am opposed to any family separation," he said, and then he cited his own family as an example.

"Years ago I couldn't possibly have made a relative mad, no matter how I joked with him. Now I cant even talk to them," Lynch explained.

Richardson said he has about 800 members in the Haliwa Indian Club of which he is president, these members, through voluntary contributions, have been supplying the money to build and run their church through the clouded history of the area in an effort to produce undisputable proof they are Indians.

The Haliwas, spearheaded by Richardson and guided by attorneys J. Ed Knott and Julian Allsbrook of Roanoke Rapids, have made their pitch for recognition before both the Warren and Halifax County boards of education.

The Haliwa children were assigned to Negro schools, per custom, this year, and then, under the terms of the pupil assignment plan, about 220 of them applied applications.

Knott said his clients have not yet applied for Pearsall Plan tuition gants. The tuition grant provisions, one of two "safety valve plans" which resulted from the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision, provide for financial aid to parents seeking to send their children to a private school rather than an integrated public school.

The evidence shows that ancestors of certain dark-skinned inhabitants of the Hollister area owned land and slaves as long as 1790 and fought in the Revolutionary War. This, Knott contends, proves the Haliwas were not Negroes.

But underlying all the attempts at racial proof is one overpowering question: does a local school board have the legal authority to change the official racial designation of a group of people?

The answer may come from the joint meeting of the Halifax and Warren boards in the near future. It may have to come from the state attorney general's office.

Goldsboro Citizens Boycott Firm; 'White Only' Sign Removed

Journal — Guide

GOLDSBORO, N. C. — A three-week "boycott" against a local dairy firm over alleged discrimnatory practices against colored patrons has resulted in a change of policy by the company.

Norfolk, Va.

The "boycott" started over three weeks ago when the company opened an exclusive dairy bar in the residential section of East Goldsboro. When colored people sought to patronize the bar they were denied service inside and were told colored people could get service at a window on the outside.

Sat. 11-1-58

MOST colored people who were directed to an outside window left the place. They told others of the policy of the company toward colored people and the "boycott" developed almost spontaneously.

P. 11

A public meeting was held which attracted 350 people. Those attending voted to stop buying milk from the company as long as the old practice remained in effect.

• • •

. AS A RESULT of the "boycott" and its effect on the company, two representatives were sent to the monthly meeting of the Goldsboro Credit Union where they conferred with the Rev. Mr. Morgan, a leading spokesman for colored people in Goldsboro. Afterwards a meeting was arranged between Rev. Mr. Morgan and officials of the company.

Officials of the dairy firm agreed to take down the "for to serve colored patrons into serve colored patrons inside the dairy bar instead of through a window and agreed to employ a colored milk driver to serve the colored section of the city. They also offered to build a dairy bar in a colored section of the city.

North Carolina College Students Boycott Merchants

Call P. 26

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 10-3-58

DURHAM. — (ANP) — Negro students at North Carolina college voted unanimously last Monday to boycott Durham merchants for what they call "prejudicial treatment."

Five-hundred students met in protest to the college's omission from welcoming activities extended Duke university by the Merchants Association.

Jerome Dudley, student body president who called the meeting, said, "we hope to work out a program that will show unmistakable that we resent being ignored in a community in which we spend nine months out of the year. Our students, more than 1,000, deserve at least a word of welcome," he said.

NCC students vote to boycott Durham merchants for 'snub'

Afro-American

P. 8

Baltimore, Md.

DURHAM, N.C.—Over 500 North Carolina College students Monday pledged to boycott merchants here as a countermove to what was termed "prejudiced treatment."

[illegible]

This was announced by Student Council President Jerome Dudley of Asheville, who called a meeting of the students after NCC was "overlooked" by the Merchants Assocation which extended a welcome to Duke University students.

"Our 1,800 students deserve at least a word of welcome. We hope to work out a program to show that we resent being ignored in a community where we spend nine months of the year."

NORTH CAROLINA:

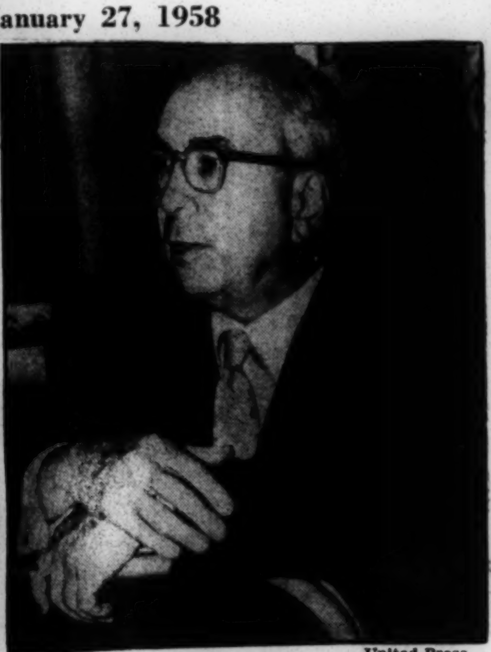
Indian Raid

January 27, 1958

Newsweek

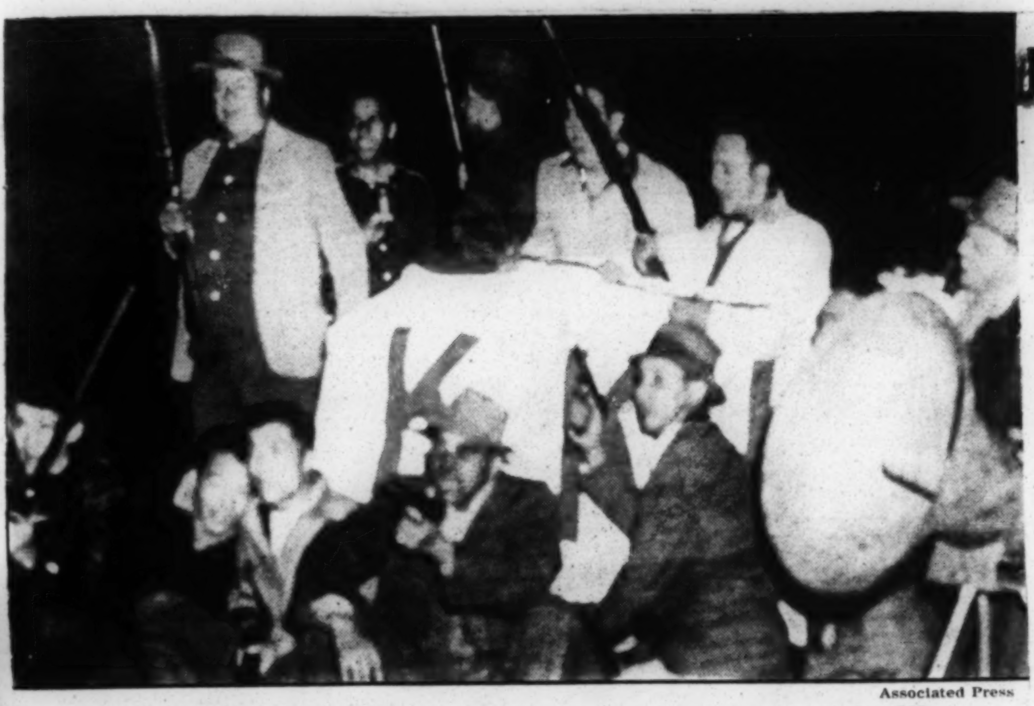
P 27

Mon 1-27-58



United Press

Strauss: Shopping for a successor



Associated Press

War trophies: Indians on the warpath took the banner of the Klan

In the piedmont country of North Carolina, in the southeast corner of the state, live a unique group of some 22,500 American Indians whose ancestors were found there by the Highland Scots when they settled the area. These Indians are called Lumbees, or Croatans, or sometimes just plain "Robeson County Indians." Some historians think they may be the descendants of Raleigh's "Lost Colony." They live quietly, most of them farming tobacco in fields alongside those of their white and Negro neighbors, giving no one any trouble.

Last week, these Indians went on the warpath. They gave the U.S. the first war-whooping, gun-shooting Indian raid it had seen in 50 years and more—even though it was ended by something as prosaic as two tear-gas bombs.

The target of the Lumbees was not the white man in general, but a specific group of white men: The Ku Klux Klan.

This piedmont country is a place of beauty, dotted with swamps and woodlands, grown with azaleas and Spanish moss. But the existence here of the three races has led to a triple-way segregation system; there are separate schools and restaurants, movie entrances and washrooms for white, Negro, and Indian.

And in this part of North Carolina, the Klan has a particularly virulent history. The Klan not only insists on maintaining strict segregation, it regards itself as the protector of public, and private, morals. (In 1951, the FBI was called in after Klansmen took an unmarried man and woman across the South Carolina state line and flogged them for being alone together in a private home.)

What sparked the Lumbee uprising was the burning of two Klan crosses outside Indian homes—one at Lumberton, where an Indian family had moved into a house formerly occupied by whites; the second at nearby St. Pauls, where an Indian woman was supposed to be carrying on an affair with a married white man.

Counterattack: The Lumbees decided to hit back—to break up a Klan rally held last Saturday night in a field 3 miles outside the town of Maxton.

When the first Klan cars and a speakers' truck drew onto the sandy field, the first of 500 Indians had already begun to gather on the opposite side of the road. It was a clear, dark night, and "foot-stampin' cold."

The Indians let the Klansmen set up their microphone and a single electric-light bulb; they let about 100 Klansmen assemble around the truck. Then they began to move forward, roaring: "We want Cole!" (The Rev. James W. Cole, self-styled grand wizard of the Klan.) Cole stayed precisely where he was—behind the truck. The Lumbees began firing their guns in the air; a sharpshooter shot out the light bulb.

There was pandemonium in the darkness; the guns spat flame into the air; the amplifying system was torn apart; auto windows were shattered by bullets. The Klansmen, themselves well armed, decided to run for it; there was the roar of automobile engines.

Then the sheriff's deputies fired the tear-gas bombs. When the gas cleared, the Lumbee raid at Maxton was over. The Indians had won.

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udge Parker: Final Judgement

38a N.C

Journal & Guide

Sat. 4-19-58

Norfolk, Va.

IT IS understandable that the late Judge JOHN J. PARKER of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the fourth circuit is to be honored at memorial services in Richmond on April 22. He developed into one of the great jurists of our times, and his passing a few weeks ago was a loss to the cause of justice and the institution of jurisprudence.

He was nominated to the U. S. Supreme Court at the age of 44 in 1930 by then President HERBERT HOOVER. He was attacked by organized labor for his rulings supporting the so-called "yellow dog" labor contract, and by the NAACP for his statements against voting by Negroes when he was a candidate for the North Carolina governorship in 1920. The U. S. Senate failed to confirm him.

But with the passage of time, Judge PARKER grew in stature as a man and as a judge. In the past ten years or more he was favorably mentioned when each Supreme Court vacancy occurred, and the time came when the NAACP stated that it would not oppose his nomination and confirmation to the highest bench.

The law, and the justice dispensed under it, became a religion to Judge PARKER. We believe that on the Supreme Court, had he achieved that eminence, he would have been above personal and sectional prejudices.

Another jurist who, in younger days, being politically ambitious, made the mistake of belonging briefly to the Ku Klux Klan, Mr. Justice HUGO BLACK of Alabama, did reach the Supreme Court. He has steadfastly and consistently been "on the right side" in every important case involving civil rights since he attained his exalted post.

Labor and Negroes had every reason to decline to take any chances on Judge PARKER at the time they thwarted his only nomination to the highest tribunal in our land. It was no secret that Judge **Parker** disagreed with the *reasoning* of the Supreme Court in the vital school cases. But thereafter he firmly applied thatd ecision and the *reasoning behind it* to each and every school, transportation, and recreation (including state parks) case which came to him on appeal from a district court.

He once said: "At the head of the judicial system stands the Supreme Court of the United States, and the decisions of that court must be accepted as to the meaning of the Constitution." To his credit it can be said that, with that conviction as a guiding star, he shouldered his great responsibilities with good grace, wisdom, and understanding. It is that quality in judges which sustains faith in our system of courts and justice.

Court Allows Sale Of Pool In Race Case

GREENSBORO (AP) — The City of Greensboro is entitled to dispose of its two swimming pools by bona fide sale, a federal judge has decided in an opinion filed in Middle District Court here Friday.

Judge Edwin M. Stanley of Greensboro filed the opinion in a suit brought by a group of local Negroes to prevent the sale of Lindley Park swimming pool and to bring about its integrated use.

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York argued that entitling the city to sell its swimming pools could set a precedent for other governmental bodies to dispose of public facilities rather than integrate them.

She termed the local suit the most important since the cases which led to the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling on public school segregation.

News Courier
P.1
38a
Charleston S.C.

Florence Dixie Flag Ban Asked By Negro

38a S.C.

By ELDRIDGE THOMPSON
News and Courier Roving Reporter

FLORENCE — A Florence Negro attorney registered an objection with City Manager Aaron Marsh Monday to the practice of displaying the Confederate Flag over Central Fire Station.

Appearing as a member of a Palmetto State Voters Assn. committee to discuss previously registered complaints concerning street conditions and recreational facilities, William Bennett asked Marsh if he could do anything about removing the Confederate Flag from atop the fire station.

He explained that he was speaking only for himself and not the committee. Bennett said displaying the "Stars and Bars" is like waving a red flag in the face of the Negro—it doesn't represent the total population of Florence and shoudn't be flown over a city-owned building.

"Seeing the Confederate Flag brings to mind something that should be left in the history books," the attorney said. "The flag is also at a place where tourists can see it as they drive through our city."

Marsh reminded Bennett that "The Confederate Flag means a lot to a great number of people. I am surprised to learn that it appears offensive to anyone."

Bennett told Marsh he was asking if "he (the city manager) could do anything toward removing it." Marsh dumped it back in Bennett's lap by telling the attorney he would have to reach his own decision regarding a formal request that the flag be removed.

Earlier in the meeting, Bennett issued what actually amounted to an ultimatum concerning the city-owned swimming pool. In the Negroes' "bill of complaints" registered with city council at the last regular meeting, a request was made for a swimming pool.

Bennett said today, after Marsh had explained the city's financial condition, that "It appears we have been given a negative reply to our request for additional recreational facilities. It appears to me that the city would be willing to invest in a Negro swimming pool to avoid the same thing that happened to Edisto State Park. (The park was closed after the courts ordered that it must be made available to Negroes). The city owns a swimming pool for whites. It was constructed by the WPA.

The city manager told the group that the city had requested the paving of 12 of the 25 miles of unimproved streets in Florence but "the final decision rests with the county delegation." Bennett said his group plans to appear before the delegation later.

Marsh said the financial condition of the city would not permit expenditures of money for sidewalk construction or installation of storm drainage, a request the Negroes had made earlier.

The city manager, who recommended to council in his presentation of a 1958-59 budget that only $147 be spent for recreation equipment, told the Negroes, "It is my opinion there are other services far more important than recreation. We must have water and sewerage disposal. Beyond those improvements the city can do little without a major bond issue or an increase in taxes."

News and Courier
Charleston S.C.
38a
S.C.

Negro Leader Warns Hodges To Stop Klan

News & Courier
Charleston S.C.
38a
F 2-21-58
P.1B

MONROE, N.C., Feb. 20 (AP) — A Union County Negro leader warned Gov. Luther Hodges today that if Ku Klux Klan motorcades enter Negro sections again "mass violence will erupt."

In a night letter to the governor, Robert Williams, president of the Union County branch of the NAACP, said he wired the governor asking him to prevent Klansmen from meeting in this area Sunday.

The Rev. James Cole of Marion, S.C., leader of the North Carolina Knights of the KKK, recently announced his group is going underground. He said he will hold personal evangelistic meetings instead of Klan rallies and it is such a meeting that he plans to hold here Sunday.

MEETING SLATED

Williams said his message to Hodges was prompted by Cole's proposed meeting. He added:

"It is usually the trend that racial tension is heightened just after a Klan meeting. We attribute this to the fact that the pitch of racist attack delivered against the Negro by Klan speakers motivates the baser elements of low strata white society.

"If the Negro community is invaded again by Klan motorcades, we believe mass violence will erupt."

MESSAGE

Williams' message to Hodges read:

"We hope your attitude toward the KKK is genuine. (Hodges has criticized Klan behavior.) The Negro neighborhood here has been twice invaded by pistol-firing, horn-blowing and screaming Klansmen escorted by officials of the law who showed a total disregard for Article 15 of the U.S. Constitution (guaranteeing equal protection under the law).

"We are in no mood to be intimidated by ungodly, un-American Klansmen.

"We beseech you to use your high office to avert revival of Klan action, violence and a meeting scheduled for Sunday here that our homes and streets may not become a possible battleground."

---

6 Appeal Jail Terms For Golfing

Defender
P.1
Chicago
38a
Sat
2-22-58

GREENSBORO, N. C. — (INS) — Six Negroes sentenced to 15-day jail terms for trespassing on the all-white Gillespie Golf course in Greensboro vowed yesterday to appeal to the highest courts.

The six, convicted by an all-white jury last Friday, were sentenced by Judge George M. Fountain.

The judge set bond at $200 for each defendant.

The six had received 30-day terms for the trespassing in a December, 1956 trial, but were granted a new hearing by the State Supreme Court.

The Gillespie course is city-owned, but has been leased to a private corporation.

Attorneys for the six Negroes claim that since the course belongs to the city it must be considered public property.

They have appealed to the state Supreme Court again and plan to carry their fight to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary.

In Greensboro Case

Carolina High Court Rules Against Colored Golfers

Journal and Guide P.1 Norfolk Va
38a
Sat 6-14-58

Special to Journal and Guide.

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina State Supreme Court last Wednesday upheld the conviction of six colored men for trespassing in their efforts to integrate Gillespie Park Golf Course in Greensboro.

The six had been sentenced to serve 14 days in jail and must serve the sentence unless they appeal to the U. S. Suprme Court.

• • •

THEIR ATTORNEYS contended that the State courts should dismiss the trespassing charges because a federal court had ruled that it was illegal to deny Negroes the right to play the course.

However, in finding no error in the lower court, the State Supreme Court said the record and evidence in the federal case was not introduced and therefore the lowr court "had no knowledge in a legal sense any facts here determined and could make no pronouncement of law with respect to facts not in evidence."

• • •

IT WAS THE second time the case had gone to the high court. The six, Dr. George Simkins, Jr., Phillip Cooke, Elijah H. Herring, Samuel Murray, Joseph Sturdivant and Leon Wolf, were granted a new trial the first time because of a legal technicality.

The golf course has been closed since the integration move began.

N. C. Pools Closed In Race Row Fail To Draw High Bids

News and Courier P.6-B
Charleston, S.C.
Wed. 6-4-58
38a

GREENSBORO, N. C. (AP) — A second auction Tuesday brought little improvement on prices offered for Greensboro's two city swimming pools.

Greensboro Pool Corp. made the high bid of $85,000 for Lindley Park Pool, formerly operated for whites. That was just $10,000 better than the $75,000 bid by Jerome Samet of Mount Airy at the first auction in April.

W. S. Farrington, retired Greensboro railroad man, made a top bid of $6,000 for Nocho Park Pool. Nocho was formerly operated by the city for Negroes.

Farrington's bid was $3,550 less than the $9,950 offered by Ralph Johns at the earlier sale.

The Greensboro City Council refused to accept the April bids, terming them inadequate.

The total for the two bids was $91,000 — just $6,450 better than the total offered in April.

The council is holding a special meeting Thursday afternoon to consider the city budget and councilmen are expected to decide whether or not to accept the new bids for the pools at that time.

The city closed both pools and ordered them put up for auction after Negroes began pressing for admission into Lindley Park pool.

Ten Negroes have a suit in U.S. District Court now asking that the city be forbidden to sell the pools. The Negroes claim the sale is just a means to deny Negroes equal rights.

White, Negro Pools Sold Second Time

N.Y. Herald Tribune
New York
Wed. 6-4-58
38a
P.14

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 3 (UPI).—Two public swimming pools, one for whites and the other for Negroes, were auctioned off today in a public sale for the second time in a little more than two months.

A group of Negroes protesting the action was given thirty days in which to prove to a Federal judge that the sale was not bona fide.

The Greensboro Pool Corp. bid $85,000 for the all-white pool, while a retired railroad man, W. S. Farrington, submitted a top bid of $6,000 for the Negro facility.

The bids must be approved by the City Council and confirmed by Federal Judge Edwin M. Stanley before the ownership can be transferred. Judge Stanley rudel last month that the city had a right to sell the pools. But he agreed to hold up confirmation of the sale to give the Negro group a chance to plan further action in the case.

The first auction was held April 1. At that time, $75,000 was the top bid for the white pool, and $9,550 for the Negro facility. The council declared both bids inadequate and called the second auction.

Court Upholds Negro Sentences For Trespassing

Advertiser
P.5A
Montgomery
Ala
Thurs 6-5-58

RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — The North Carolina Supreme Court upheld 15-day sentences given six Negroes accused of trespassing on a golf course operated for white persons in Greensboro.

The court found "no error" in a Guilford County Superior Court's conviction of the six last February on trespassing charges at Gillespie Park Golf course.

There was no immediate word from the Negroes on whether or not they planned to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The defendants' lawyers argued that the men had a right to play on the course because it was public land leased by the city to a golf club corporation.

The attorneys also argued that the state courts should take into consideration a federal court ruling that it was illegal to deny Negroes use of the golf course.

POOLS AUCTIONED AGAIN

Negroes Protest Maneuver in Greensboro, N. C.

Times
P.33C
38a
New York
NY
Thurs 6-5-58

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 3 (UPI)—Two public swimming pools, one for whites and the other for Negroes, were auctioned Tuesday in a public sale for the second time in two months.

A group of Negroes protesting the action was given thirty days to prove to a Federal judge that the sale was not bona fide.

The Greensboro Pool Corporation bid $85,000 for the white facility. W. S. Farrington, retired railroad man, submitted a top bid of $6,000 for the Negro pool.

A Federal judge ruled last month that the city had the right to sell the pools. However, he agreed to hold up confirmation of the sale to give the Negro group a chance to plan further action in the case.

V

Integration To Come Slowly, Teacher Says

38a

Call P. 6

Feb 3-?-58

Kansas City

WASHINGTON.— (ANP) — A white southern professor, Dr. Guy Benton Johnson of the University of North Carolina, told a meeting of civil rights advocates here last week that integration in the "deep South" might take another 25 or 30 years.

Dr. Johnson, former director of the Southern Regional Council, expressed the view while addressing the 10th annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House. During the conference, the Civil Liberties group devoted an entire morning session to discussion of "ways to acceptance and compliance of the Supreme Court decision on desegregation.

However, Dr. Johnson told the conference in his prepared speech that some good had come from the Little Rock tragedy. He said Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas shocked the moderates and conservatives into sober appreciation of law and order. And he urged Congress to strengthen civil rights legislation. The newly created Civil Rights Commission should be given a fair chance, he felt.

In Dr. Johnson's long-range strategy, he suggested that colleges and universities in the south offer less resistance to integration than the public school systems. He said integration should be approached from the colleges downward.

From a governmental standpoint, Dr. Johnson suggested the President take a more direct interest in integration. Should another Little Rock crop up, he suggested that the President move resolutely and firmly, thoroughly explaining exactly what is the issue.

Appeal of Negroes In Golf Case Set

News & Observer

The appeal of six Greensboro Negroes who were convicted of trespassing on a white golf course has been filed with the State Supreme Court. Court officials said the case would be argued during the week of [illegible]

Raleigh N.C.

The six were sentenced to [illegible] jail terms by Superior Court Judge George M. Fountain when the case was tried in Guilford [illegible] Feb. 10. They pleaded innocent, contending they were within their rights when they attempted to play on the course.

4-11-58

The six were: Dr. George Simkins Jr., Phillip Cooke, Elijah H. Herring Sr., Samuel Murray, Joseph Sturdivent and Leon Wolf.

P. 9

Their lawyers argued that they had a right to play on the course, which has since been closed, because it was on city-owned land even though it was leased to a private corporation.

NAACP Official's Auto Insurance Is Cancelled

MONROE, N. C. (AP)— An insurance company, noting racial unrest in Union County, has cancelled automobile insurance of a Negro leader.

38a

Daily Times P. 1

The Nationwide Insurance Co. dropped machinist Robert F. Williams' collision and comprehensive coverage, effective today. Williams, 33, as president of the county chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, has been a figure in several racial controversies in this area, 20 miles southeast of Charlotte.

Mon. 5-12-58

"The affiliation of Mr. Williams with the NAACP, as such, was not a factor," said Elton Parker, personnel and public relations manager of the insurance company's Raleigh repional office.

Parker said that Nationwide's agent in Monroe reported "that rocks had been thrown at his Williams' car and home several times by people driving by his home at night. These incidents just forced us to get off the comprehensive and collision portions of his polidy."

Williams' report of acts of violence have sometimes been unconfirmed by police and denied at least once.

NAACP OFFICIAL HELD POOR RISK

Insurance Firm Cancels Part of Protection

Times-Picayune

MONROE, N. C. (AP) — An insurance company has canceled some automobile protection for the president of the Union County National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People because "outside circumstances make him a poor risk."

38a

P. 27

However, Nationwide Insurance Co. explained that the cancellation was not because of Robert Williams' status in the NAACP, but was because of things that have happened to Williams as a result of his integration activities.

Tues. 5-13-58

The company first canceled effective Monday, Williams' liability, collision, medical care and comprehensive coverage. Then the firm reinstated the liability and medical care coverage, but let the other cancellation stand.

RACIAL CLASHES

The move follows racial troubles occurring in this agricultural county during recent months. Troubles in some instances have resulted in actual conflict between Negroes and whites.

New Orleans

Elton Parker, personnel and public relations manager of the Raleigh regional office of the insurance company, said that the firm's agent had reported "that rocks had been thrown at his (Williams') car and home several times. These incidents just forced us to get off the comprehensive and collision portions of his policy."

Police have soft-pedaled reports of attacks on Williams' property and threats, he reported.

Williams commented, "these things have happened. Police say that they know nothing about them. They try to make it appear that I have been exaggerating and trying to stir up trouble."

Though racial unrest had been growing for some time, matters did not come into sharp focus until last summer when the NAACP sought to integrate Monroe's white swimming pool. Since then, racial disturbances have increased infrequency.

SHOOTING DENIED

Last October, Williams reported that a Ku Klux Klan caravan of about 50 cars drove past the home of Dr. A. E. Perry, NAACP vice-president, and swapped gunfire with a group of Negroes. Police Chief A. A. Mauney replied that several police cars had accompanied the caravan to watch for possible law violations and "I know there was no shooting."

Later, Perry was convicted by a racially mixed jury of performing an abortion on a white woman. The state supreme court last week reversed the conviction.

Last month, two white men and three Negroes were convicted of assault following a fight near the home of the white men. Testimony showed that knives and tire tools were used in the fracas.

NAACP Leader Is Called Poor 'Surety Risk'

Insurance Firm Cancels Policy As N. C. Debate Stirs

By CHARLES L. WEST

MONROE, N. C. (AP)—An insurance company has cancelled automobile coverage for the president of the Union County National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People because "outside circumstances make him a poor risk."

38a

News & Courier

However, Nationwide Insurance Co. of Raleigh explained that the cancellation was not because of Robert Williams' status in the NAACP, but was because of things that have happened to Williams as a result of his integration activities.

P. 1

CANCELLATION ACTIONS

The company first cancelled, effective Monday, Williams' liability, collision, medical care and comprehensive coverage. Then the firm reconsidered and reinstated the liability and medical care coverage, but let the other cancellation stand.

Mon 5-12-58

The move was the latest manifestation of racial troubles occurring in this Piedmont agricultural county during recent months, troubles which in some instances have resulted in actual conflict between Negroes and whites.

Elon Parker, personnel and public relations manager of the Raleigh regional office of the insurance company, said, "The affiliation of Mr. Williams with the NAACP, as such, was not a factor.

Charleston

But he added that the firm's agent in Monroe had reported "that rocks had been thrown at his (Williams') car and home several times by people driving by his home at night. These incidents just forced us to get off the comprehensive and collision portions of his policy, but we did retain his liability insurance."

Police have soft-pedaled reports of attacks on Williams' property and threats he claims to have received.

S.C.

WILLIAMS' POSITION

But Williams commented, "These things have happened. Police say that they know nothing about them. They try to make it appear that I have been exaggerating and trying to stir up trouble."

Williams added, "If police tell me I am in no danger and that they can't confirm these events why then has my insurance been cancelled."

Though racial unrest had been growing for some time, matters did not come into sharp focus until last summer when the NAACP sought to integrate Monroe's white swimming pool. Since then, racial troubles have increased in frequency. However, there is no reign of terror here, nothing quite so dramatic.

News & Courier

Last October, Williams reported that a Ku Klux Klan caravan of about 50 cars drove by the home of Dr. A. E. Perry, NAACP vice president, and swapped gunfire with a group of Negroes gathered there. Police Chief A. A. Mauney replied that several police cars had accompanied the caravan to watch for possible law violations and "I know there was no shooting."

P. 13

38a

However, several days later the Monroe City Council passed an ordinance barring parades of more than two cars, except by police permit.

N.C.

Mon. 5-12-58

Later, Dr. Perry was convicted by a racially mixed jury of performing an abortion on a white woman. The State Supreme Court last week reversed the conviction on Perry's appeal that he was not allowed to investigate his claim of racial discrimination in the selection of the grand jury which indicted him on the charge.

Charleston

Last month, two white men and three Negroes were convicted of assault following a melee near the home of the white men. Unrefuted testimony showed that knives and tire tools were used in the fracas.

S.C.

KLAN ACTIVITY

Klan activity has increased in the county during recent months. Union County was one of the strongholds of Grand Wizard James W. Cole of Marion, S.C., recently convicted of inciting an Indian riot at a Klan rally near Maxton in Robeson County. Cole turned to Union County as one of the first stops in his fund-raising rallies to appeal his conviction.

Williams thinks that now the Klan has gone underground.

"I think the Klan was the ferocious dog supposed to frighten the helpless Negro out of his civil rights," the 33-year - old Negro said. "But this dog failed."

Williams, a native of Monroe predicted that racial peace will come to Union County through the polls, "with a balance of power politically."

Negroes, who make up about 30 per cent of the county's population, are not encountering any difficulty in registering for elections this spring, Williams said. "I understand that registration so far is running about half and half," he said.

Despite strong segregation sentiment among whites, Williams said, "I believe we can peacefully integrate schools in the next two or three years. . .I believe that many white anti-integrationists will accept it because of their respect of law and order."

SHUNNED BY FRIENDS

In almost the next breath, Williams commented that the white friends from his childhood "now cross the street or turn their heads to keep from speaking to me. I'm a machinist by trade, but I can't even get a construction job here now."

He added, "A petition circulated here in town to run Dr. Perry and me away from town. I understand they got about 3,000 signatures."

Monroe's total population in the 1950 census was about 10,000.

38a 1958

NORTH CAROLINA

✓

SEE*3KKK. N.C.
clippings

N. C. Indians Mad As KKK Sets Rally

News & Courier Charleston S.C.
1-17-58
38a
P. 1B

MAXTON, N.C., Jan. 16 (AP) — Rumbles in Robeson County indicate angry Indians may be planning to match Ku Klux Klan flaming crosses with modern versions of the warpath tomahawk.

Mayor J. C. Oxendine of Pembroke, largely populated by Indians, said his people are "stirred up as bad as we have been" in many years.

KKK officials plan a big rally Saturday night near Pembroke reportedly to "warn" Indians against race mixing. But the Indians are in no mood to be warned. Mutterings in Indian sections indicate some of them are threatening to break up the rally by force.

Storm clouds began gathering Monday night when hooded men burned two crosses — one at St. Pauls — reportedly as a warning to an Indian woman dating a white man and the other at Lumberton where an Indian family had moved into a white neighborhood.

Indian and Maxton civic leaders united today in efforts to avert any trouble.

The Maxton Town Board called a special session last night to condemn the Klan. A board resolution urged citizens not to attend the KKK rally and stated the officials and town of Maxton was opposed to Klan policies and activities.

Maxton Police Chief Bob Fisher said: "We've had good race relations here and we don't intend to let any outsider stir up trouble here."

The Klan meeting is rumored as a big one, supposed to draw many out-of-county Klan members. Several observers reported here a number of out-of-towners, presumed to be Klansmen, in the area today.

Lumbee Indians Go On Warpath Against Klansmen

38a N.C.

MAXTON, N. C. — Charges of inciting to riot will be asked against North Carolina Klansmen who were the target of gun-wielding Indians who gave fiery protest against segregation threats made against them.

Sheriff Malcolm McLeod who expressed gratitude that there were no fatalities during th flaming conflict said he would press for such action before the grand jury.

Lumbee Indians fired thousands of shots during the melee, but a count showed only four persons injured.

"I'm glad we got out without a fatality" said the sheriff in referring to the nightmarist incident.

DISTURBANCE QUELLED

Sheriff's deputies and state highway patro men broke up the disturbance with tear gas and escorted a dozen or so Klansmen to their automobiles as howling hooting Indians banged upon them with rifle and shotgun butts.

The flareup occurred following two cross burning in the area last week, attributed to the Ku Klux Klan.

Provocation for the uprising was attributed to the Rev. James W. Cole a leader of the robed movement from Marion, S C. Cole is the pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church there.

The sheriff said he would ask District Solicitor-Prosecutor Maurice Brasswell of Fayetteville that an indictment inciting a riot be sought against Cole and Garland Martin, a Reidsville, S. C. tobacco plant worker.

Inciting a riot is a misdeanor in North Carolina, punishable up to two years imprisonment upon conviction.

Martin faces charges of public drunkeness and carrying a concealed weapon, a pistol. The sheriff said he also carried a shotgun.

TRIBE CHANGED NAME

The Lumbee Indians previously were a part of the Cherokee nation and have lived in south central North Carolina for centuries. About five years ago the North Carolina Legislature, acting on a vote by the Indians changed the tribe's name from Cherokee Indians of Fobeson County to the Lumbee Indians of North Carolina.

Near violence between the Klan and the Indians was brought following the burning of a cross in the driveway of a home at St. Pauls last Monday night, reportedly as a warning to an Indian woman to stop dating a white man. Later in the week another cross was burned at East Lumberton, where an Indian family had moved into a all-white neighborhood.

Historically, Indians and whites have been intermarrying for a decade at Pembroke, and attend the same churches.

Atlanta Daily World
Jan 21-58
Atlanta Ga.
38a N.C.
World P. 3
Jan 1-21-58
Atlanta Ga.
38a N.C.

Indian-Negro-White Peaceful Existance Upset By Uprisings

Daily News

Jackson, Miss

1-26-58

P. 10 A

38 a

By WILL GRIMSLEY

MAXTON, N.C., Jan. 25 (AP) — Nearly a century ago, during the Civil War, a Confederate general forced Indian soldiers into Negro battalions. They had been fighting alongside white troops.

It led to trouble.

But since then, the Indian and the white hereabouts have lived in peace.

Until two weeks ago, that is.

Then two crosses were burned outside Indian homes.

That led to trouble, too. The Indians swooped down on a Ku Klux Klan meeting in an abandoned cornfield a week ago and sent the white-robed Klansmen scattering.

Today, tension as taut as a guitar string still grips this small farming area in the southern part of the state, not far from he Souh Carolina border.

The Indians have returned to their usual pursuits, but they are restless and edgy in the face of reported new KKK rallies and threatened reprisals. So are other groups in this land of four-way segregation.

WILD ROUMERS

Wild rumors feed the flame. One report from South Carolina, not confirmed, was that Klansmen were being summoned from throughout the South for another rally at Maxton with possibly 50,000 in attendance.

There was another report that a group of men in cars with South Carolina license plates drove up to the modern all-Indian high school in nearby Pembroke and entered the building. The report proved baseless, but the building was searched thoroughly for dynamite.

Pembroke is the center of the ancient Indian colony, whose origin is shrouded in mystery and romance, probably going back to the early Roanoke colony of Sir Walter Raleigh.

The trouble started on Monday, Jan. 13. That night, Klansmen burned a cross on the outskirts of St. Pauls, in front of the home of an Indian woman who the Klan said was going with a white man.

SECOND CROSS

Another cross was burned a few miles away, where an Indian family had moved into a white neighborhood in the county seat of Lumberton. Robeson County has about 40,000 whites, 30,000 Indians 25,000 Negroes and 5,000 Smilings, still another dark skinned group.

The Klan next called a rally for Saturday night, in a cornfield near here. Sheriff Malcolm McLeod warned against it, saying he lacked manpower to put down a riot if one should occur.

The Klansmen ignored the warning. Some 50 to 75 of the them, by their own estimates, gathered in the open field. Many carried shotguns, rifles and pistols.

As they assembled under a single electric light, armed Indians gathered along the highway. The sheriff estimated their number at 1,000.

Suddenly, as if by prearranged signal, the Indians charged the unrobed Klansmen. One Indian punched out the light with a rifle butt. With blood-curdling shrieks, the Indians started firing into he air and into the ground.

ONLY SCALP WOUNDS

Klansmen and scores of curious spectators broke for cover. Shortly afterwards, sheriff's deputies and police cleared the area with no serious casualties. There were only a few superificial wounds.

"We only wanted to scare them," said Simeon Oxendine, son of Pembroke's Indian mayor. Oxendine captured a huge white banner with the letters KKK splashed across it—the only spoils of the brief skirmish.

The Rev. James William Cole, a preacher from Marion, S.C., and self-styled grand wizard of the North Carolina KKK, says he escaped by reaching the highway and catching a ride with a friend.

He was driven the 45 miles home. Other friends took care of his wife and two small children, who also were at the scene.

CHARGE TWO

"Everybody was looking for the Rev. Cole," he said afterwards. "I have no fight with the Indians."

Cole, 33, a gaunt, goateed former carnival pitchman and hack driver, is accused of inciting to riot. So is James Garland Martin of Reidsville, N.C. The trial is set for next Wednesday. Cole is fighting extradition from his South Carolina home, contending his life is in danger.

Martin, a tobacco plant worker, was fined $60 plus court costs and given a 60-day suspended sentence by an Indian judge here this week, on charges of drunkenness and carrying weapons. He testified that Klansmen were ordered to come to the rally armed.

"We were told it looks more impressive," he said.

After a lecture by the judge, he renounced the Klan, saying: "I don't think it does any good."

Sheriff McLeod said relations between the Indians and whites had gone unruffled for decades before the KKK incident. Although attending segregated schools, they had lived and worked—and often worshipped—side by side with no ill feeling.

OUTSIDERS

"This was strictly outsiders' doings," the sheriff said.

The origin of the Robeson County Indians remains a mystery, but historians have connected their ancestry with the "Lost Colony" of Roanoke Island, sent from England by Sir Walter Raleigh.

The Indians have no tribal customs. They never have been in a reservation nor have they been under government subsidy. Many of them have blue eyes and blond hair. There are no distinct Indian characteristics.

It is said when Scotch settlers moved into the area in the mid-1600s they found Indians here living not in tepees but in normal houses, farming the land and speaking in Elizabethan dialects.

Their names instead of being typically Indian were Scotch, English and Irish, such as "Lowry," "Jones" "Jacobs," "Sampson" and "Maynor"—names also found on the list of Gov. John White's Lost Colony.

10 SURMONDS

Today 90 per cent of the Indian population in the area may be bracketed under 10 surnames such as those listed. Others are "Oxedine," "Chavis" and "Deere," the last believed taken from "Dare," the name of Virginia Dare, the first white child born on American soil.

Indian historians believe the Lost Colonists of Roanoke moved over to the mainland after Gov. White had returned to England in 1588 to get fresh supplies. Then they were absorbed by the Indians through intermarriage.

Some students have found a connection between the Croatan Indians, who are scattered through parts of North Carolina, and the Roanoke colony. The word Croatan carved on a tree at the site of the Los Colony is one argument they use. English names are another.

But the Robeson County Indians contend they are neither Croatans, nor Cherokees, who live in the western part of the state. They trace themselves from the Sioux but call themselves Lumbees, after a river in the area.

For years these Indians lived side by side with the white settlers, worked and fought with them, carving records of bravery in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812.

MIXED UNITES

However, according to legend, during the Civil War a New Orleans general found the Indians fighting alongside white men and ordered them taken from regular army ranks and put into service battalions with Negroes.

The Indians resented this. Many deserted. One of these was Allen Lowry, who with his son William was sought out and shot down by a guard of 30 men and buried in graves dug by the Lowry men themselves.

A witness to these killings was another son of Lowry, teen-aged Henry Berry, who swore vengeance, and later as an Indian outlaw spread a trail of murder and terror throughout the territory. Henry Berry Lowry, a hero of Indian lore in the Robin Hood tradition, was supposed to have dropped from sight.

"This KKK uprising is the only trouble we've had with the white men since Henry Berry Lowry rode," commented Walter Clark, a 72-year-old Indian farmer.

Today Robeson County has one of the most unique segregation problems in the country. It has four distinct school systems—one for the whites, another for the Negroes, another for the Indians and still another for a group known as the Smilings.

The Smilings moved into North Carolina — between Maxton and Rowland—some 30 years ago from South Carolina. Dark of skin, they are accepted by neither the whites nor Indians and they refuse to attend Negro schools. So the county is erecting a new $50,000 school for the Smilings alone.

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38a 1958 'NO EASY WAY, NOW" December 1957 Issue of NEW REPUBLIC

By- LILLIAN SMITH

Easy Way, Now

NOTE: This is the third and final of an article which appeared in the 1957 issue of New Republic. The 'No Easy Way, Now' was written by a novelist, Lillian Smith, who lives in and asks provocatively why so few have spoken up publicly against This article which is being re- in this newspaper (in three parts) significant in the view of the segregation Mayoralty and other candidates were to take by White Citizen Council 'pres- questionaires just before election time. to light some thought provoking points to the WHY and HOW candidates like come into the picture as well as what of the White Citizens Councils actually directly it is also a refutation of the Rainach and his legislative committee in the N.Y. Herald Tribune, because that the White Citizen Council crowd speak for the South.)

I refuse to blame all the trouble the fear of our people; or on this

P. 2

There are thousands of brave South- ready to speak out today—who have a place to speak. Ministers, boards won't let them preach they want to preach; teachers have had to sign pledges of silence in order to teach at all; editors have been commanded by pub- and business manager not to those editorials they once of writing; writers whose are boycotted and smothered. are, also, hundreds of gifted, white Southerners ready to the entire nation—and across olia curtain to their South— where can they do it? National with mass circulation don't articles from White Southerners oppose segregation; they want from the "moderates" and the separate-but-equalers, and

Lct. 3-1-58

many informed, white South- who are opposed to segrega- have you seen on TV and radio I have appeared once for a fleeting moment—but who else? There are hundreds who are willing and able. They simply have not been asked. Yet Talmadge and Eastland and the Grand Kleagle of the KKK and the muted moderates have appeared numerous times. And a few thoughtful, courageous, sincere Southerners who oppose mob rule and believe in obeying the law have appeared. But: when asked how they felt about segregation, they did not take a stand against it. I do not question their motives: I simply say the nation and the South have not heard white Southerners speak up against segregation in mass magazines and on the networks. The networks have done a superb job of news reporting but are they not failing us by not giving the full picture of the white South?

For some reason—and not necessarily and evil one—our friends in the North seem to have fallen for what is not only the White Citizen's Councils' line and Mob No. 2's line, but the Moderates' line, too. **Let Negroes speak if they want to; let the Yankee speak; but don't let one intelligent white Southerner who opposes segregation speak. Keep them smothered; only in this way can we sell the idea to the rest of the country that the South is unanimously opposed to the acceptance of Negroes as full-fledged American citizens.**

New Orleans

This is the "line." And an efficient job has been done, selling it at home and abroad. It forms an impasse—a difficult one—yet somehow, we must get around it or we shall be blocked a long time. (Eighty ministers of Atlanta's white churches made a big hole in the curtain of silence by taking their stand in a statement published on November 3. This could be the beginning of a new era. It is an important event.) But we must remember: These groups could not have run down the magnolia curtain had it not been because Mob No. 3 in millions of minds, North and South, acquiesced.

Here is where the moderates' so-called logic breaks down and becomes a devious form of primitive thinking: "If people don't talk, everything will be all right." They tell us that we must obey our laws whether we like them or not. And it sounds right; and it would be, if only human beings were made in a simple, uncomplicated way with neither mythic minds nor critical minds. But we are not animals; and we are human. And because we are, we want to know good reasons for a law. Our people, in this free country will not obey a law which the demagogues and our own silence tell them is a silly, evil, unnecessary law. And we should not expect them to. That "line" can be sold only to a people dominated by a dictator—and the dictator has to do the selling. But our would-be dictators here in Dixie are not going to sell the line that change is inevitable, and the decision of the Supreme Court must be obeyed.

No. That easy way out won't work. I am afraid we shall have to do it the hard way: the way free people have always changed themselves and their culture: the way they have always formed public opinion. It would be fine if we could climb this steep hill in neutral, either.

We must do it by emphasizing that laws must be obeyed, yes; and then we must give the reasons why this law is necessary:

1. We must convince our people that our actual survival as a nation depends upon the acceptance of Negroes as citizens;
2. We must convince them that this acceptance is not only necessary to survival but morally right and spiritually good for everybody concerned;
3. We must work against mob rule, yes; but we need to be sure we know which mob is the dangerous one;
4. We must quell Mob No. 3 and we do it only by showing the people how irrational is their fear of accepting Negroes as citizens.

We must do these difficult jobs by encouraging the honest, intelligent, well-in-formed people to break their silence: to take their stand for reason and critical intelligence; for human dignity and human rights; for all Americans' public rights which must, in a democracy, be protected and which do not interefere with each other.

Encourage them to laugh off their demagogues' talk. Remind them that the fantasies and dreads they speak of are those of sick people—not realities to fear. There is only one kind of "mongrelization" we need fear; this is the mongrelization which results when White Supremacy interbreeds with democracy. There is a great deal of this kind of "mixing" being done today, for the White Supremacists are a potent tribe. Relating ourselves to others as fellow-citizens and merging and blending are as different as is the human reason from the mythic mind. Words are important, however, to all of us: we should do our best to avoid the over-sexed words, such as "mixing," "amalgamating"—and perhaps even "integration"—which has a connotation of fusion that is disturbing to some people.

But above all else, we need to remember that there is no conflict between our short-range and long-range objectives. Both are necessary. Both must be worked for simultaneously—not by the same person, perhaps, but both must be accepted as valid effort. This is an all-out war we are involved in: a non-violent war but a war just the same. Each must work according to his talent, his conviction, his role in society. But there is room for all of us: room for the writer who speaks out clearly and for the quiet one who bargains a little; room for the minister who takes his stand on moral grounds and the newspaper editor who takes his position that" the law must be obeyed, whether you like it or not"; room for those who accept Negroes as human beings and as personal friends — and room for those who accept them only as citizens.

My strongest objection to the self-named "moderates" is their bigotry. Their intolerance of us who work perhaps with more non-violence but with more candor, too, would be an incredible thing were it not so human. They are cautious, they move inch by inch, and only when pushed from behind; and that is their privilege. But they refuse to let others move faster or to speaks more clearly and perhaps even more persuasively than they. They are almost fanatically religious in their view that their way is the only "holy way." Their word "moderation" is so foolish and empty Who on earth would want to be known as "moderately honest"? "Moderately reliable"? Moderately intelligent"? Moderately just? "Moderately law-abiding"?

But although it may seem immoderate to the moderates, **all of us** who are deeply concerned for the future of our country must work together; for only by combining our strength and our intelligence and courage and good will can we do this hard job of bringing about change in a creative way.

So: let us search our South and our nation for the people who value freedom, who put means before ends, who know they are working against evil, not against men, who will risk a little for so much and who have shaken off the traumatic past and know that neither our American future nor the world's future can be bought with those old Confederate bills the demagogues keep passing out to the people.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 171

Cafeteria racism aired in Toledo

38a Ohio

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-19-58
P. 7

TOLEDO, Ohio — A Toledo cafeteria firm denied last week that it discriminated against two colored job applicants, but admitted that it had never hired a colored person in either of the jobs the applicants sought.

Miss Mary Foster, personnel manager of the Grace E. Smith Co., the city's best known restaurant chain, said not in the last 20 years had the firm hired colored personnel as counter girls or for night cleaning jobs.

But, she told a Fair Employment Practices panel, the applicants, Mrs. Mary A. Simmons and Mrs. Eddie L. Parris, had poor employment references and were refused employment on that basis. Miss Foster claimed that the firm hired about 30 colored people, largely in menial capacities, among its 220 employees.

Both complainants said they sought jobs with the cafeteria chain in 1957, Mrs. Simmons as a cleaning woman, Mrs. Parris as a counter girl. Both said that they were refused by company officials who said they did not hire colored people for these jobs. The panel, members of the Board of Community Relations, reserved a decision on the complaints.

O'Neill Checking And Will Act If Segregation Exists At Xenia Home

38a Ohio

Butler County American
Hamilton
Sat. 10-25-58
P. 7

COLUMBUS, — In calling for a report on charges that children in the Soldier's and Sailors' Home in Xenia are segregated, Governor O'Neill stated:

"I am preparing a letter to the superintendent of the Xenia Home and to the Board of Trustees asking them to hold a meeting of the Board concerning the allegations which have been made.

"I am pointing out to tnem that under the law and the Supreme Court decisions there can be no segregation in this state and asking them, if there is an existing, that it be eliminated."

38a Ohio

GOVERNOR O'NEILL

Toledo Passes Resolution Against Bias

38a Ohio

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 12-27-58
P. 1

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) —City Council here last week adopted a resolution barring racial discrimination in the relocation of families displaced by urban renewal projcets in Toledo.

The policy was urged by the Board of Community Relations and generall follows the nondiscrimination requirements in the Federal Housing Act.

A board spokesman said there was concern on the part of some Negroes about relocation plans and the property values of their homes. About 30 per cent of the residents of the first urban renewal project are Negroes.

One section of the resolution declares:

"In the development and operation of plans for temporary reloca-
"In the development and operation of plans for temporary relocation or permanent rehousing of families displaced from a project area, there shall be no discrimination based upon any reason other than financial means."

Although the vote was registered officially as unanimous, one councilman Fred A. Smith, said such a resolution was superfluous, and another, Michael J. Damas, said it smacked of askng councilmen to take a loyalty oath.

38a 1958

OKLAHOMA

Attend white churches—

Negro youths drive for Oklahoma integration

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 2[illegible] (AP)—Oklahoma City Negro youths said they will resume their campaign today to gain [illegible] service at downtown stores. Barbara Posey, 14, secretary of the city's NAACP Youth Council, said a group would go back to John A. Brown's Department Store where they were refused food service Friday and Saturday.

Mon. 8-25-58

P. 13

"If they won't serve us, we'll go back the next day and until they do serve us," she said.

Forty Negro teen-agers divided into groups of two yesterday and entered 20 white churches for morning services. In all but three, they said they were received cordially.

38a

THE INTEGRATION MOVEMENT began last week when 16 walked into Katz' Drugstore Tuesday night and asked to be served. They were denied.

Twice that number returned the following day and again service was refused. Management relented and served them Thursday. Kress' Department Store served them Friday.

MRS. CLARA LUPER, advisor to the Youth Council, said she told about 200 Negroes at a meeting last night "We're not mad at Brown's and we don't want you to stop trading there."

She later told newsmen the group would never boycott a store. "On the contrary," she said, "We're encouraging them to trade at Brown's.

"We'll give them good for evil," she added.

THE YOUNGSTERS addressed the mass meeting last night, telling of their attendance at the white churches.

At two churches, they said they were told they could attend only if they sat separately from the white congregation.

She said that at a third—the Kelham Avenue Baptist Church—the pastor asked them to leave.

The pastor, Rev. David C. Hall, said he "merely informed them that regardless of my personal position I didn't think attending church here would provide any sympathy for their movement."

Hall added "We have had excellent relations with our Negro citizens and have worked with them in many projects."

Council of Churches to Seek Change Policy at Restaurants

38a

Black Dispatch

Okla. City, Okla.

Fri. 9-12-58

P. 1

As a result of the John Brown store sit-down strike staged by Oklahoma City NAACP Youth Council members in downtown Oklahoma City recently, a plan aimed at desegregating city eating establishments will be submitted to board members of the Oklahoma City Council of Churches Friday, September 12.

The approval of the proposal will see more than 100 area churches working to mobilize support for those restaurant owners who will adopt the policy of serving Negro customers.

The new plan was adopted by a group of concerned citizens Tuesday to aid in improving racial relations in Oklahoma City. According to Mrs. E. R. Reno, executive secretary of the council of churches, representatives of several agencies, churches and educational organizations participated in the meeting, the second of its kind held within the last three weeks.

The first meeting was held shortly after the John A. Brown mass sitdown strike which youths later suspended to await action by the council of churches.

Mrs. Reno said that the plan of action adopted by citizens during the meeting was to mobolize support for restaurant owners who will desegregate so they won't lose any business. Interviews held recently reveal that most owners would welcome Negro trade if it wold not harm business.

She continued that the group is starting a campaign "to get as many groups and individuals as possible to pledge themselves to do this." The plan is to be presented to the 62 church council members and 60 others that affiliate with the council program beginning Sunday. The United Church Women's organization had already pledged their support Tuesday.

"We are trying," said Mrs. Reno, "to get public opinion expressed for desegregation of restaurants.

"We have found that people who are against it are outspoken whereas people who favor desegregation in eating places usually don't want to say anything about it."

She said a prepared statement for publication is being prepared by the citizens firoup. "It is not ready for release yet," she explained, "because we haven't got all the signatures on it."

Okla. Drug Store Won't Serve Food to Negroes

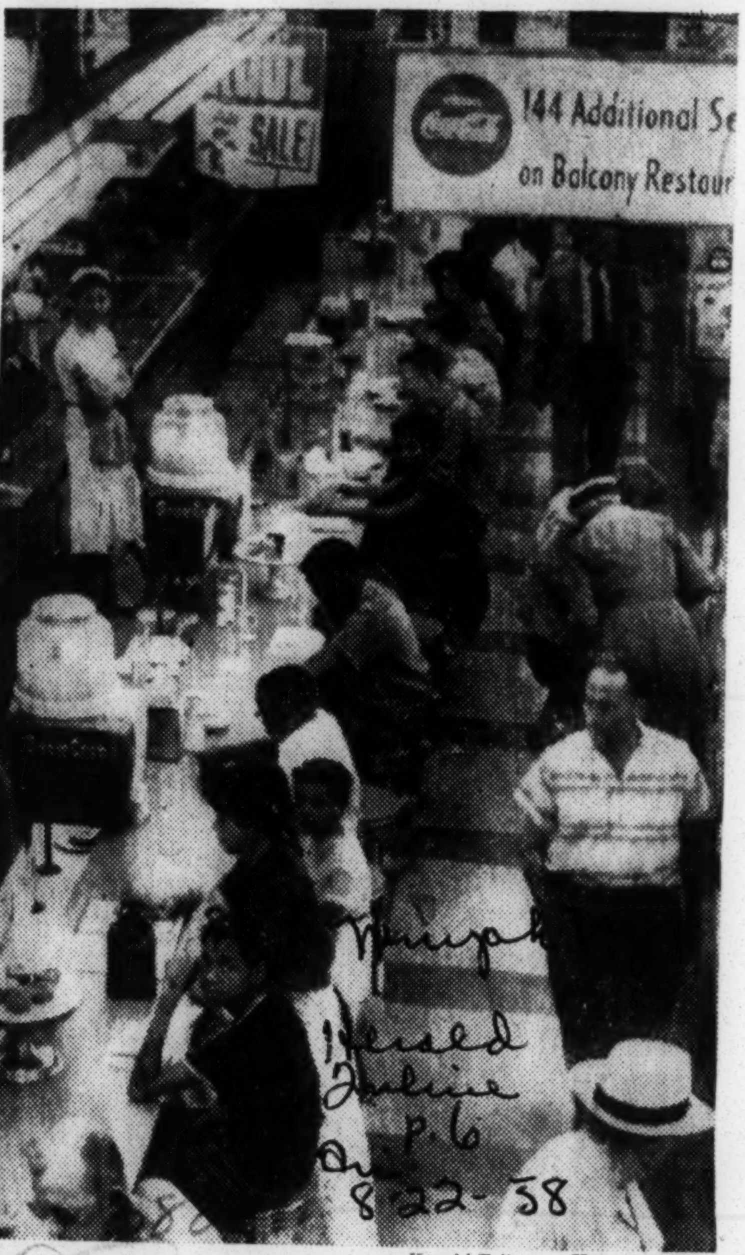
Herald Tribune

Fri. 8-22-58

P. 6

New York, N.Y.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 21 (UPI). — Young Negroes protested again today the refusal of a large downtown drug store to serve them food at the soda fountain counter. The protest, organized by local leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, met the same resistance offered by store employees yesterday when it was launched. **The group met at the Tabernacle Baptist Church for a brief prayer** service before walking a half dozen blocks to the downtown branch of Katz Drug Store, one of a chain with outlets in several states. J. B. Masoner, manager of the store, emphasized that his policy had not changed overnight. He said the Negroes would be allowed to sit at the soda counter as long as they wished, but they would not be served. Mr. Masoner said other downtown merchants with the same policy had indicated they would support his position.



Herald Tribune

P. 6

Fri. 8-22-58

Herald Tribune—UPI telephoto

Oklahoma City drug store waitress stands with folded arms maintaining policy of not serving Negroes.

100 Oklahoma Churches Back NAACP Youngsters

'Sit-down strikers' draw town's support

By PETER HANK MOORE
(Special to the AFRO)

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat
9-20-58
A-19

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. —A plan designed to desegregate Oklahoma City's eating establishments has been submitted to board members of the Oklahoma City Council of Churches.

If the proposal is approved by the board, more than 100 churches with both white and colored congregations will be asked to help mobilize support for restaurant owners who serve all customers.

The plan, adopted by a group of interested citizens here last Tuesday, grew out of recent sitdown strikes staged in down town eating spots by colored children.

* * *

THE PROGRAM was the first public announcement of a proposed solution to the racial discrimination in public eating places since the Youth Council of the NAACP ended its sit-down strike two weeks ago.

At the time the council stopped the action, Mrs. Clara Luper, adult advisor to the group, said the course will be pursued by other means.

Mrs. E. R. Reno, executive secretary of the council of churches, said the citizens group, composed of representatives of several agencies, churches and educational organizations, held a second meeting Tuesday.

The first was held several weeks ago when the children held a mass sit-down at the luncheonette at the John A. Brown Co. here. The youths later decided to suspend their operations and wait for action by the council of churches.

"We've been interviewing restaurant owners and managers," Mrs. Reno explained. "So far, we've learned that they favor desegregation.

"In most instances, they would like to open up their restaurants to all but they don't believe their (white) customers would let them. They would lose the business of these customers."

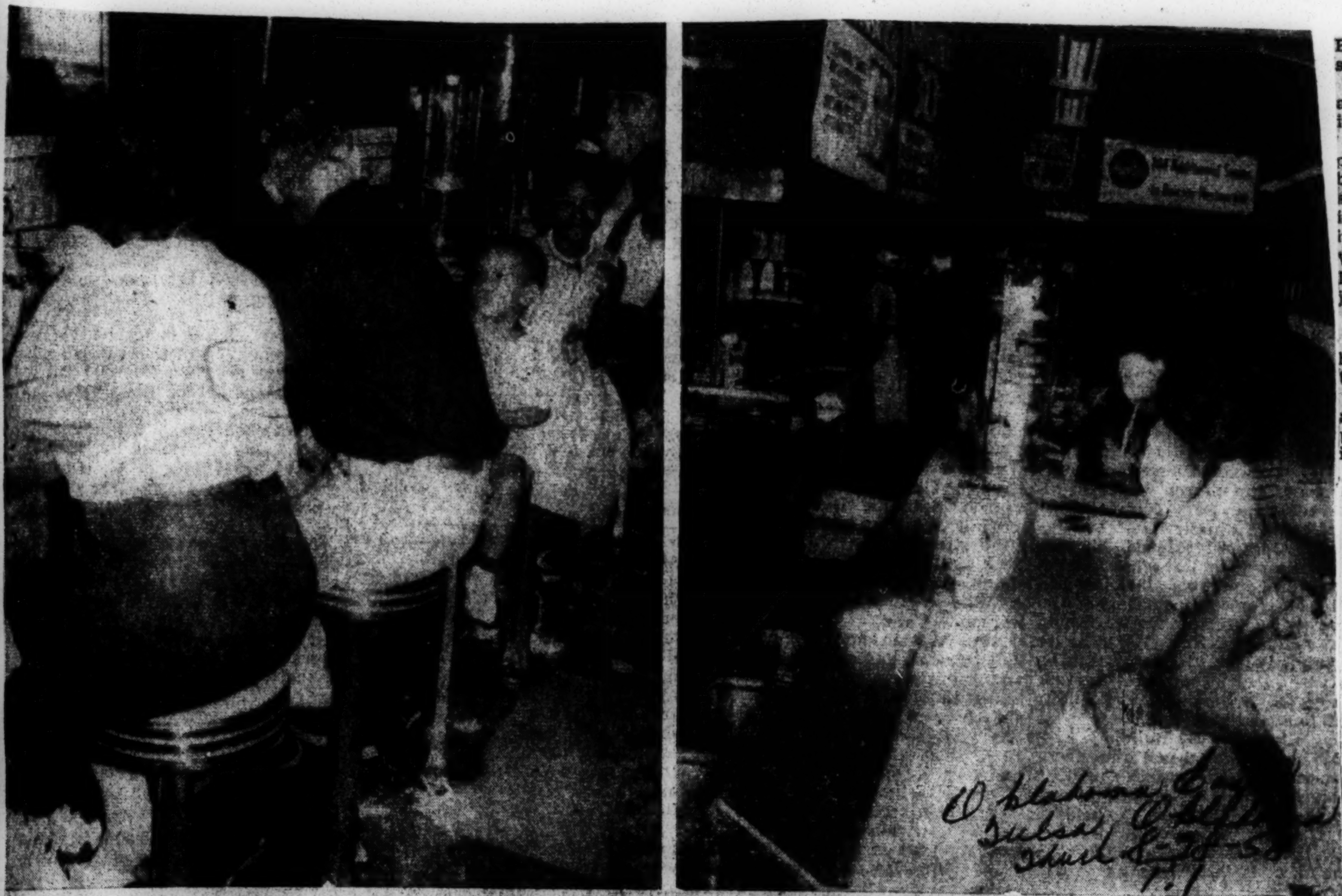
Mrs. Reno said the citizens group Tuesday decided there was only one thing to do — mobilize support for restaurant owners who desegregate so they won't lose any business.

She said the group is starting a campaign "to get as many groups and individuals as possible to pledge themselves to do this."

The first group approached—the United Church Women executive committee — has already pledged its support, Mrs. Reno said.

Under the plan, individuals would encourage their families and use their influence to get other people to eat in restaurants that admitted colored customers.

Mrs. Reno said the idea will be brought out in many city churches this Sunday. The council has 62 church members and 30 others that take part in its program.



O klahoma Eagle
Tulsa
Thurs 8-28-58
P.1

SERVED AFTER 'SITDOWN' — Pictured here are some of the Negro children who staged a 'sitdown' strike at the Katz drug store in Oklahoma City last Thursday. They are shown after the drug store started serving Negroes at the fountain. Three white customers are also seen in the photograph at left. Mrs. Clara Luper, youth advisor for the Oklahoma City NAACP, sponsor of the move, call a mass strategy meeting Wednesday, Aug. 27. She said more than 100 youngsters would continue their protest at the John A. Brown department store luncheonette Wednesday. The four-day campaign at Brown's not like the successful atempt at other fountains, had brought no results Wednesday. Spokesmen for the NAACP said Tuesday night that wh school starts adults will repla the youngsters in the sitdown protests against discrimination.

Photo by Ed Goodwin Jr.

33 Negro Children Victorious in OC Effort to Gain Service

O klahoma Eagle

Tulsa, Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — Backed by their elders, 33 Negro youngsters ranging in age from six to seventeen won friends and influenced people here today. At 5:04 p.m., following a two-day sit-down strike at the lunch counter of Katz Drug store, they beat down racial discrimination and were served everything from water to ice cream sodas, ice cream cones to sundaes, and hamburgers to sandwiches in a quiet relaxed atmosphere.

Thurs 8-28-58

A ninth grade student of Dunjee Junior High school, thirteen-year-old Dian O'Neill was reading "Life in These United States," a feature in a national magazine. Each member of the group had reading material. Reluctant to be quoted, Miss O'Neill directed us to the spokesman of the group, personable Miss Barbara Posey, fifteen-year-old student of Douglass High school.

When asked what prompted the action Miss Posey made the following statement:

"We have been working on it the past fifteen months. It is sponsored by the NAACP Youth Council and similar actions are being taken in other cities of the Southwest. . . .I have just heard that the one in Wichita, Kans. was a success, and I am really happy about that we just want service for everyone."

Asked About Plans

"Now that you have won a victory here at this store what do you plan to do next?"

P.1

"We're going to Kress' from here and after we succeed there we're planning to sit in all the public eating places that discriminate."

A radio announcer whisked her away.

We turned to smiling waitress Miss Bettie Wood. "How do you feel about all this?"

Waitress Doesn't Mind

"I think it would be nice for all to sit down together," she quickly replied.

"Then you really don't mind serving them?"

"I don't mind at all."

A second waitress, Miss Linda Robertson, who was rapidly dipping up ice cream, paused long enough to answer our question, "How do you feel about this?"

"They were put here just like we were."

"And you don't mind serving them?

"No, I don't," she replied.

Richard Brown, a sixteen year old junior of Douglass High school, leisurely eating from a generous dish of ice cream, cut in to say, It's just a mat'er of getting service. There's only one other place in town where we can go, and that's Green's five and ten cent store."

While many customers in the store showed little or no concern in what was taking place, others paused and curiously viewed the situation. One white woman bystander was heard by this writer to say to a white man who was standing nearby, "I think it's all right. It had to come soon or later." Another white woman was heard to say,

Half

"All this would have come in time . . . .if only they wouldn't push." Patting a member of the group on the shoulder, a third white woman was heard to say "I'm proud of you. I am glad to see you fight for your rights."

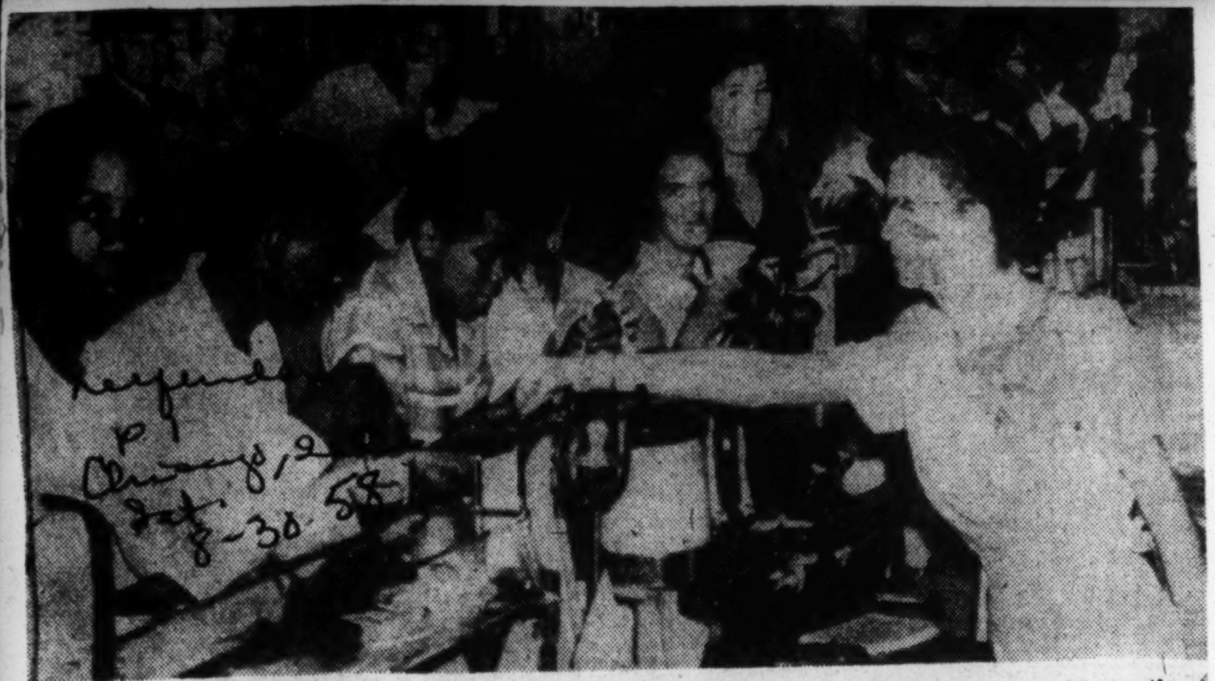
Thurs. 8-28-58

When the writer asked the manager of the store for a statement he calmly replied, "No comment."

"Now that the youngsters have broken down discrimination today, do you plan to continue to serve them, or will you return to your original policy?" we asked.

"No comment," he replied.

In an interview, Mrs. Clara Luper, advisor of the youth council, said that there were only two places in the down-town area where Negroes were served on an integrated basis—the Biltmore Hotel and the bus station. Segregated, she said, Negroes were served at Green's and the YMCA.


Defender P 1 Chicago 8, Ill Sat. 8-30-58

NEGROES ARE SERVED at Kress store fountain after two-day "sitdown" broke racial policy at another soda counter in Oklahoma City. However, Kress removed stools so patrons had to stand up. Another store visited by NAACP group refused to serve Negroes. The youngsters were set to continue their sitdown strike at other downtown eating spots early this week. (UPI) telephoto

She further stated that when the managers of public eating places were approached regarding their policy of segregation they were told that it was the policy of the Restaurant association. She said that members of the council contacted the restaurant association and were told that they had no such policy. It was then that the council began to map plans for action.

The 33 youngsters, having had legal counsel, arrived at the Katz Drug at 11 a.m., took their seats at the lunch counter and remained there until 2 o'clock. They went to Tabernacle Baptist church where they were served dinner by their elders and later returned to the lunch counter where they remained until victory was won.

Negro Group Denied Service At Katz Drug

Approximately 15 young Negro children Wednesday sought food service from the luncheon counter of the downtown Katz drug store in one of a series of southwestern test cases sponsored by the NAACP.

Black Dispatch

It was the second time in less than 24 hours that such a group had appeared at the store, seeking food service. A first group spent more than an hour and a half in the store Tuesday evening.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Neither was accorded service, store manager J. B. Masoner said. He explained that store policy would not let him serve Negroes at the luncheon counter.

James Stewart, local president of the NAACP chapter, said he understood the test case was directed and supervised by the Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

[illegible] 8-22-58

P.1

"I understand there are similar test cases either already completed or underway in other cities," Stewart said. "I believe there has been one just recently in a drug store in Wichita, Kans."

A similar incident occurred here in Oklahoma City about a year ago, the Katz manager said.

There was no evidence of any disturbance. Nearly every one of the young children had a magazine to read, or sat looking at a menu.

Masoner said, "I want to do what the rest of the downtown people do, and if they start serving them at counters and booths I will too."

"But," Masoner said, "I can't be the first one. It's a matter of policy."

"I have given instructions to the counter personnel to not argue with them,' 'the manager said. "They are instructed to be nice, but just don't serve them."

Miss Alma oPsey, a director of the Oklahoma City Youth Council, was in charge of the group. She acknowledged that it was an officially sponsored action.

Youths Fight Race Barrier In Oklahoma

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Quietly, but persistently, members of a Negro youth group continued Saturday their move to gain the right to receive food service along with white persons at downtown Oklahoma City eating places.

38 A

The young crusaders doubled their ranks as they marched into the John A. Brown Co. luncheonette at midmorning Saturday and took places among white patrons at the counter, tables and in booths.

Sun 8-24-58

The 66 youngsters, accompanied by six adults, sat quietly, but waitresses did not ask for their orders. Some 40 white customers were present when the group entered.

9.26

The "sit down" endeavor at Brown's was the latest in a series which began Tuesday night.

The youngsters, member of the Oklahoma City Youth Council of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People were served food and drink at two downtown lunch counters — Katz drug store and the Kress variety store. Brown's was the third establishment entered.

Management of the Brown luncheonette again Saturday refused to comment on the sit-down protest or the store's policy of refusing food service to Negroes. The policy has been general in Oklahoma City.

NAACP officials have said the program will continue until Negroes are granted the right to be served in eating establishments.

Mrs. Clara Luper, lead of the youth group and a school teacher, expressed confidence that Negroes will be given equal rights in the near future.

"These people are Christian people, and we love them," she said. "We're depending on Christians to come to our rescue —white and black. If Christinaity fails, then we surrender."

Mrs. Luper added that the movement has "plenty of white support."

Oklahoma City Manager Sheldon Stirling said Saturday city officials plan no action in connection with the move except to keep the peace. There has been no violence

Negroes Stage Store Sitdown

United Press International.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 21. Negro youths in larger numbers staged a sitdown protest again today over the refusal of a drug store to serve them food at the soda fountain counter.

[illegible] of Sun.

The protest, organized by local leaders of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, met the same resistance offered by store employees yesterday. Thirteen teen-age Negroes participated in the first demonstration, and 20 gathered today for the second.

[illegible] 8-21-58

The group met at the Tabernacle Baptist Church for prayer before walking a half dozen blocks to the downtown branch of the Katz drug store, one of a chain with outlets in several states.

P. 2

[illegible]

J. B. Masoner, manager of the store, said the Negroes would be allowed to sit at the soda counter as long as they wished, but they would not be served. He said other downtown merchants with the same policy had indicated they would support his position.

Mrs. Clara Luper. head of the Oklahoma City youth council of NAACP, said she was confident that Katz Co. officials would eventually decide to change the policy applying to the local store.

"We understand there is no discrimination as to food service in other stores of this company," Mrs. Luper said.

38a 1958

OKLAHOMA

Drug Store Manager Says New Policy Of Serving Everyone Has Not Hurt His Business In Any Way

38a

Call

Kansas City

Aug 29-1958

Fri

Aug 29-58

OKLAHOMA CITY. — (UPI) — The manager of a large downtown eating place which last month began serving Negroes after a "sitdown" demonstration by colored youths said Thursday the new policy "hasn't hurt our business in any way."

The statement from J. B. Masoner, manager of Katz Drug company's store, was solicited after an official of a city-wide church organization announced plans for a campaign among whites to support the firm's action.

Mrs. E. R. Reno, executive secretary of the Oklahoma City Council of Churches, said a meeting of council leaders today would seek an approach to the problem. Despite Masoner's statement, Mrs. Reno said there is evidence that some white persons are boycotting two eating places where Negroes are being served.

Members of the Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People occupied most of the seats at the Katz soda fountain for two days before the company agreed to serve them. The S. H. Kress and company nearby immediately bowed then to the group's demands but all stools at the Kress lunch counter were removed. Both whites and Negroes must stand up [illegible] eating.

[illegible]-day sitdown at the John [illegible] company described as [illegible] largest department [illegible] involved as many as 100 [illegible] youths at one time. Store of[illegible] refused to serve them and [illegible] steadfastly refused to com[illegible] on the problem.

The demonstration was called off last week. NAACP leaders said white organizations had agreed to assist in achieving the same goal by other means, since the youths had to return to school.

Mrs. Reno said church leaders have been interviewing restaurant owners and managers.

Call

"So far, we've learned that they favor desegregation," Mrs. Reno said. "In most instances, they would like to open up their restaurants to Negroes, but they don't believe their customers would let them. They would lose the business of white customers they fear."

One of Oklahoma City's largest downtown cafeterias, operated by the Young Women's Christian association, has served Negroes for many years. Oklahoma City's schools and public transportation have been desegregated in the past three years without incident, although some schools have remained all-white because no Negroes live within their districts.

Before 1954, Oklahoma City's huge and popular municipal zoo was closed to Negroes except on Thursday. Public parks and swimming pools were segregated. The zoo ended segregation without incident, and Park Superintendent Pat Murphy said color barriers in other recreation centers gradually are dissappearing.

Negroes have been welcomed as customers at theaters here in recent years.

No organized opposition to the various moves toward desegregation had developed until the demands for equal service at eating places were made. The opposition in this instance has remained silent. Management of the Brown store refused again Thursday to discuss the issue.

Mrs. Clara Luper, adult sponsor of the NAACP youth group, said the NAACP is entirely satisfied with the results obtained so far.

"In a few months," Mrs. Luper said, "segregation will be a thing of the past here. The integration movement is progressing very satisfactorily, and I see no indication that anyone in Oklahoma City is trying to go back to segregation."

"Our principal job now," the Negro leader added, "is to educate our people to the responsibilities that come with our new rights."

Police Chief Roy Bergman assigned officers to watch the NAACP's "sitdown," but he said, "we didn't think anyone would lose their head, and everything was peaceful."

"We've had very little racial tension, not anything like that which has affected other cities,' Bergman said.

Mayor Allen Street said integration here has been "satisfactory and steadily progressing."

Mrs. Reno said the church council probably will announce its plans through the 62 churches included in it

The ministers representing the churches of the council will read a statement signed by all religious leaders of the city, Mrs. Reno predicted.

ican goals of freedom, equality and justice for all.

"Were its anti-Communist record not clearly established, it would not have won the acclaim of such distinguished Americans as J. Edgar Hoover, Robert F. Wagner, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Francis Cardinal Spellman and others, nor would Presidents Truman and Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon have addressed its meetings."

The NAACP financed and fought nearly all of the 100-odd school integration suits filed since the Supreme court handed down its decision in 1954. Its sworn enemy since 1954 has been the several Citizens councils, which upon their foundation identified forces that must be fought if segregation is to be preserved. Politicians and political parties "who cater to a concentrated Negro minority vote," "the considerable leadership in the Protestant and Catholic churches," and "large segments of the press and many so-called liberals who insist that integration of our Democratic society is the next logical step toward our achievement of Democracy in America." Target No. 1 was and is the NAACP, variously denounced as "Communist," "a bunch of outside agitators" sustained by "powerful forces" ranging from the "misled" northern press and communications industries to "Jewish bankers."

NAACP keenly recognizes the effect of the pressures put on it by White Citizens councils. The weekly newspaper published by Mrs. Daisy Bates, leading NAACP figure in Little Rock, all but went out of business recently because of an advertising boycott. It was saved, says the Southern Education Reporting Service, by "financial support received or promised, mostly from New York and Florida."

Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP's veteran special counsel, has said. "We have lost ground in the area of public opinion. The Citizens councils, though their actions constitute no more and no less than open rebellion have succeeded in convincing a large group of the public that there are only two 'extreme' sides—that of the councils on one end and that of the NAACP on the other—whereas the true white southerner need not go along with either, but can go along with the Supreme court."

The war continues. No man can see its end.

'Pittsburgh - Arkansas'

Courier

P 7

Pittsburgh Pa.

Date 8-30-58

At present, the eyes of the nation are focused upon the Little Rock, Ark., situation. Yet, it is ironic how many inhuman undemocratic incidents materialize and occur right under our very noses, but which go undetected or unheard of. An example, the following two disgraceful incidents are indicative of the fact that we here in Pittsburgh, Pa., have much to accomplish in the realm of human relations, understanding and acceptance. Our city is nothing more than a Northern city with a Southern complex and attitude. The perhaps only noticeable difference is that the Southerners make no pretense at hiding their true feelings while here they masquerade under a pretense of liberalism. It so happens there is a truly sincere religious white lady, who definitely maintains the courage of her religious convictions now residing at one of the more elaborate Negro hotels, and who had cause to visit one of the nearby hospitals as a paying patient, seeking medical attention. But, as she revealed her place of residence, she was immediately, and impertinently questioned as to why she would reside at a Negro hotel, living among Negroes, etc.? All of which she resented and accepted as a direct result to her intelligence and religious beliefs, and which she readily made known to the prejudiced receptionist. Her second unpleasant experience materialized as she endeavored to transact some personal business with one of the more reputable downtown banks. Whereby, once again she came face-to-face with the realization that Pittsburgh, Pa., is not too far removed from that of Little Rock, Ark., in its prejudiced attitude. Once again she was questioned as to why she should dare live in the "Hill District." In both instances, her place of residence had no bearing upon the immediate business at hand, nor did it personally concern those individuals with whom she was negotiating, being nothing more than mere employes of the involved institutions. However, by expressing their true, personal feelings, the individuals merely exposed their true feelings and prejudiced blindness to reality, and as such, masquerade from day-to-day under a white skin with a black heart seemingly laboring under the false impression they work and reside in Pittsburgh, Ark., instead of Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES A. JORDAN
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Pianist not permitted to play in Harrisburg club

38a Pa

Afro American

P. 20

Baltimore Md

Date 11-15-58

PHILADELPHIA

Racial discrimination was charged in Harrisburg, Pa. when a private social club refused to let an orchestra they had engaged fulfill the engagement. The pianist is colored.

The leader, Al R. Bethel said he was told that the band would be allowed to play if the pianist was replaced by a white musician.

Mr. Bethel, a radio announcer of a York, Pa. station, refused to do so and walked out of the club with the members of the band.

Leaders of Harrisburg had the story related to them by Mr. Bethel at a mass protest meeting called by the newly organized Bi-Partisan Legislative Council.

MILITANTLY protesting the situation occurring in the State capital city were:

Willis A. Fuller, president, Dauphin County Bi-Partisan Legislative Council; Atty. James H. Rowland; Dr. George A. Jones, president, local NAACP; and Gordon B. Hicks, Legislative Representtive, N.F.F.E., Middletown Air Depot.

Dr. Joseph A. Randall, State-president presided.

In presenting a plaque to Mr. Bethel for his courageous stand. Mr. Fuller stated:

"With the aid and cooperation of men and women of the courage displayed by you, we can stamp out "Faubus-itis," this corruptive disease that eats out the very heart of the principles of American Democracy."

During the meeting, a telegram was received from Rabbi Philip D. Bookstaber, expressing shock that such a thing should happen in Harrisburg. The telegram also stated his willingness "to serve on any committee to eliminate such un-American tactics."

Atty. Rowland, in outlining the history and purpose of the Council, expressed the need of the "legislative approach" in solving racial problems."

Gordon B. Hicks in response to Mr.. Bethel's story stated; "It's really shocking to find racial discrimination such as this existing in Harrisburg."

* * *

DR. GEORGE A. JONES pledged "full support of the NAACP in whatever action the Council would take in this matter."

He also stated that there is a definite need for lobbysts and a a legislative approach in the passage of more effective laws in the state of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Joseph Randall emphasised that:

"This is a bi-partisan organization and we are here to obtain facts for immediate action to prevent further spread of this disease, known as "Faubusitis," in our community.

A resolution to refer the matter of the State FEPC was adopted unanimously. A committee was appointed by the local president to see the chairman of the FEPC.

The Committee members are:

Atty. James H. Rowland, past president, Dauphin County Bi-Partisan Legislative Council. Dr. George A. Jones, president, Dauphin County Chapter NAACP, Elizabeth Myrick, daughter ruler, Unity Temple No. 61, of the Elks;

W. Lewis Giddens, exalted ruler, Unity Lodge No. 71, of the Elks, Rabbi Philip D. Bookstaber, Ohev Shalam Temple; the Rev. H. B. Barkley, pastor, Bethel A.M.E. Church;

Dr. Joseph A. Randall, State president, Pennsylvania Bi-Partisan Legislative Council; Edward Smart, Assistant chairman, Colored Division of Dauphin County Democratic Committee; and Al R. Bethel, leader of orchestra involved.

After the meeting a member remarked that the Liquor Control Board had suspended the license of a tavern in Beaver County because of racial discrimination. He suggested that such action would be appropriate in this case.

✓

SPECIAL HONORS TO
MR. C.G. GOMILLION

(a) AWARD OF BRONZE PLAQUE BY ST.LOUIS BRANCH NAACP FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

(b) SOCIAL ACTION ACHIEVEMENT AWARD BY PHI BETA SIGMA FRATERNITY.

(c)CITATION OF MERIT BY PAINE COLLEGE. MR. GOMILLION WAS INVITED BY MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT TO REPORT ON THE CURRENT SOCIAL SITUATION IN ALABAMA ON A BROGRAM WHICH SHE ARRANGED, FEBRUARY 26, New York City. MR. AUBREY WILLIAMS(MONTGOMERY) WAS ALSO INVIRED TO PARTIcipate on the program.

CAMPUS CHATS p2
March 1958
Tuskegee Institute,Ala.

Huston-Tillotson College To Have Mrs. FDR, Speaker

Globe 1-27

Nashville Tenn

Huston-Tillotson College, Austin Texas, one of the colleges highly accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, has just completed arrangements to present Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in a public lecture under the auspices of the college's Lyceum and Programs Committee.

38a

The college has recently adopted a policy to feature at least two national figures each year.

Mrs Roosevelt will appear in the college's Mary E Branch auditorium on Monday evening, March 3. 1958 at 8:00 pm.

Internationally known as a lecturer and author, and for her liberal views concening world and domestic problems, Mrs Roosevelt is rated as one of the foremost thinkers of our times. Huston-Tillotson College and its president, Dr J J Seabrook, deserve much credit for making it possible for Central Texans to see, and hear her.

Fri 2-21-58

In commenting on Mrs Roosevelt's appearance here, Dr J J Seabrook, President of Huston-Tillotson College said: "This is only the first gesture, in a series, of what we hope will be many, to bring to our students and faculty and the Austin community some of the nation's most outstanding personalities."

'First Lady' Memoirs Laud Channing Tobias

Defender

p 2

Sat. 3-8-58

NEW YORK — In hre memoirs now being published serially in The Saturday Evening Post. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt pays tribute to Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP, who sherved with her as a member of the United States delegation to the UN General Assembly in Paris in 1953.

Chicago Ill.

Recounting attacks on the United States by Soviet and Ukranian delegate, Mrs. Roosevelt, who is also a member of the NAACP Board, tells of her reply in The Post of February 22 and adds:

"I felt no white person could adequately answer this kind of attack, because it stemmed from the charge of lynchings of Negroes. But later Dr. Channing Tobias, of our delegation, delivered an honest and fine explanation of the racial problem in the United States and of our efforts to remedy inequalities among our citizens."

Eleanor Holds On

Advertiser p 2
Montgomery Ala

For the eleventh year running, Eleanor Roosevelt is the woman American people admire the most, according to the Gallup Institute of Public Opinion. Mrs. Roosevelt has placed first every year since 1946.

38a

The other nine most admired women, in the order of their current popularity, are Queen Elizabeth, Claire Boothe Luce, Helen Keller, Marian Anderson, Mamie Eisenhower, Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Irene Dunne, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and Princess Grace of Monaco.

Sun. 1-19-58

The ranking seems to reflect the frequency of each woman's name in the news. For instance, Princess Grace seems to be fading fast while Queen Elizabeth's visit to the U. S. moved her from fifth place to second. Even so, Mrs. Roosevelt's niche seems fairly secure. Her national regard outside the South looms even larger when you consider the overwhelming negative foot she must have received from the Southerners polled.

Mrs. Roosevelt attacks Rep. Powell's victory

Afro American p. 3

NEW YORK—"But the fact remains that the colored people of Harlem will not be represented in Congress by someone who will command respect from his colleagues," said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell won the nomination.

Sat. 8-30-58

"It was no surprise to any of us in New York City that Adam Clayton Poiwell won the Democratic nomination for Congressman in Harlem," she said.

Baltimore Md

"Carmine DeSapio, leader of Tammany Hall, has promised Sph will now is the time forall that the Democratic Party will now unite behind Powell, and I suppose there is nothing else one can say, since the people of Harlem have made their choice clear."

She said that people interested in seeing the colored citizen intelligently represented in high places, and who hope this representation can be of a quality which will help to bring about integration and recognition, are disturbed about Rep. Powell's re-nomination.

We "cannot help but be a little saddened by having a man who is considered a demagogue of questionable ethical standards returned as a candidate for Congress in an area where the people of his own race predominate," she added.

U. S. Must Grant Human Dignity—Mrs. Roosevelt

38a

Racial discrimination in the United States is "very damaging" to our foreign relations and to this country's leadership of the free world in the struggle against Communism.

Journal & Guide

So spoke Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to a non-segregated gated audience at the Center Theatre in Norfolk Center Theatre in Norfolk Wednesday night. The meeting was sponsored by the Norfolk chapter of the American Association for the United Nations.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S comments on racial issues were in answer to an inquiry by W. T. Mason Jr., Norfolk attorney, during a question-and-answer period following her 45-minute address.

p. 3

The widow of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was asked if she thought that efforts of the United States to gain friendship and allegiance of uncommitted nations was being hurt by incidents taking place in this country, such as the Little Rock integration flare-up, and the treatment of representatives of some foreign governments, particularly those from African nations, in the southern states.

Mrs. Roosevelt replied that one cannot attend sessions of the United Nations very many times without realizing that two-thirds of the world's population is colored.

Sat. 4-19-58

SHE ADDED that many of these people have recently won their own independence and are for the first time enjoying the benefits of freedom from domination by white nations.

She said there is abroad in the world today a strong sentiment for equality of all mankind, and a recognition of the dignity of the human being without regard to race or color or class.

Norfolk, Va

FAILURE OF Americans to recognize these fundamental truths, declared the former United States delegate to the United Nations, is hurting the American government throughout the world, and especially that part inhabited by colored races. In most of them, Mrs. Roosevelt continued, it is giving the Russians a decided advantage in the competition for friends and allies.

While Mr. Mason was stating his question, many listeners turned to see who was making the inquiry, and a ripple of comment spread over the audience.

* * *

MRS. ROOSEVELT replied calmly and with great deliberation, appearing to weigh each word as she spoke. When she had finished her reply there was vigorous applause. It was the only answer to eight or ten questions asked her from the audience which drew applause.

Of course, the former First Lady of the land was given a rising ovation when she walked out on the platform, when she was introduced, and when she had concluded her address.

"All Ears" As Mrs. FDR Talks

P.3
Journal and Guide
Oct. 4-19-58 Norfolk Va
38a

Members of Norfolk's "Fourth Estate"—newspaper, radio and TV communications media—were all ears during a press conference with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former First Lady of the Nation, at Monticello Hotel's Jefferson Room Wednesday morning. Mrs. Roosevelt was in Norfolk to deliver an address on " The United Nations and Its Relation to the Soviet Union" at the Center Theatre Wednesday night.

Shown here, reading clockwise are some of the press conference participants. They are Bob Gaston of WAVY-TV; Robert Dodson, Norfolk Newspapers (Ledger-Dispatch); Lin Holloway, Journal and Guide; Admiral Jesse Johnson, USN, Retired, of the Norfolk chapter of the American Association for UN, and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. F. D. R. Disagrees with Ike's Method on Little Rock

8-21-58

Bystander
Pg 38a
Des Moines Iowa
Thurs.

New York City (CNS)—"Although a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has granted the Little Rock School Board additional time to carry on its fight against resumption of integration, you can be sure that the ultimate question will be far from settled," speaks the former First Lady, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

"I wish very much that instead of hinting that federal troops might be sent again to Little Rock, President Eisenhower would try a different approach.

Need Encouraging

"There are forces in the South that are big enough to want to obey the law and to treat children, whether they are white or colored fairly. But these forces need encouragement and backing, and no one in this country except the President can provide the leadership that is necessary to give these well-meaning people the strength to make this difficult fight.

Ike to Little Rock

"I am quite convinced that if these people know that the White House will move to back them they will suddenly show up in far greater numbers than most of us realize.

"Instead of sending troops I wish President Eisenhower would go down to Little Rock and lead the colored children into the school."

On Her Own She's Jet-Propelled

By Maxine Cheshire

Post
Washington D.C.
Wed. 10-1-58
P. D3

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, who will be 74 years old on Oct. 11, once predicted she would be finished with "useful service" by the time she reaches 75.

But there is every indication that, if her feet hold out, the former First Lady will still be going strong for years to come.

A paragon of vitality and stamina—who still plunges off the springboard into her swimming pool and takes chocolate-coated garlic pills before breakfast to whet her phenomenal memory — Mrs. Roosevelt earns her own living, travels 50,000 miles a year and refuses to promise her children she will stay out of the 1960 political fray.

The woman who has been described as "Jet propulsion with a fringe on top," has just written a new book titled "On My Own." It is a chronicle of the years since President Roosevelt's death in 1945 thrust her unexpectedly into widowhood.

The volume leaves little doubt that she is still powered by the legendary energy which once prompted weary Washington newspaperwomen to compose the prayer: "God, PLEASE make her tired . . . just for ONE DAY!"

In the past 13 years, she has kept two full time secretaries busy with her writing and lecturing, with her work for the U. N. She could have had the Democratic nomination for Senator from New York, would have been accepted by former President Truman as his vice presidential running mate in 1948 and has even had a proposal of marriage from an Arabian sheik, although she claims the latter was made in jest.

Just back yesterday from another trip to Russia, Mrs. Roosevelt will be in Washington on Oct. 15 at 12:30 p. m. for The Washington Post's Book and Author Luncheon at the Statler. On the program with her will be C. Northcote Parkinson, who wrote "Evolution of Political Thought," and Alec Templeton, who has just published "Music Boxes."

Tickets, at $3.50 each, will be available at the following bookstores: Airport Bookstore (Chevy Chase and National Airport), Ballantyne's, Better Mouse Trap (Alexandria), Brentano's, Center Book Shop (Bethesda), Cucumber (Bethesda), Francis Scott Key, Franz Bader's, Hecht's, Kann's (Virginia and Washington), Perlman's, Pocker's, Pursell's, Savile, Sidney Kramer's, Woodward and Lothrop and World Affairs.

MRS. ROOSEVELT confesses that she is glad to be out of politics for the time being, at least, if for no other reason than that it is so hard on the feet. Her underpinings aren't as young as the rest of her, and doctors blame the years of White House receptions when so much prolonged standing rearranged the bones in her instep.

She admits wryly of the pain her vanity caused her while campaigning for Adlai Stevenson in 1956. To a dinner in West Virginia, where 1000 persons waited to shake her hand, she "foolishly wore some rather nice-looking but uncomfortable shoes." For days afterward one foot was so swollen that she "had difficulty in keeping a smile on my face and not limping like an old lady with the gout."

ALL the Roosevelt children have been urging their mother to undertake no strenuous politicking in 1960. They want her to slow down and insist that she will soon have to stop working.

"But I notice that I can often keep going longer than they," she says, "and it is not easy to know what one will do or not do in the future."

At her age, she says, "I sometimes feel very old and sometimes very young."

Eleanor Roosevelt tries to keep her life as simple as possible. Home for most of the year is a four-room apartment in New York's East Sixties. One bedroom was converted into an office, the other partitioned to give sleeping space for an occasional overnight guest. As many as 16 guests have eaten dinner on folding tables in the living room. It's crowded, she admits, but in pleasant weather a tiny garden takes care of the overflow.

She employs a maid, but she herself plans the meals and leaves day-by-day instructions in "the cook's book." She does her own shopping because it gives her pleasure and she has found a dozen close-by shops where she can get the best in cheeses, and vegetables and cakes.

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW once accused her of liking to "keep a hotel." There is no denying that this is true when she is occupying her cottage at Hyde Park. Guest rooms may be occupied by grandchildren or one may be in readiness for the Emperor of Ethiopia. Mrs. Roosevelt does much of her shopping at roadside stands, keeps her freezer well-stocked and always tries to be prepared to feed at least 20 unexpected guests at any meal.

Picnics on the grounds or the porches solve many of the cook's crises. Mrs. Roosevelt, who once served hot dogs to the King and Queen of England, claims she must hold some sort of unofficial record as the woman who has distributed more weiner-stuffed buns to more people than any other individual on earth.

The "cottage" is so called because of its rather rustic informality, not because of size. It is located two miles from the big house at Hyde Park. The several acres of surrounding land were deeded to Mrs. Roosevelt by her husband when she and two friends started a factory during the depression to teach seasonally unemployed farm youths to make Early American reproductions. After the project was ended, Mrs. Roosevelt bought out the others and remodeled the building.

There was room for an office, one apartment for a secretary and another for a couple. There are two living rooms, a dining room, seven bedrooms, a dormitory for young guests and a large porch. Outdoors, there is a barbecue fireplace and a swimming pool. The latter is still used daily by Mrs. Roosevelt, who springs off the diving board, not because she really cares so much about swimming, but because the icy water is "good for my character."

WHEREVER she may be, and whatever month it is, Mrs. Roosevelt always has Christmas on her mind. She gift shops all year 'round to stock a "Christmas Closet" for her five children, 19 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Since 1935, Mrs. Roosevelt has also kept a "Christmas Book" in which she records what she has given friends and relatives. The journal is now two inches thick, contains 200 names with such entries as maple sugar for Princess Margaret or honey for Marshal Tito and his wife.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S own book, published by Harper's and selling for $4, is one of three which are being released this month to salute the nearly three quarters of a century in which she has come to be the "Most Admired Woman" in the world.

Bookstores will also be featuring "Eleanor Roosevelt: Her Life In Pictures," published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce; and "Mrs. R.: The Life of Eleanor Roosevelt," by Alfred Steinberg, published by Putnam.

Eleanor Roosevelt--U.S. Must Put Own House in Order in Solving Minority Problems

38a
Register
P. 1
Des Moines Iowa
Thurs. 10-23-58

MRS. ROOSEVELT

If the United States is to be the showcase of the non-comunist world we have a long way to go in solving our minority problems," declared the First Lady of the World Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in one of several speeches in Des Moines Tuesday in observance of the anniversary of the birth of the United Nations.

"Africa is the continent that Russia is wooing today," continued Mrs. Roosevelt, who is chairman of the Board of Governors of the American Association of the United Nations. "We aren't doing much about it, and there's not much we can do until we put our own house in order."

Dangerous Ignorance

Emphasizing the dangerousness of ignorance of activities in uncommitted nations of the world, the famed former first lady of the U.S., said, "This country cannot hope to successfully meet its opposition and win over the uncommitted areas without greater knowledge of what is going on in these places."

3,000 Iowans

Mrs. Roosevelt appearing before more than 3,000 Iowans here attending two receptions and making three speeches, praised the Iowa branch of the A.A.U.N. as "one of the most active and best in the whole nation."

Reception

In eight hours here, Mrs. Roosevelt spoke to 300 persons at the Iowa Bankers Association convention at Hotel Fort Des Moines, 1,500 Iowans at a reception at the governor's mansion; addressed a banquet audience of 400 at Younkers Tearoom, and nearly 1,000 more at a public U.N. program at the statehouse.

Pictures from Eleanor Roosevelt: Her Life in Pictures, published by Duell, Sloan and Pearce.

AS A WIDOW—In the 13 years since she left the White House, Eleanor Roosevelt has never ceased the peripatetic existence that caused the Armed Forces to give her the code name "Rover" in keeping track of her whereabouts in World War II. At 73, she travels 50,000 miles a year and spends an average of two weeks in every month on planes, trains and ocean liners. Just back from Russia yesterday, she will be in Washington Oct. 15 for the Washington Post Book and Author Luncheon.

Rep. Roosevelt hits Ike's refusal to act

Afro American P.3

Baltimore Md.

38a

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Sat. 8-23-58

IN A NUTSHELL

- Rep. Roosevelt says White House gives him "brush-off" on questions he raised about integration plans.
- Says Ike waited two months before replying through an aide; but still no plans.
- Stresses the President's duty to 17 million Americans in guaranteeing civil rights.

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Rep. James Roosevelt charged the White House with giving him a "complete brush-off" on a question raised regarding the Administration's plan to offset desegregation difficulties expected to occur when schools open next month.

In a speech from the House floor, the California Representative read a letter which he sent to the President on June 11, inquiring if the "Federal Government was preparing a program aimed at preventing a repetition of the recent situation at Little Rock."

* * *

ROOSEVELT AT that time urged Mr. Eisenhower "to begin planning now for obedience to the laws of the country and through that obedience to make provisions for the protection of the rights of every American no matter where he may live or who he may be in this, our free country."

He further requested the President to relay to him, so that he might inform his constituents of any "well defined, specific program which you and the Administration may have in mind."

A few days later Roosevelt said he received a short acknowledgement of his letter from I. Jack Martin, administrative assistant to the President, with a promise that a further reply would be forthcoming.

Finally on Aug. 8, the long-awaited reply came from Martin which quoted Mr. Eisenhower's statement at his press conference two days earlier.

ROOSEVELT READ to the Congress Mr. Martin's letter in which it quoted the President as saying at his conference:

"Well. I haven't planned at this moment any particular speeches, as you point out.

Now I have consistently tried over five and a half years to show ... that mere law will never solve this problem.

"Now I cannot possibly tell you in what aspect any acute situation may arise, indeed whether there ever will be (anything) of that kind.

"If I could think of anything I thought would be effective in August or in the few weeks before ... the schools start, why I certainly shouldn't hesitate to do it."

Roosevelt called this reply an attempt to "brush off about 17,000,000 Americans." Simply quoting from the President's statement at a news conference "will not serve my purpose," emphasized the Californian.

"AND IT will not serve the purpose of the millions of people who look to the President of the United States to see to it that the laws of our country are enforced."

The solution of this problem, he stressed, is not only the constitutional duty of the President

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Maurice Ruddick, family, get royal welcome in Savannah

38a

Afro American

p. 11

Baltimore Md.

Sat 12-6-58

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Maurice Ruddick, his wife and four children visited Savannah State College, Monday and were presented at the general assembly, where they received a tremendous ovation.

Flowers were presented to the family by Miss Teresa Grant, "Miss Savannah State," senior in elementary education from Brunswick, Georgia.

Mr. Ruddick was one of the coal miners given up for dead in Nova Scotia when a coal mine caved in. He was presented to the student body by President William K. Payne, official state host to the family, from Brunswick, Georgia.

Many distinguished persons and clubs in southeast Georgia played important roles in making the Ruddicks' vacation a pleasant one.

Among them were:

Mrs. E. Livingston, president, Five O'Clock Club; Mrs. Priscilla Massey, president, The Jolly Bridge Club; Mrs. Rose Seadrow, president, Beautician's League; C. A. Devillars, principal, Todd - Grant High School; Thomas P. Williams, principal, Glynn County; Mrs. A. Dennison Armstrong, principal, Candler County; and Charlie F. Carmichael, president, Perry PTA;

Miss Alberta L. Campbell, Home Demonstration Agent; O. H. McIver, newswriter; E. Collins, Brunswick Funeral Director; Mrs. Florence Coleman, playground supervisor; Dr. Mark Pierce, Brunswick physician; Dr. Jimmy Wilkes, Brunswick dentist; Wendell P. Holmes, president of the Brunswick Civic League; Geno Martin, news announcer, Glynn County; and the Glynn County Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Roosevelt urges strong rights platform

38a

Baltimore Md.

Sat 8-30-58

NEW YORK CITY — The Democratic Party platform should "clearly spell out the Democrats' position of equality for all American citizens," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said in urging a strong equal rights platform for the party.

She called "timid souls" those members of the Democratic Party who would sacrifice principles to keep the party together. "I would say," she said, "that in doing so they are likely to wreck the party.

"A large number of Democrats believe in obeying the law and in the right of the Supreme Court to interpret the meaning of the law and the Constitution.

* * *

"THEY BELIEVE, too, in the right of every citizen of the United States to be treated as an equal in every way." She made the appeal through her nationally syndicated column.

She noted that America is engaged in a life and death struggle with the Soviet Union "requiring that we win to our side the peoples in the uncommitted areas of the world."

In view of the fact that many of the uncommitted peoples are colored, she feels they "will turn away if we do not treat all of our own citizens on an equal basis."

Sat. 5-3-58

P-3

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

FRIENDS MEET—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had a kiss for Mrs. Edith S. Sampson of Chicago, when they met at a Democratic Women's conference recently. Mrs. Roosevelt is a former U.S. representative to the United Nations General Assembly, and Mrs. Sampson is a former alternate representative. At left is Gov. Averell Harriman, who spoke at the affair.

38a

Flareups Are Result Of Reduced Imports

38a

News Courier

P. 11-A

Fri. 5-16-58

Charleston S.C.

ASHEVILLE, N.C. (AP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said here Thursday the government picked the wrong time to send a good-will ambassador to South America.

She said the United States only recently reduced its imports from Latin America and the demonstrations against Vice President Nixon "were not simply a matter of Communist activity but a combination of factors. We had reduced our imports," she said, "and when imports are cut people are injured economically."

The widow of the former President said this situation made it easier for the Communists to prepare the demonstrations which broke out.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Lauds Negro's Remarkable Restraint

Defender

Louisville, Ky.

Spring Valley, N.Y. — Negroes in the United States "have shown remarkable restraint," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said in an address at the seventh anniversary celebration dinner of the Spring Valley branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People recently. Thurs. 6-12-58

Without mentioning President Eisenhower's recent "be patient" plea, Mrs. Roosevelt, a member of the Association's national Board of Directors, told the 400 guests at the diner here that the nation ought to be proud" of the way Negroes in the South have conducted themselves in the face of provocation. P1

38a

Takes Courage

"It takes courage to stand up the way they are doing in the South trying to prevent bloodshed. working with Ghandi-like patience," she declared, "We should be proud also of those white people in the South who have been singled out and victimized for giving their support to racial justice."

Mrs. Roosevelt told of an experience she had in a conference with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Krushchev when she visited the U.S.S.R. last year. During the course of the three-hour conference, the Soviet leoder brought up the question of the status of the Negro in the United States. The refusal of eight Deep South states to comply with the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling, she reported, prompted the question from Mr. Krushchev: "Are not those states in the United States?" to which she had to reply: "Yes."

Country Responsible

The Russian premier then stated, Mrs. Roosevelt recalled, that his country is held occountable in the eyes of the world for whatever happens within its borders. Similarly. Mr. Krushchev asserted, the United States is held responsible for what happens within its territory.

Americans, the speaker warned, cannot afford to dismiss as merely provincial and unimportant hostility and violence which breaks out in certain states. "In the eyes of world," she pointed out, "we are looked upon as one nation." Accordingly, all of us share the responsibility for lawlessness in whatever state it occurs.

Eleanor Roosevelt Praises Negroes for 'Remarkable Restraint' in Deep South

Iowa Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Thurs. 6-12-58

Spring Valley, N. Y.,—Negroes in the United States "have shown remarkable restraint," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said in an address at the seventh anniversary celebration dinner of the Spring Valley branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Without mentioning President Eisenhower's recent "be patient" plea, Mrs. Roosevelt, a member of the Association's national Board of Directors, told the 400 guests at the dinner here on June 3 that the nation "ought to be proud" of the way Negroes in the South have conducted themselves in the face of provocation. P. 1

38a

Ghandi-like Patience

"It takes courage to stand up the way they are doing in the South, trying to prevent bloodshed, working with Ghandi-like patience," she declared. "We should be proud also of those white people in the South who have been singled out and victimized for giving their support to racial justice."

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38a

Negro's Remarkable Restraint Lauded By Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt

Black Dispatch 6-

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Mrs. Roosevelt Pays Tribute To Negroes For 'Remarkable Restraint'

The Call
Kansas City Missouri

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Also addressing the dinner were Mrs. Effie Gordon, president of the New York State Conference of NAACP Branches; Dr. Edmund W. Gordon, president of the Spring Valley branch; Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches; and Conrad J. Lynn, chairman of the branch's executive committee. Miss Carol Brice, contralto, sang two numbers.

Lauds Negro's 'Ghandi-Like Patience And Restraint'

La. Weekly 6-14-58

Spring Valley — (ANP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said in an address last week "Negroes in the United States have shown remarkable restraint."

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke at the 7th anniversary celebration dinner of the Spring Valley NAACP branch. N. Orleans, La.

Without mentioning President Eisenhower's recent "be patient" plea, Mrs. Roosevelt, a member of the NAACP's national board of directors, told the 400 guests that the nation "ought to be proud" of the way Negroes in the South have conducted themselves in the face of provocation.

"It takes courage to stand up the way they are doing in the South, trying to prevent bloodshed, working with Ghandi like patience,' she declared. 'We should be proud also of those white people in the South who have been singled out and victimized for giving their support to racial justice.'

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La. Weekly 6-14-58 N. Orleans La.

Mrs. Roosevelt Heads List Again

38a

10 Most Admired

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

38a

Mrs. Roosevelt

Queen Elizabeth

Mrs. Luce

Helen Keller

Marian Anderson

Mamie Eisenhower

Sen. Smith

PRINCETON, N. J. — Once again Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is the top choice of the American people as the woman they admire most in the world today.

The globe-trotting wife of the late President has come off with top honors in all 11 of the Institute's annual surveys to find the public's "Most Admired Woman" since 1946.

Herald T.

In second place this year is the highly popular young monarch of the British Empire, Queen Elizabeth.

No doubt a reflection of her successful visit to the United States last summer is the fact that the Queen has moved from fifth place on the list last year to the next to the top position today.

Jan 17, 58

In third place, down from second last year, is Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, the former U. S. Ambassador to Italy.

* * *

INSTITUTE interviewers in today's survey asked a cross-section of the American public the question they have asked since 1946:

"What woman that you have heard or read about, living today in any part of the world, do you admire the most?"

Miami Fla.

The 10 most frequently mentioned women, ranked by order of mention:

1. **Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt**
2. **Queen Elizabeth II**
3. **Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce**
4. **Miss Helen Keller**
5. **Miss Marian Anderson**
6. **Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower**
7. **Sen. Margaret Smith**
8. **Miss Irene Dunne**
9. **Mme. Chiang Kai-shek**
10. **Princess Grace**

A newcomer to today's list is the noted actress, Irene Dunne, who last year was appointed to the U. S. Mission to the United Nations for the 12th annual session of that body.

Marian Anderson, the Negro concert singer, who is in fifth place today, first appeared on the list last year when she was in ninth place.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith was last on the list in 1955.

* * *

HERE is last year's list of the 10 most admired women:

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Many other women were named in today's poll. Those who received prominent mention include:

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Mme. Chiang

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LITERATURE & JOURNALISM: Miss Dorothy Kilgallen, Mrs Agnes Meyer, Margaret Sanger.

ENTERTAINMENT: Eve Arden, Lucille Ball, Ingrid Bergman, Jean Cagney, Betty Davis, Martha Dean, Dale Evans, Arlene Francis, Pauline Frederick, Virginia Graham, Helen Hayes, Jayne Mansfield, Marilyn Monroe, Patti Page, Lillian Roth, Kate Smith, Loretta Young.

INTERNATIONAL: Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, Princess Margaret of Great Britain, Golda Meir (Israeli UN Delegate), Mme. Vijaya Pandit.

38a 1958

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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38a

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38a

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Reactions to Play

Herald Tribune
New York
Sat. 2-1-58

Mrs. Roosevelt Doubted 'Visions' of Presidency

By Emma Bugbee

38a

p. 5

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt revealed yesterday that in the early 1920s she had not taken very seriously Louis McHenry Howe's "vision" that her husband would one day become President despite his crippling infantile paralysis.

She was chatting about the play "Sunrise at Campobello," whose opening she had watched Thursday night and in which the major dramatic conflict (aside from Roosevelts triumph over the infirmity) lies in the battle over Franklin Roosevelt's political future between Mr. Howe, Roosevelt's gnomelike political secretary, and the dowager Sara Delano Roosevelt.

Mr. Howe insisted there was a foreordained political destiny. The elder Mrs. Roosevelt insisted her son should retire to Hyde Park and lead the life of a country gentleman.

Little to Say in Play

In the play the young wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, had little to say during these bickerings, save to try to keep the peace.

"Was that true to life? Didn't you share Louis Howe's belief your husband would become President?" Mrs. Roosevelt was asked, in an interview at her home, 211 E. 62d St.

"Oh, I thought that was just Louis talking because it would be better for Franklin. I never really believed it. Of course, I wanted Franklin to go back into politics, but not for any particular goal—just because it was important for him not to retire, but to maintain contacts with people and affairs. Besides, Franklin himself never talked much about it."

Mr. Roosevelt had already been a candidate for Vice-President, and was snowed under by the Harding landslide of 1920. In the opening scene of the play he says that there is not much future for a defeated candidate—and this before the sudden sharp pain in his back which foretold the infantile paralysis.

Discipline Helped

Did she think Roosevelt would have become President if he had not infantile paralysis, which many historians argue strengthened his character?

"The dicipline of those years certainly helped prepare him for the Presidency." They gave him patience and determination more than he had ever had before, and which he was to need in the White House days. Other inherent qualities of course, were always there before the infantile."

Mrs. Roosevelt was full of praise for Ralph Bellamy's portrayal of her husband. It was, she said, "the only touch of reality" in the play. She reiterated what she had said at the opening night that so far as she herself was concerned it "had no more to do with me than the man in the moon." She had never seen a rehearsal of the play, though she had read and approved the script. Two of her sons had seen earlier performances and had assured her that she could witness the play without too much emotional strain. This was the way it did turn out, she said, and she added:

"Things on the stage did not lo koto ma at all as they were in real life." That is as it should be, and as I suggested all along, when I first read the play and talked to the actors. They must make it a drama, I said, not just reminiscence. Of course, everybody knows the outcome of Franklin's story, but the actors succeeded in creating a feeling of tension.

"And the author was remarkably successful in keeping it from being a purely political play. Nobody can forget that Franklin did become President, but that is really not the theme of this play. It could almost be a play about any other victim of infantile paralysis, and his success in recreating his career —whatever it was. Almost every victim of infantile has such a drama inside him. He has a terrible decision to make—whether to endure pain to return to life, or sink into invalidism. I think many polio victims will see this play for that reason and no other."

Mrs. Roosevelt paid scant attention to the situation frequently mentioned to her: that it is almost unknown in the legitimate theater for a person to witness a play based on her own life story, with real names used and no attempt to conceal the identity. She just replied that "it didn't really seem like me."

My Day – By Eleanor Roosevelt

38a

News + Observer
p. 5
Sat 2 1-58
Memphis, Tenn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—I have just attended a meeting of the New York Committee Against Discrimination in Housing and it is quite evident, I think, that state legislation must follow the successful campaign which resulted in the passage of the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Bill prohibiting discrimination in private housing in New York City.

If this city legislation is not extended to include the entire state, there will be the temptation for the colored population to concentrate in the city, leaving the suburbs untouched except for the domestic help that goes out from the city.

It is perfectly natural that although there is no great challenge to the Negro children in the schools, there will be stress in trying to decide what they can and cannot do.

Some areas of our country, even those bordering on the deep south, have successfully passed anti-discrimination legislation, but they recognize the fact that they know little about the feelings of colored children. Therefore, a study was made and much data was gathered which should make it easier to proceed the farther we advance in education.

THERE IS A PAMPHLET which many people might find helpful in this cause. It is called "Anna Holden and Others, Clinton, Tennessee" and is subtitled "A Tentative Description and Analysis of the School Desegregation Crisis."

Another pamphlet, "A Guide to School Integration" published by the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York, N. Y. suggests community action preparatory to integration and points out the responsibilities of the schools themselves in easing the transition from segregation to integration.

One suggested preliminary step is, I think, important. It is the formation of a community planning group on a nonpartisan, integrated basis to help the school board prepare for integration.

There are many other things, on a much broader scale, that can be done to bring about these changes more easily. The books read by children and the pictures they see, for instance, might well begin to paint life as it really is —not a world of only the white race but one of many races.

In the meantime, it would be well for New York state citizens to support the campaign for a state anti-discrimination housing law similar to that in New York City, for if we in the north don't set an example in housing integration, we have failed to take the one step which will make it possible to live up to the Supreme Court order on integration in the schools.

Southern Defiance Hurts US Abroad-Mrs. Roosevelt

By LIN HOLLOWAY

38a

Journal + Guide
p. 3
Sat. 4-19-58
Norfolk, Va

Southern defiance of the nation's highest court is giving the Soviet Union its best propaganda weapon in its cold war against the United States and the Free World, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt declared at Norfolk this week.

The former First Lady of the Nation voiced the conclusion during a press conference held in the Jefferson Room of Hotel Monticello Wednesday morning before she embarked on a tight day-long schedule of appearances in the local area climaxed by a public address of the Center theatre.

MRS. ROOSEVELT observed that racial intolerance in the United States is no longer "a domestic problem." and declared that failure to solve the question has seriously hampered the nation's world leadership role.

Noting the effective use that Soviet leaders have made of segregation and integration issues in the United States, Mrs. Roosevelt cited an incident in which Russian daily papers, on one occasion, published only the "Little Rock incident."

IN A conversation with Russian Premier Nikita S. Khruchev, Mrs. Roosevelt said she pointed up the fact that what took place in Little Rock was an occurrence in only one state, not the entire nation. She was met with the rejoinder that "It happened in a state in the United States, so it happens in the United States."

Khrushchev — according to Mrs. Roosevelt — then added that what happens in any one state reflects on the entire nation. "The states of the Soviet Union," he declared "are the Soviet Union."

• • •

THIS KIND of thinking, the Former First Lady declared, is widespread throughout the Communist world.

Noting that two-thirds of th world's peoples are colored ("not especially Negro, but colored") Mrs. Roosevelt declared that it's incumbent upon the Free World to seek to cultivate friendship with the uncommitted nations of the globe.

• • •

SHE POINTED out the importance of respecting the neo-free nations of Africa. "Those nations are sensitive about their freedom", she said, adding "we must respect it."

Mrs. Roosevelt showed deep concern for the Unites States in its role of "showcase" for the Free World. She reminded that everyone can see into a showcase and that it is important to "stay in order." Her reference, obviously, was to racial matters.

• • •

ON OTHER points during her press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt urged the nation to accept Russia's bid for a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons; scored the Eisenhower administration for giving the nation "too little honest information on what we are facing" and the real nature of the Russian threat to democracy; and outlined some of the methods in which Russia is waging its cold war. She warned that Russia is playing "for keeps" in the game of international intrigue.

She said that Khrushchev had told her point-blankly that major nations of the world had utilized socialistic, democratic and other forms of government and declared that the next form of government that will gain global prominence is communism.

• • •

LATER DURING her speech at the Center Theatre, Mrs. Roosevelt again cautioned the nation not to be misled by Russia's dove-of-peace tactics and to remain on the alert.

38a 1958

South Carolinians Loud On Race Issue

Courier P-9A

Jan 1-5-58

Charleston S.C.

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Editorial Correspondence

COLUMBIA, Jan. 4 — Little South Carolina, smallest of the Southern States, has contributed its share, and more, to all sides of the argument raging over racial segregation.

South Carolinians, whether at home or abroad, have spoken freely and plainly on the heated issue and there is little ground for complaint that anyone has been throttled in an attempt to speak his piece.

In the ranks of officialdom, former Gov. James F. Byrnes has spoken effectively to national audiences, through his speeches and his writings in behalf of continued segregation of the races in public schools. His successor in office, Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., likewise has made his voice heard nationally in the same vein and is regarded as a Southern spokesman for segregation.

On the opposite side of the fence has been Federal Judge J. Waties Waring of Charleston, now retired and living in New York. This former South Carolinian has spoken bluntly and bitterly against segregation, both as a jurist from the federal bench, and as a private citizen from such platforms as presented themselves in the North.

Other South Carolinians who have been outspokenly critical of racial segregation in general and Southern resistance to the Supreme Court's decision in particular include Marion A. Wright, now of Linville Falls, N.C., and James McBride Dabbs of Mayesville.

Both men have been presidents of the old South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council but have attracted more regional and national attention as presidents of the Southern Regional Council itself. Dabbs has recently succeeded Wright as the head of the bi-racial SRC.

Another South Carolinian who has drawn a measure of national attention in his talks before meetings of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and in his criticism of Southern defiance of the Supreme Court is a Greenville attorney, John Bolt Culbertson, one-time member of the state House of Representatives.

In the field of journalism, South Carolina has been represented by editors of varying shades of opinion, all outspoken in behalf of their respective views.

Probably the best-known nationally is Harry S. Ashmore, formerly of Greenville, but now executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette at Little Rock. Ashmore, a Southern "moderate" who may be described as "a liberal moving left" attracted attention with his restrained compilation of facts and figures in the book, "The Negro and the Schools," published in 1954.

Since then, his editorials, speeches, and clashes with Arkansas' Gov. Orval E. Faubus have stamped him as a "submissionist" to court-directed integration and have subjected him to virulent criticism from segregationists. Most recently, he has written a book entitled "Epitaph to Dixie."

At the opposite extreme is Editor Thomas R. Waring of The News and Courier, who has come to be regarded as one of the journalistic spokesmen for Southern segregation. Waring hit the national spotlight with a Harper's Magazine article defending racial separation, and has continued his vigorous exposition of the Southern position in editorials and in speeches North and South, frequently before college groups.

Another South Carolina editor with strong feelings in the matter, but with an unsympathetic reading audience, was Jack O'Dowd, of Florence's Morning News. Rather than continue his unavailing advice to his readers to accept the Supreme Court's verdict, O'Dowd moved to Chicago and after a stint with a Chicago newspaper, took an administrative post at the University of Chicago.

A Roman Catholic minister of Rock Hill, the Very Rev. Maurice Vincent Shean, has achieved recognition as a foe of segregation not only on the local level but on a much larger scale as chairman of the Catholic Committee of the South.

SOUTH CAROLINA

'Step up integration in South and win friends'

Afro-American P.9

Baltimore Md.

Jan 1-11-58

38a

NEW YORK — "To win the esteem of peoples of the non-Communist world, one essential step must be to hasten integration in the Deep South.

"Let any Asian or African come to South Carolina and the inhuman racism and constant intimidation of colored persons striving for equality would alienate him absolutely from American leadership in the world."

The speaker was Dr. Edwin D. Hoffman of Allen University, who recently addressed the 72nd convention of the American Historical Association meeting here.

* * *

DR. HOFFMAN STATED;

"In South Carolina no good impression of America can be gained. The state government has been using every possible form of repression to stem the tide of progress and crush the freedom movement of colored persons of the state.

"The integration decision was won in the Supreme Court in 1954 and not one measure of integration has been attained to date.

"Until this is remedied, the blemish on American democracy will be too glaring to permit our government to hope for success in such vital areas as India, Indonesia and Africa."

THE ALLEN UNIVERSITY history professor spoke in support of an earlier address by Paul Hoffman, chairman of the committee for a free Europe.

Hoffman emphasized that the friendship of the world's neutral peoples must be won by the good impressions they get of American life.

Mr. Hoffman assailed discrimination based on race, creed or color as "intolerable."

'RIDICULOUS,' SAYS CAROLINIAN

Negro Paper Attacks Curb On Use Of Confederate Flag

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

P.4A

Jan 4-18-58

38a S.C.

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) — A New York Negro weekly newspaper's editorial criticism of South Carolina law is "ridiculous," the law's author said Thursday.

The Amsterdam News criticized a new law prohibiting desecration of Confederate Flags. The paper said that Negroes failing to salute the Stars and Bars would be arrested and jailed.

"That's ridiculous," replied State Rep. J. B. Harvey of York County, Clover movie theater operator and author of the measure.

The law was enacted several weeks ago after a northern manufacturer produced beach towels Battle Flag.

GOVERNOR COMMENTS

Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., who signed the act into law, remarked today:

"A jackass editorial merits no comment."

State Rep. John Calhoun Hart, Jonesville school teacher, said:

"If the people who were making the beach towel had been allowed to go ahead, the next thing would have been rugs and toilet paper."

An editorial in the Amsterdam News said South Carolina will be "living under two flags." And will have sown the seeds of treason toward another Civil War."

Harvey said the intent of the measure was to prevent the Confederate Flag from being dragged "in the mud and grease." After the bill was introduced, the manufacturer halted production.

'BRIGHT SPOT'

The editorial in the Harlem weekly said the Confederate Flag "represents everything he (the Negro) is fighting against . . .

"The one bright spot in the whole thing is that we can be thankful that the federal courts will strike down such a law if it ever comes to a test . . ."

South Carolina Atty. Gen. C. C. Callison said that the law merely amends an existing uniform state code law prohibiting disrespectful use of the United States Flag by adding the South Carolina State and Confederate Flags to its provisions.

"The flag under which our ancestors fought and died is due the same respect as our state and national flags," Hart said.

3 Allen Professors Give Views Of Schools Situation

Defender Louisville Ky
Thurs 1-30-58

(Editor's Note: The following is a Statement by the three professors of Allen University, all of whom posess Doctorate Degrees, and who have been ordered expelled from the school by Gov. Timmerman, Dr. Frank R. Veal is Allen's President).

P. 3

Columbia, S. C. (ANP) — If Governor Timmerman had not spent so much time in his speech justifying segregation, his concern for the well-being of a Negro college might possibly have had the ring of sincerity.

The fact of the matter is - and Governor Timmerman knows it well - the real need here in South Carolina is the achievement of American Democracy for all the State's citizens rather than a committee to investigate so-called communistic activities.

The Governor is indeed so obsessed in his address by his fear of integration that he even regards federal aid for nuclear studies at Clemson, the white school, as threatening that institution with communism.

If he Governor is genuinely interested in education for citizenship and faith in God, he would direct the attention of the legislature to the sacreligious burning of a cross, performed by a group of white students at the University of South Carolina on the day Negro students sought admission to the University.

It comes with ill grace for the Governor to question the religious faith of others when he himself so openly repudiates the teaching of Him who died that all men might dwell together as brothers.

It ill becomes a governor who spends so much of his time in repudiating the Constitution of our country and endeavoring to undermine the highest court of the land to pass upon the tratricism of other Americans. If belief in racial segregation is to be made the definition of loyalty, the vast majority of Americans become disloyal in the eyes of Governor Timmerman.

The allegations that Governor Timmerman made against several professors at Allen hardly merit the dignity of a comment. The Governor is leaning on a feeble crutch when he must drag in as his alleged "evidence" information he tries to claim he obtained from Allen University.

This mysterious record, if it ever existed at all, was evidently thought neither truthful nor significant enough to present to Allen's Board of Trustees or to the instructors themselves for rebuttal. Anyone reading the Governor's allegations would see them shot through with distortions and fabrications.

State's Confederate Flag Law Is Hit By Negro Paper

Officials Ridicule Editorial

News & Courier
Charleston S.C
Fri, 4-18-58
p. 1B

COLUMBIA (AP) — A New York Negro weekly newspaper's editorial criticism of a South Carolina law is "ridiculous," the law's author says.

The paper criticized a new law prohibiting desecration of Confederate flags and declared that Negroes failing to salute the Stars and Bars would be arrested and thrown in jail. (There is no S. C. law requiring salutes for the Confederate flag.)

"That's ridiculous," replied State Rep. J. B. Harvey of York County, Clover movie theater operator and author of the measure.

The law was enacted several weeks ago after a Northern manufacturer produced beach towels emblazoned with the Confederate Battle Flag.

JACKASS EDITORIAL

Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. who signed the act into law, said, "a jackass editorial merits no comment," when asked for his view.

State Rep. John Calhoun Hart, Jonesville school teacher, said, "If the people who were making the beach towel had been allowed to go ahead, the next thing would have been rugs" and such.

The editorial in The Amsterdam News said South Carolina will be "living under two flags. And will have sown the seeds of treason toward another civil war.".

PROTECTS FLAG

Harvey said the intent of the measure was to prevent the Confederate flag from being dragged "in the mud and grease." After the bill was introduced, the manufacturer called off production.

The editorial in the Harlem weekly said the Confederate flag "represents everything he (the Negro) is fighting against. . .

"The one bright spot in the whole thing is that we can be thankful that the federal courts will strike down such a law if it ever comes to a test. . ."

Atty. Gen. T. C. Callison said he doubted this. He explained that the law merely amends an existing Uniform State Code law prohibiting disrespectful use of the U. S. flag by adding the South Carolina State and Confederate flags to its provisions.

"The flag under which our ancestors fought and died is due the same respect as our state and national flags." Hart said.

~~At~~ Charleston, S. C.

Negroes Fail In Golf Play Try

News Observer

CHARLESTON, S.C. (AP)—Two Negroes made an unsuccessful attempt Sunday to play the Charleston municipal golf course.

Raleigh, N.C.

Both members of a group which a month ago petitioned the city council for racially mixed play at the public links, the two men were identified by a spokesman for the group as James White of Charleston and Clarence Brown of James Island.

Mon. 11-24-58

The two men, who tried to register for course tickets within an hour of each other, were politely declined by John E. Adams, manager and golf professional for the city-owned facility. Adams referred them to the South Carolina code of laws for 1952 and its section and article dealing with racially separate recreational areas owned by municipalities of more than 60,000 population.

P. 2

Adams said the first group of approximately eight Negroes — dressed and equipped for playing golf — appeared at 11:30 a.m.. One member of the group came forward and asked to register for play. When Adams explained that under the law they could not play, the group quietly left the club house and drove away.

The second attempt by the same group came at 12:40 p.m. Adams again made his explanation of the law and the group gave no indication that they wished to argue the point.

Adams said one member of the group came forward and "asked for a ticket. I told him I could not sell it to him. Then they peacefully got in their car and drove away."

After the 12:40 p.m. incident, there were no further attempts to obtain tickets.

John M. Cummings of Charleston, one of the original 12 local Negroes who petitioned the city council to allow them to play the municipal course, told the News and Courier after ~~Sunday's at~~tempts that "we feel that our constitutional rights have been denied us. We have no alternative now but to seek legal advice on the matter."

Describing his group as "very fond of the game" of golf, Cummings said they had been playing municipal courses at Wilmington, N.C., and Savannah, Ga., which are open to both races. Cummings said further that there had been no friction between white and Negro golfers at either course. "We just go out on the green, tee off and mind our own business," he said.

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14 Negroes Try to Play Golf Course

Times Union

CHARLESTON, S.C., Nov. 23 (UPI)—Fourteen Negroes today attempted to play golf at Charleston's municipal course in an apparent followup to a promised test of a city segregation law.

P. 8

Jacksonville, Fla.

One of the Negroes approached pro Johnny Adams in the club house and requested a score card while the others remained outside in four cars near the entrance to the course located about four miles from the city.

Adams said he read the Negro, who did not identify himself, a city ordinance prohibiting Negroes from playing on the course.

Adams said the Negro asked him his name and then left quickly after being refused a score card.

Mon. 11-24-58

Two policemen were on hand when the Negroes arrived but did not intervene. The course was crowded with weekend golfers, most of them unaware of the incident.

Twelve Negroes wrote golf course officials three weeks ago saying they had no place to play golf closer than Wilmington, N.C., and advised they would appear today to play at the Charleston course.

Soon after the letter was turned over to city authorities, the City Council, at the request of Mayor William Morrison, announced the course would be put up for sale. Bids are scheduled to be opened on the 134-acre course Dec. 15.

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2 Negroes Refused Golf Course Entry

By NORMAN SPELL
News and Courier Staff Writer

News-Courier

Two Negroes yesterday made an unsuccessful attempt to play the racially segregated Charleston Municipal Golf Course.

Charleston, S.C.

Both were members of a group which a month ago petitioned City Council for racially mixed play at the public links. The two men were identified by a spokesman for the group as James White of 165 Line St. and Clarence Brown of James Island.

Mon. 11-24-58

The two men, who tried to register for course tickets within an hour of each other, were turned down by John E. Adams, manager and golf professional for the city-owned facility. With his refusal to register the pair, Adams referred them to the South Carolina Code of Laws for 1952 and its section and article dealing with racially separate recreational areas owned by municipalities of more than 60,000 population.

P. 1

Adams said the first group of approximately a dozen Negroes—dressed and equipped for playing golf—appeared at 11:30 a.m. One member of the group came forward and asked to register for play. When Adams explained that, under the law, they could not play, the group quietly left the club house and drove away.

The second attempt by the same group came at 12:40 p.m. Adams again made his explanation of the law and the group gave no indication that they wished to argue the point.

Describing the incident, Adams said the one member of the group came forward and "asked for a ticket. I told him I could not sell it to him, then they peacefully got in their car and drove away." After the 12:40 incident, there were no further attempts to obtain tickets.

John M. Cummings of 97 America St., one of the original 12 local Negroes who petitioned City Council to allow them to play the municipal course, told The News and Courier after yesterday's attempts that "we feel that our constitutional rights have been denied us. We have no alternative now but to seek legal advice on the matter." Cummings said his group had not yet retained an attorney to represent them.

Describing his group as "very fond of the game" (golf), Cummings said they had been playing municipal courses at Wilmington, N.C. and Savannah, Ga. which are open to both races. Cummings said further that there had been no friction between white and Negro golfers at either course. "We just go out on the green, tee off and mind our own business," he said.

For the Charleston Negroes to play at Wilmington, they must drive over 340 miles both ways. Savannah is approximately 110 miles from Charleston. Cummings said his group plays one or the other course about two times each month and more often during the summer.

Following two letters from the Negroes to City Council with their petition, Council moved to place the 134-acre course on the market for possible private operation. The proposed sale of the course is now being reconsidered in the light of a "reverter" clause in the 1929 transfer of a portion of the land to the city by Edisto Realty Co. The clause requires that the course be operated as a municipal golf course or revert to its original owners.

SIGNS POSTED

Despite two signs posted at the entrance to the course on Maybank Highway near the Stono River in Riverland Terrace which state that the links are "for white only," a convertible auto carrying five young Negro men drove slowly through the grounds at about 4 p.m. but did not stop.

Two City Police Dept. officers were on duty morning and afternoon at the course in the event of any disorder because of the well-publicized attempt of the Negroes to play. Patrolman Mike Armstrong sat at the course entrance in a police cruiser and Patrolman John A. Schwarz was on duty at the clubhouse. Both men were on the afternoon shift.

NOT IDENTIFIED

News Courier

Adams said neither of the Negroes appearing yesterday identified themselves to him, although he (Adams) identified himself as club manager and professional when they asked to register.

Although several persons were in the club house when the Negroes appeared, Adams continued, there was no conversation between anyone except himself and the Negroes. During the last attempt, Adams said one of the group made a photograph of the man at the registration counter in the clubhouse talking to Adams.

Summing up his personal reaction to yesterday's events, Adams said he did not feel that the visitors were trying to create a disturbance. Rather, he said, "they came to play."

S. C. LAW

Mon. 11-24-58

The portion of the S.C. Code of Laws for 1952 to which Adams referred, is Article 4, Section 51-183, "Unlawful use contrary to posting." His reference was based on the two signs at the course entrance stating that the links are "for white only."

The text of Section 51-183, (S.C. Code, 1952, Volume 5, page 265), is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person of the white race to enter, use or attempt to use any such place which is duly posted to be dedicated and maintained for the use of the colored race and it shall be unlawful for any person of the colored race to enter, use or attempt to use any such place which is duly posted to be dedicated and maintained for the use of the white race, except that the provisions hereof shall not apply to domestic servants accompanying their employers in the course of their employment, nor shall it apply to nurses accompanying the children of the opposite race in their charge, nor to employes of such places."

Section 51-181 of Article 4 prohibits joint use by white and Negro persons of public recreation areas maintained by cities of more than 60,000 population by 1930 census figures. Section 51-182 requires the posting of signs stating the race for which the facility is maintained and Section 51-184 sets penalties for violation of the preceding sections at not less than $10 or more than $100 or not less than 10 days or more than 30 days imprisonment. There are only four sections under Article 4.

A spokesman for the Savannah course—operated by professionals who leased the course from the city—said Negroes were allowed to play only on Mondays "and we don't let just anybody play. They're usually the caddies or good friends of the caddies," the Savannah spokesman added.

GOLF INTEGRATION TRIED

City Ordinance Read To Carolina Negroes

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 23. — (UPI) — Fourteen Negroes Sunday attempted to play golf at Charleston's Municipal Course in an apparent follow-up to a promised test of a city segregation law.

Constitution

One of the Negroes approached pro Johnny Adams in the clubhouse and requested a score card while the others remained outside in four cars near the entrance to the course, located about four miles from the city.

Mon. 11-24-58

Adams said he read the Negro, who did not identify himself, a city ordinance prohibiting Negroes from playing on the course. He said the Negro asked him his name and then left quickly after being refused a score card.

NEGRO GOLFERS BARRED

Charleston Municipal Course Turns Down Group of 14

38a

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov 23 (UPI) — Fourteen Negroes attempted to play golf at Charleston's municipal course today but were turned down and left quietly.

A city ordinance prohibits Negroes' playing on the course.

Twelve Negroes wrote the golf course about three weeks ago saying they would seek to play today.

11-24-58

The letter was turned over to city authorities, and the city council, on request by Mayor William G. Morrison, announced the course would be put up for sale. Bids will be opened on the 134-acre course Dec. 15.

City To Sell Golf Course

Council Acts In Face Of Integration Threat

By WILLIAM CHAPMAN
News and Courier Staff Writer

News & Courier
38 p.1
SC
Charleston
Wed 11-12-58

City Council has voted to put the Municipal Golf Course up for sale rather than operate it on an integrated basis.

Council last night voted unanimously to place the 134-acre course on the auction block after learning that Negroes had asked that the course be opened to them.

Aldermen spent but a few minutes discussing Mayor William McG. Morrison's motion to sell the course to avoid integration there. The only objection stemmed from one alderman's suggestion that council delay the sale until Negroes actually attempted to play the course.

Mayor Morrison told council: "I have given this matter serious consideration and have consulted with the legal staff of the city and it is my considered judgment that the City of Charleston cannot operate the golf course on an integrated basis. I have been advised that there is no way that the city can continue to operate this facility on a segregated basis."

Morrison said federal courts have struck down attempts to preserve segregated courses in other cities. "It appears then," he said, "that we must either open the doors to integration, or discontinue the operation of the Municipal Golf Course."

The mayor added: "Believing that any attempt to operate the Municipal Golf Course on an integrated basis would be both unwise and unsound, I therefore have no other alternative but to recommend to you that the city dispose of the property now used as a golf course at public sale, after due advertisement, as soon as practicable."

These developments, according to Mayor Morrison, led up to last night's action:

A letter dated Oct. 24 was delivered to the chairman of the Gold Course Commission, Gerald M. Carter, on Nov. 1. It included a petition signed by 12 persons who said they were "extremely interested in playing golf" and were forced to travel to Wilmington, N. C., to get on the integrated municipal course there. The petition asked that they be granted "all rights and privileges afforded all other citizens in this community at the Municipal Golf Course." Consideration of the petition at the commission's November meeting was requested.

A second letter to the commission chairman was dated Nov. 7 and it acknowledged Carter's reply of Nov. 3. It included a quotation from Carter's letter which said the date of the next meeting was "indefinite." It then said that a group of the original petitioners would "appear and expect to play on the Municipal Golf Course. . ." on Sunday, Nov. 23.

With the mayor's motion for immediate sale of the course on the foor, Alderman Alfred O. Halsey suggested a delay until petitioners actually made a move to play golf on the course. However, he voted with the 11 other council members for immediate sale.

Under the resolution adopted last night, the James Island site will be sold with the agreement that it be used and operated as a golf course. A large portion of the property had been conveyed to the city under the stipulation that it be used as a golf course. If it were used for nay other purpose, the property would be returned to the original owner — the Edisto Realty Co.

One of the petitioners, J. M. Cummings of 97 America St., said last night the only course open to Negroes here is a six-hold privately-owned course on James Island. Its inadequacies forced local Negroes to play on the integrated Wilmington, N.C. course, he said.

Mayor Morrison said last night he does not think the petition signers would be permitted to play if they show up Nov. 23. He explained a decision on that question would be up to the golf course commission. "I presume the commission would not allow them to play," he said.

News & Courier
Wed

11-12
38a
11-13-58

Signers of the petition are James L. White, 103-C L John L. Chisolm, 255 St. St.; H. C. Hoursey, 448 Huger St.; Gordon Brown, Route 1, Box 140; Horace Brown, 1735 Camp Rd.; Marshall C. Derricatte, 1 Hilda St., Charleston Heights; Horace Goss, 386½ Huger St.; Nathaniel M. Johnson, Box 900; Daniel W. Wright, Box 900, and Benjamin Wright, 28 Ashton St.

(The 12th name, indecipherable on the petition itself, was identified by Cummings as Robert Gladden of Route 5, Box 140.)

Sale to Bar Golf Course Integration

Post
38a
Wash D.C.
Thurs 11-13-58
P. A3

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12 (UPI)—The City Council last night voted unanimously to sell the municipal golf course immediately rather than operate it on a racially integrated basis.

It voted to place the 134-acre course on the auction block after it was informed Negroes had asked that the course be opened to them.

Mayor William McG. Morrison urged the sale.

"Believing that any attempt to operate the municipal golf course on an integrated basis would be both unwise and unsound, I therefore have no alternative but to recommend to you that the city dispose of the property . . . at public sale," Morrison said.

A letter dated Oct. 24 was delivered Nov. 1 to Gerald M. Carter, chairman of the golf course commission. The letter included a petition signed by 12 Negroes who said they were extremely interested in golf but had to travel 125 miles to Wilmington, N. C., to play on an integrated course.

The petition asked that the Negroes be granted all rights and privileges afforded all other citizens in this community at the municipal golf course.

A second letter to Carter said the group would appeal and expect to play on the municipal golf course on Sunday, Nov. 23. Charleston has no Negro golf courses.

ASKED TO INTEGRATE

Charleston to sell city's golf course

38a SC
Afro Amer
p. 9
Baltimore
Sat 11-22-58

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Faced with demands to let tan players also enjoy the Municipal Golf Course, Charleston's City Council unanimously voted to sell the 18-hole course Wednesday.

Council adopted a recommendation by Mayor William B. Morrison who said that disposing of the facility was the only solution.

Mr. Morrison disclosed that the Golf Course Commission chairman, Gerald M. Carter, had received a petition signed by 12 colored persons, stating that they were seeking permission to use the Charleston course, since they had to travel to Wilmington, NC.., a distance of close to 200 miles, in order to play on a city-operated golf course.)

* * *

LATER. MR. Morrison said, the petitioners wrote that they planned to play on the course on Nov. 23. (Charleston colored golfers have access to a six-hole private course on James Island, not far from the city's golf course).

"It is my considered judgment that the City of Charleston cannot operate the course on an integrated basis. I have been advised that there is no way that the city can continue to operate this facility on a segregated basis," the mayor told Council, citing recent federal court rulings on the issue in other cities.

A spokesman for the petitioners said "So far as I know we still plan to go out there Nov. 23. If the property is sold by then, then I don't know right now what our next step will be."

Local Naval Shipyard

News & Courier
Charleston S.C. 38A
Sat. 1-11-58

Whites Continue Cafeteria Boycott

White employes of the Charleston Naval Shipyard are continuing their passive resistance to Navy integration orders with a complete boycott of the Charleston Naval Base cafeteria.

The cafeteria was ordered integrated Oct. 19, 1953. At that time the cafeteria—with separate sections for white and Negro personnel—served more than 1,000 meals each noon on work days. It also served breakfast to a smaller amount.

The day integration was ordered, patronage dropped to about 400 and subsequently to about 120, the approximate number now eating there each day. Breakfasts have been discontinued.

A visit to the cafeteria yesterday revealed only Negro employes eating insider the building other than six employes of the catering firm (Slater's Inc. of Atlanta), a news reporter and two Naval shipyard officials accompanying the reporter.

Despite freezing weather and a bitter cold wind, four outside canteens were busily serving queues composed mainly of white employes with a scattering of Negroes. These canteens serve essentially the same menu as the main cafeteria in addition to candy, crackers and sandwiches and soft drinks. They formerly served no hot meals at all but began doing so after the all-white boycott developed.

Before integration, the two-story cafeteria was divided into white and Negro sections. The Negroes, who formed a minority of the patrons, utilized the first floor section. The second (and larger) floor section was for whites only. Currently the first floor section and a portion of the upper floor is being used.

The cafeteria was organized in 1929 as an employe-owned and managed unit. About nine years ago it became a concession, leased to Slater's.

The Navy's integration order applied at all shipyard facilities including officers' clubs in all naval installations.

News & Courier
P 1 B

Report Adds No New Laws Are Needed

38a
Charleston S.C.
Thurs. 2-27-58

COLUMBIA, Feb. 26 (AP)—South Carolina's tight segregation is holding its own, undisturbed, the State Segregation Committee told the General Assembly today.

And, the committee headed by State Sen. L. Marion Gressette reported there is "more sympathy outside the South than at any time in recent years" for the Southern position.

Gressette's report said no new segregation legislation is needed now to maintain the state's segregated condition, and added:

"The schools are operating progressively and smoothly" and in other fields the state is "as free from incidents and civil strife as any other state in the Union, and more so than most."

PROVIDED SHOCK

"Perhaps the tragedy of Little Rock. . . provided the shock that we needed to awaken most Americans to the fundamental danger.

"Writers and publications previously hostile. .are taking a new look, and changes in their attitudes are discernible."

The report noted "the problem of race is rapidly spreading to other states and communities and is being painfully shared."

Use of the Confederate battle flag commercially on beach towels is an attempt "to besmear the Confederate dead and their descendants," a legislative resolution said.

The resolution scored William B. Hartman, formerly of several North Carolina towns, now of New York City, vice president of the Martex Mills that is producing the towels. It calls him "an unworthy American."

'VEILED ATTACK'

Use of the flag on the towel is described "a veiled attack, parading in the garb of legitimate advertising, the valiant courage and sacrifices of the men in gray who followed the immortal Robert E. Lee in defense of what was then, and is now, a burning question among all states of this Union, 'What rights are reserved to the states?' "

Rep. Harvey of York authored the resolution.

State school buses should have their own maintenance system, the lawmakers were told by a special House committee studying the state school bus system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recommended also that the Educational Finance Commission maintain central gasoline points, and purchase buses from current revenues. A test of separate maintenance is proposed. The Highway Dept. does it now.

The report noted North Carolina's system transports twice as many pupils and costs one million a year less to operate — a report that led to creation of the committee last year.

Enacted by the Senate were bills to allocate $98,000 for more State Forestry Commission tree seedlings; and to allow Whitten Village, state institution for mentally handicapped children, to sell timber from its lands.

'AN UNWORTHY AMERICAN'

Advertiser 8A

Rebel-Flagged Bath Towels Inflame Ire Of Carolinians

38a
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 2-27-58

COLUMBIA, S.C., Feb. 26 (AP) — A resolution passed today by the South Carolina House of Representatives called the promoter of beach towels imprinted with Confederate flags "an unworthy American."

The resolution said William D. Hartman, a vice president of the Martex Division of Wellington Sears Co. of New York, was "trying to besmear the Confederate dead and their descendants."

Hartman, formerly of Hickory, N.C., originated what the company is promoting as "Dixie" beach towels. This action, the resolution said. "fixes his status as an unworthy American."

The Senate later concurred in the House action.

The printing of the Gray Confederacy Battle Flag on a giant-size towel was termed "a veiled attack, parading in the garb of legitimate advertising, the valiant courage and sacrifices of the Men in Gray who followed the immortal Robert E. Lee in defense of what was then, and is now, a burning qeustion among all states of this Union, 'What rights are reserved to the states?' "

Continued Segregation Fight Urged By Richland Lawmaker

News & Courier 11B
Charleston S.C.
38a
Tues. 1-14-58

ORANGEBURG, Jan. 13 (AP) — State Rep. Albert W. Watson of Richland, a candidate for lieutenant governor, today said the South must continue legal defiance of Federal Court decisions against segregation in order "to protect our state sovereignty."

Watson declared that until the federal government gives proper recognition to states rights, "the aggrieved states are justified in resorting to every legal means in protecting their educational sovereignty.

"This recommendation means possible serious repercussions, to be sure," Watson told an Orangeburg Civitan Club Ladies Night dinner meeting, "but I fear even more for the future of America itself should the states knuckle under in this constitutional crisis.

"Where will this usurpation of states rights end unless the challenge is now accepted?"

The legislator argued that the "right of interposition" is the South's most effective answer to the segregation problem.

"The right," he said, "is an inherent power of each state, as a sovereign to a joint compact, to protect a breach of that compact by the federal government they have jointly created.

"It is the right of a state, when it believes such a constitutional breach has occurred, to appeal to its sister states for adoption or rejection of an amendment to the constitution, to settle a question of contested power."

In citing the segregation issue, Watson said that "not only should we be concerned about the threats of intercontinental missiles, but moreover, we should concern ourselves with the internal disintegration of constitutional government."

Southern states can assert the right of interposition, Watson continued, by "strengthening and shoring up our state laws" and by seeking a constitutional amendment that would provide "a clear-cut means of settling" power conflicts between the federal government and the states.

Racial Integrationist Press Is Preoccupied With S. C

38a S.C.

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Editorial Correspondence

News + Courier

P. 10-B

Apr. 13-58

Charleston S.C.

COLUMBIA — Liberal publications which foster racial integration currently are according more than a little attention to South Carolina or to South Carolinians.

The monthly pamphlet, "New South," published by the Southern Regional Council, has reprinted an article in which a University of South Carolina faculty member charges Southerners with merely "playing a role" in their resistance to integration. The article, by Assistant Professor Joseph Margolis, of the Psychology and Philosophy Department, first appeared in the winter issue of the Bulletin of the American Assn. of University Professors.

The Northern author of "The Role of the Segregationist" concludes that "the South is suffering from a moral embarrassment" in its treatment of the Negro, and that "as his intelligence and comprehension is bettered, the segregationist cannot overcome his awareness of the continuing guilt of his policies."

Prof. Margolis will not be at the University next year.

Another recent issue of "New South" carries a reprint of a speech delivered to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith by Harry S. Ashmore, Greenville native who now is executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, at Little Rock. Ashmore's basic premise is that "The American white is not yet ready to accept the Negro as his equal, and the American Negro is no longer willing to accept anything less." He also perceives a moral force working in behalf of the Negro — a force "which has made him a burden on every white American's conscience throughout our national history.

And the March 28 issue of the Congressional Record reprints a portion of an Ashmore speech in which the South Carolinian gave a Nieman lecture at Harvard University on this subject: "The Story Behind Little Rock: Was Its Meaning Lost in Reporting Its Drama?"

The February issue of "The Crisis," official publication of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, carries a photograph of several Negro students with application blanks for admission to the University of South Carolina. They are not identified by name, nor is there indication whether they are students of Allen University or Benedict College, both of which schools have had students seek admission to the State University.

The March 10 issue of the "Feature Press Service" of the American Civil Liberties Union has a seven - paragraph account of the November bombing of a Gaffney residence. The ACLU report opens with this paragraph:

"The home of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Sanders of Gaffney, South Carolina, was destroyed recently by dynamite, following Mrs. Sanders' contribution to a booklet entitled, 'South Carolinians Speak,' a compilation of moderate sentiments on race relations by responsible white citizens. In it, Mrs. Sanders had suggested slow but sure movement toward desegregation."

(According to the Associated Press, the bomb blast shattered windows and cracked a wall.)

The March 24 issue of the same ACLU publication carries this item:

"A segregationist labor union has found that Ku Klux Klan meetings are not the ideal environment for fighting the AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union. When William Somersett, organizer of the 'whites only' United Southern Employes Assn., told a meeting of the Klan Klavern in Fort Mill, S. C., that any Klansman was automatically a member of USEA and could be sent through an AFL-CIO picket line, the announcement was met by a loud chorus of boos and a walkout of most of the masked Klansmen, who were themselves textile workers."

✓

To Re-Emphasize Right To Vote At Christian Leadership Meet

ATLANTA, Ga. — Representatives from cities and rural areas of 11 southern states will re-emphasize the Negro's determination to exercise the right to vote when the Southern Christian Leadership conference holds its first full meeting for 1958 in the Haven Methodist church, Clarksdale, Miss., on Thursday, May 29.

38a

Plans for this gathering were finalized at a joint meeting of the conference's executive board and administrative committee held in Atlanta, this week. In announcing the May 29 sessions, Rev. Martin L. King Jr., president of the Leadership conference emphasized that "agreement to meet in Mississippi was both unanimous and enthusiastic."

The Call P. 5

"Officers and executive members of the Southern Christian Leadership conference," he stated, "are throughly convinced that we as Christian leaders are challenged to evidence by our actions, even in the hard-core areas of resistance, that we know that God and justice are on our side, and that we will not be discouraged, intimidated or divided in our struggle to become full-fledged American citizens."

Fri 5-23-58

Kansas City, Mo.

Invitations to the Clarksdale meeting are being sent to a broad selection of church, civic and labor leaders, and the Atlanta office of the conference reports that present responses indicate that attendance will top all of its previous meetings. Special efforts to involve more women in the movement were also reported.

Details of the day's program have not been announced, but letters of invitation point out that the Mississippi session "will be a working conference to provide information and know-how on registration and voting. The executive board is scheduled to meet the night before, and registration of delegates will begin at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

The morning session, opening at 10:30 o'clock, will be devoted to reports from the different communities represented. Registration and voting clinics, with study groups arranged on the basis of states, will begin at 2 o'clock and continue through the afternoon. A mass meeting will climax the day's activities.

Those attending the executive meeting in Atlanta were: Rev. M. L. King Jr., Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Montgomery, Ala; Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham; Rev. J. E. Lowery, Mobile; Rev. T. J. Jemison, Baton Rouge ;Rev. A. L. Davis, New Orleans; Rev. C. K. Steele, Tallahassee; Rev. Samuel W. Williams, Rev. M. L. King Sr., and Rev. R. Julian Smith, Atlanta; Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville; Rev. Henry C. Bunton, Memphis; Rev. W. A. Dennis, Chattanooga; Rev. Walter L. Hamilton, Norfolk; Rev. W. H. Hall Hattiesburg, Miss.; Rev. Theodore Trammel and Rev. Henry A. Belin Jr., Clarksdale, Miss. Also present as visitors were Rev. H. I. Bearden, Rev. R. B. Shorts and Rev Walter W Stephens of Atlanta Mr. Charles Jones, Birmingham Rev. Phillip Lenud Jr., Birmingham, and Rev. John L. Tilley Baltimore.

Coleman Heads Dixie Governors

[illegible]ssissippian Successor To [illegible]eral Collins—Group [illegible]ebuffs McKeldin

([illegible] on Page 21)

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
Staff Writer

Courier Journal

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 24.—[illegible] P. Coleman of Mississip[illegible], [illegible]-year-old leader of Dixie [illegible] opposing school integra[illegible] elected chairman of [illegible]thern Governors Confer[illegible] Wednesday.

Louisville

[illegible] Mississippian succeeded [illegible] Collins of Florida, [illegible] who had urged the [illegible] to ask Congress to [illegible] implementing the [illegible] Court's school integra[illegible] rulings.

9-25-58

[illegible] Is Spurned

The conference, in its closing [illegible] spurned the Floridan's [illegible] as well as a suggestion [illegible] Gov. Theodore R. [illegible] that the Dixie gov[illegible] assume leadership in [illegible] out desegregation.

P.1

Governor McKeldin's proposal [illegible] rejected five-to-one by the [illegible] committee Wednes[illegible] morning. It was supported [illegible] by the Marylander, a mem[illegible] of the committee.

The conference as a whole, [illegible] in executive session, [illegible] voted down a motion by [illegible] McKeldin that the [illegible] question be consid[illegible] in open session.

[illegible] Pleases Coleman

The motion failed to get a ma[illegible], with a two-thirds vote [illegible]ecessary.

Governor Coleman, pleased by [illegible] election to the conference [illegible]airmanship, called it one of [illegible] highest honors that can [illegible] to a Southerner." He said, [illegible] a post of great responsi[illegible] in these unsettled times," [illegible] added, "I shall do my [illegible] to live up to those obliga[illegible]"

[illegible] burying the segregation [illegible] the Democratic governors [illegible] the annual meeting on an [illegible] show of party harmony despite their differences on the question.

The governors voted to hold their 1959 meeting at Asheville, N. C., Oct. 11-14.

SOUTHERN CHIEFS BAR THIRD PARTY

Governors Discount Report of Split on Integration—Kennedy Gets Support

New York

By CLAUDE SITTON
Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 23—Governors of key Deep South states discounted today the possibility that a third party would be formed in the 1960 election campaign.

New York N.Y.

They also indicated that the South would approach the Democratic National Convention with a spirit of compromise on the question of a civil-rights plank.

The area's favorite aspirant for the nomination at this time appeared to be Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts.

Wed 9-24-58

Thirteen of the sixteen members of the Southern Governors' Conference are attending the group's annual meeting here in the heart of the Blue Grass country. The three-day session will end tomorrow after the adoption of resolutions and the naming of a chairman for the coming year.

P.15C

Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi was heavily favored for the chairmanship. A move to name Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas to the post was reported but it seemed unlikely that this could succeed in view of his controversial position in the school desegregation dispute.

Won't Aid G. O. P.

Asked about the possibility of a Deep South bolt, Governor Coleman declared:

"We're not going to aid the Republicans by forming a third party."

He added that he had heard that Meade Alcorn, G. O. P. National chairman, had said such a development was in the offing and commented that Mr. Alcorn "better get his radar fixed."

When the question was put to Gov. Frank G. Clement and Governor-nominate Buford Ellington of Tennessee, both replied: "I'm a Democrat."

So did Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia and Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky.

The Governors said the matter had not even been discussed with them by any of the other Governors.

Mr. Ellington and others said they thought some trading would be necessary at the national convention in hammering out a Democratic stand on civil rights acceptable to the North and the South. He stressed that he was a segregationist.

The Governors voicing support for Senator Kennedy as a Presidential hopeful included Mr. Coleman, Mr. Griffin and Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina. Mr. Faubus and Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina also reported some Kennedy sentiment in their states.

Protectionist Stand

A discussion on timber and mineral resources at the business session underscored the South's continuing swing away from its traditional support for free trade. Ironically, a Republican, Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, defended this position while most Democrats took a protectionist stand.

Governor Clement assailed President Eisenhower over the desegregation problem. He told a news conference that the White House had failed to provide the leadership needed to find a solution.

He said he thought several Eisenhower should have taken the initiative in the matter by coming here to confer with the Governors although no invitaton had been issued.

"I think that he is absolutely not meeting his responsibilities in this matter," he declared.

Governor Faubus also held a news conference. Asked whether senior high students in Little Rock would go to school at all this year, he replied: "I believe so; I hope so."

The Arkansas Governor refused to allow the city's four high schools to open under a Supreme Court decision ordering seven Negroes readmitted to Central High. He said he thought it was likely that the fall term would begin on Monday.

He also said that some newsmen had not been fair in their coverage of the Little Rock controversy, "but like any other group there are good and bad extremes and middle ground."

'Manifesto' Readied for Governors

Griffin Rallying States' Righters

Atlanta Constitution

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The all-out foes of integration may try to steal the spotlight from the "moderates" at Wednesday's concluding session of the Southern Governors' Conference.

A backstage move was afoot to put forward views of the segregationist bloc of governors who have been pretty much overshadowed thus far in the conference by the moderates.

Atlanta, Ga.

ASKS SUPPORT

Gov. Griffin sought support for a "states' rights" resolution he has drafted for formal consideration of the conference at a closed meeting Wednesday.

Wed 9-24-58

If the conference refuses to approve his resolution—as expected—Griffin and other last ditch opponents of integration plan to issue a "segregation manifesto" expressing their views.

Gov. George Bell Timmerman of South Carolina worked with Griffin on the "manifesto" idea. If they decide to issue it, the manifesto probably will be signed by five or six governors from the Deep South.

P.21

JOINT EXPRESSION

The manifesto would be nothing more than a joint expression of views of Southern governors who have taken a stand against integration in their public schools. But the Southern Governors' Conference would provide a well advertised forum for the issuance of such a pro-segregation statement.

"The liberals had their day yesterday; we'll have ours tomorrow," Griffin told a reporter.

The governor did not have a text of the proposed manifesto, but he said it probably would be along the lines of the resolution that he plans to submit to the conference on Wednesday.

That calls for the conference to go on record in support of "the preservation of constitutional government" in opposition to "the federal encroachment" of the rights and validaties of the states.

Griffin's resolution is not expected to win support of the conference. All such expressions must have a two-thirds vote of the 16 Southern and border states governors.

The moderates, who are pretty much in control of the conference, want to avoid open discussion of the integration question. They are expected to turn thumbs down on Griffin's resolution as well as on a pro-integration resolution prepared by Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, a Republican.

Constitution

There have been no signs of a fight so far over the next chairman of the conference to succeed Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, a leading moderate spokesman.

Wed. 9-24-58

Speculation is that the chairmanship will pass to Gov. J. T. Coleman of Mississippi, a strong segregationist but one who has maintained good relations with the moderates.

P. 8

There have been whispers earlier that the segregationist bloc might try to have Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, the symbol of the South's fight against forced integration, named chairman. Gov. J. C. Boggs of Delaware has also been mentioned as a possible choice even though he is a Republican.

OUT OF RACE

Both Faubus and Boggs appear out of the running now.

The integration question continued to dominate this year's conference in spite of the fact that it is not on the formal agenda.

In the second press conferences he has held since arriving here over the weekend, Faubus said Tuesday that he thought Gov. Collins' proposal for congressional action to solve the integration crisis was unconstitutional.

Faubus said he did not think there was anything Congress or the Supreme Court could do legally to solve the problem.

The Arkansas governor also accused some of the nation's leaders of not "practicing what they preach" on integration. He said the children of Vice President Nixon and an unidentified Supreme Court justice and the grandchildren of President Eisenhower attend private "nonintegrated schools."

INTEGRATED UNIVERSITY

Faubus pointed out that his own son has attended the integrated University of Arkansas.

The Eisenhower administration also came in for criticism from Gov. Frank G. Clement, outgoing chief executive of Tennessee and the 1956 Democratic keynote speaker.

Clement said President Eisenhower has shown "a lack of leadership" in coping with the integration problem.

"The nation's leader should not sit back," he said. "If ever we've seen a lack of leadership in the White House, we have seen it in this situation."

He said the President should have called a conference of all the governors to try to work out a solution to the integration problem.

Clement joined virtually every other Southern governor at this conference in talking down the possibility of a third party in 1960. Clement said he has seen no signs of a third party in the South or the nation.

Coleman also belittled third party talk. Referring to Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn's recent prediction of a third party in 1960, Coleman said:

"Alcorn better get his radar fixed. We're not going to help the Republican Party by forming a third party."

Griffin and five other "lame duck" governors were honored at a special "swan song" dinner at a nearby country club Tuesday night. Griffin goes out of office in January.

In addition to the Georgia chief executive, other outgoing governors include Clement, McKeldin, Timmerman, Raymond Gary of Oklahoma, and James E. Folsom of Alabama.

Integration Plan Urged by Collins

Herald Tues. 9-23-58

By JOHN L. BOYLES
Herald Staff Writer

P. 1

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Florida's Gov. LeRoy Collins Monday called for congressional action to set up an orderly plan for school integration.

Collins told the Southern Governors Conference that he will seek a meeting of the National Governors Conference executive committee, congressional leaders "and President Eisenhower, or his representative."

The governor, chairman of the Southern group, said he would not ask the Southern conference to endorse his recommendation because "this would be a national effort, not a regional one. And it is for that reason that I do not here recommend a regional approach."

Collins' proposal was the first action in what may turn into a bitter fight over the racial question in the southern governors' annual meeting here.

Collins said later at a press conference that Congressional action to implement integration "might facilitate integration in our state (Florida) in some isolated communities."

The governor said he would not hesitate to close a school or any public institution if integration brought on violence that threatened "to destroy the peace and security," but he added, "I do not anticipate any such problem developing."

Although the integration issue is not on the official conference agenda, Govs. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland and Marvin Griffin of Georgia have indicated they will propose opposing resolutions to the conference.

Herald

McKeldin's would call for efforts to comply in good faith with the U.S. Supreme Court decision even if time is required. Griffin's resolution would seek an endorsement for "last-ditch" defiance on the Supreme Court's edict.

Tues 9-23-58

Reaction to Collins' speech ranged from "generally sympathetic" from Republican Cecil Underwood of West Virginia to "It would solve nothing," from George Bell Timmerman, governor of South Carolina.

Said Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas: "Collins' plan has possibilities. It does not conflict with any of my convictions."

Collins told the governors that the racial issue "is an American family problem, which, like most domestic problems, instead of going away actually becomes compounded the more it is ignored."

He said "free public schools, the peculiar pride of all Americans since Thomas Jefferson's day, are being closed at the very same time our nation is undergoing a painful reevaluation of its educational system in view of the atomic age."

In terms of reality, he said, "we should recognize that the U.S. Supreme Court decision can only be changed by the court itself, or by a Constitutional amendment declaring racial segregation in public schools permissible. And no one seriously expects that either of these things will happen."

Whether one agrees with the Supreme Court or not, Collins said, "its decisions cannot be disregarded without doing violence to our whole concept of government. If citizens may choose the decisions of the Supreme Court they like to live by and disregard the ones they do not like, law and order will soon disappear."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 171

38a 1958

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS CONFERENCE
LEXINGTON, KY.

Collins Suggests Congress Set Up Integration Plan

By WILLIAM M. BATES
Constitution Political Editor

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida proposed Monday that Congress enact machinery to desegregate schools "where and when it is feasible" and to prevent forced integration at potential trouble spots.

He announced that he would take the lead in drafting a new national program based on joint federal-state action to seek a way out of the darkening integration crisis.

As one possible course of action, Collins suggested Congress might set up a system of state commissions with authority to work with federal courts in determining the pace of integration based on local conditions.

Constitution
p. 1
Atlanta Ga.
Tues. 9-23-58

NATIONAL PROBLEM

In calling for congressional action, the Florida governor declared that the integration crisis has become a national—not a regional—problem. "The present pattern of events," he said, "is leading toward "national catastrophe."

Collins outlined his proposal at the annual Southern Governors Conference here. He is chairman of both the Southern and National Governors Conferences.

In a speech to the conference, Collins said the key to the integration crisis lies in "our failure to provide equitable implementation and safeguarding procedures through legislation enacted by the Congress."

TWO-SIDED COIN

"This must be a two-sided coin," Collins said. "Congressional legislation should provide for facilitating desegregation in individual communities where and when it is feasible."

"But it also should provide protection against improvident forced desegregation where and when it is not feasible."

"Furthermore," he added, "such a program must include due recognition of, and respect for, the sovereignty of the individual states and their local responsibilitites to maintain law and order and to promote the general welfare of all their citizens."

To get started on such a program, Collins said he would ask the executive committe of the National Governors Conference to call a separte conference of congressional leaders, "representative" governors, and the president or his representative to draft specific legislation.

Constitution

He said he would make the proposal at the December meeting of the executive committee or at a special emergency meeting he might call earlier. He said some plan "should be a first order of business for Congress when it convenes in January."

Tues.
9-23-58

Collins' proposal immediately set off a controversy among the 16 Southern and border state governors who already are sharply divided over the segregation question.

His suggestion was endorsed generally by the so-called "moderate" bloc of governors. But it was opposed by the avowed foes of integration.

Gov. Griffin of Georgia was one of the first to object to the proposal because it accepts the Supreme Court's desegregation decision and would mean some integration everywhere.

"I'm not interested in any plan for integrating anywhere," Griffin said.

At a press conference earlier Griffin once again reaffirmed his state's all-out opposition to integration, even at the price of closing the public shcools.

Griffin also announced that he would offer a "states rights" resolution if Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin made good his threat to offer a rival resolution supporting integration.

The tentative text of Griffin's resolution says:

"Resolved, that this conference go on record in support of the preservation of constitutional government in this nation and to protect the sovereignty of the several states against federal encroachment."

All resolutions must be considered by a committee named by Collins in an executive session just prior to conference adjournment Wednesday. A two-thirds vote of the governors present is required to approve resolutions.

The "moderate" governors favor keeping the segregation topics out of formal deliberations of the conference. But both Griffin and McKeldin think the issue should be debated.

However, Griffin predicted that neither his nor McKeldin's resolutions would be approved.

Gainesville Daily Times

Constitution Guarantees Protection of Individual

Few documents are as revered and at the same time temporarily misunderstood as the Constitution of the United States. Constitution Week last week was a project of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Its purpose is to remind us of the freedom we receive as individuals under the protection of our fundamental instrument of law.

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

The Constitution is a charter of guarantees to individuals and among state governments. State pledges therein are among the several states and to each other, thus creating a federal government. Guarantees to individuals therein are from the federation of states to individuals and consequently an individual gains his independence from national sources as well as state ones.

Fri. 9-26-58

One of the difficulties of our current constitutional debate on segregation stems from a lack of understanding of the application of the Bill of Rights and the other amendments regarding individual guarantees.

P. 4

While Southern governors, in fervor and determination, have asserted the sovereignty of their states under the Constitution, the Supreme Court has been acting on the clauses that guarantee individual freedom and equality of treatment. Various arguments about states' rights are generallv valid. The trouble is that the court and the governors aren't talking about the same thing: Individual rights have constitutional protection whether states' sovereignty approves or not.

While some Southerners may be displeased at this universal application of the Constitution, they should reflect that their own individual rights are similarly protected by it.

Freedom serves our purposes best when we need it. It is designed for the dissenter so that he may dissent with impunity. If we all were ruled by the prevailing whim of a majority, we would not need constitutional protection because no one would care what we said or believed.

The Constitution is an expression of faith in man's ability to govern himself; at the same time, it is a shield to those who would be subjugated and enslaved if that faith were misplaced.

The South's Governors Chose a Good Leader

38a

Gov. James P. Coleman, of Mississippi, has been elected chairman of the Southern Governor's Conference for 1959. He was a unanimous choice at the just-concluded conference at Lexington, Ky. He succeeds the able Gov. Leroy Collins, of Florida.

Atlanta Constitution

Gov. Coleman has earned widespread respect. He is a positive segregationist with no reservations on the subject. But despite the fact that the percentage of Negro population is greater in his state than in any other Southern state, he has never demeaned himself by extreme and violent assaults on the courts, the government or the Negro.

Atlanta Ga.
Fri. 9-26-58

In marked contrast to governors with less problems than he, Gov. Coleman has conducted himself without resorting to boorish manners, attitudes or words. Nor has he engaged in any exhibitionist attacks on the national leadership of the Democratic Party. He conducted himself in this same fashion at the 1956 Democratic convention. He was the only really down-to-earth governor from a Southern state and as such soon took over the leadership and became the spokesman.

P. 4

Gov. Collins proved the one governor at the recent conference to offer anything positive in the South's dilemma. He urged a legislative program by the Congress to provide some statutes dealing with the problem of schools. Selection of Gov. Coleman revealed how determined the conference is to avoid reckless and irresponsible extremists.

Indian 'Veep' urges hike in integration

Afro-American P. 3
Baltimore, Md

38a

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The vice president of India, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Monday urged America to "Speed up" desegregation although "it is clear to us that you here are trying to effect some kind of harmony among the races."

Sat 4-19-58

In Nashville to visit Fisk University and to address a Fisk student convocation, Dr. Radhakrishnan, a world reknowned philosopher and a former ambassador to Russia, told newsmen that the desegregation of public schools in America is winning friends for this country in Africa and Asia.

Winding up a state tour of the U.S. during which he conferred with President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon and other top officials, Dr. Radhakrishnan, in his Fisk University address, called for a change of heart in order to meet the problems of the nuclear age.

* * *

REFERRING TO the unsettled state of world affairs, Radhakrishnan said:

"It is not an economical or intellectual crisis, but the difficulties are in the minds and hearts of men rather than in external environment. The obstacle to the establishment of a family on earth is a blight in the human heart."

He listed three basic needs which must be fulfilled before a regeneration of the world can be effected, namely:

The attainment of the unfinished movement for national independence everywhere, racial harmony and aid to underprivileged countries.

The Oxford-educated statesman told newsmen at the Nashville airport that the U.S. would do well to listen to Soviet proposals for ending the nuclear tests.

Memphis pair draws a $51 fine for a stroll through a park

Afro-American

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — An 18-year-old youth and a 29-year-old man were fined $51 this week for the Memphis crime of strolling through the park —a white park.

P. 3
Baltimore

The pair, James Allen and Robert F a r t h e r e e, was among 40 colored persons who entered the park and were told to leave by Park Police Capt. Dan J. Peoples. It was the second time in recent weeks that colored persons have gone to white parks.

Sat 9-20-58

The policeman said he called for help after seeing the number of colored people. Mr. Allen and Mr. Fartheree were fined by City Judge Beverly Bouse and then bound over for Shelby County Grand Jury action.

Army Fires Woman Over Racial Issue

Associated Press

New York Telegram

MEMPHIS, Nov. 28.—A woman worker was dismissed from her Army General Depot job here after she asked a Negro paratrooper to leave a line of white diners in the depot's cafeteria.

New York N.Y.

The cafeteria has separate food lines and dining rooms, which have functioned on a segregated basis for 15 years, the woman, Mrs. Mae Crooks, said. She was a cashier.

Col. William D. Buchanan, commanding officer of the depot, said the dismissal last Wednesday represented no change in policy.

"She completely violated an instruction and she was as wrong as can be," he said. The colonel said voluntary segragation had been practiced at the cafeteria in the past but that the Negroes knew they could eat wherever they wanted.

At Oral Roberts Meeting

Five Nashville Ministers Refuse To Be Segregated

38a

Journal Guide
Norfolk, Va

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Five Nashville ministers who attended the Oral Roberts Evangelistic Crusade at the Fairground Coliseum Saturday, Nov. 29, were threatened with forcible ejection after they refused to go to the segregated area of the balcony designated for colored persons. Insisting that segregation and worship do not properly go together, the ministers retained their seats on the main floor of the coliseum, in spite of taunts and threats of arrest from ushers and the solicitous entreaty of a colored maid.

Sat 12-13-58
P. 1

All active members of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council,, the ministers involved were the Rev. C. T. Vivian, pastor of First Community church; the Rev. W. O. Wells, pastor of Westwood Baptist church; the Rev. R. W. Kelley, pastor of Clark Memorial Methodist church; the Rev. James M. Lawson, Vanderbilt student and southern field director of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, pastor of First Baptist church, Eighth Avenue and president of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council.

• • •

UNABLE to get seats together, the five ministers took separate seats on the main floor of the coliseum. They were seated only a minute or so before nervously - smiling ushers invited the ministers to go upstairs to the segregated area of the balcony. When the ushers saw that the men would not move, they became increasingly discourteous.

It was disconcerting to one of the ushers who, when he told Rev. Mr. Kelley he would be thrown out, heard the minister say "It's all right; they crucified my Christ.". Rev. Mr. Wells related how he was amused at a man sitting near him who turned his back when Oral Roberts suggested that the nearly 8000 persons shake hands with the persons sitting nearest them, but he did not refuse to pass the collection plate to him and even "courteously" waited until Rev. Mr. Wells wrote a check.

• • •

REV. MR. Smith talked with someone who identified himself as "a head usher," after an usher said that the matter had to be brought before a "higher authority." When he learned that Mr. Smith was a pastor in the city he said "Oh, Lord bless you; I just know your people would be happy to have one of their pastors sitting with them." Waving his hand in the direction of the entire gathering, Rev. Mr. Smith said "All of these are 'my people;' as Christians we are all brothers—there are no basic differences among us."

Hart Armstrong, an official with the Oral Roberts team, told Rev. Mr. Smith that the segregation practice was the decision of the local committee while the "head usher" said it was a requirement of the Oral Roberts team. This was his remark when Mr. Smith pointed out that the Billy Graham Crusade was unsegregated in Nashville.

Although the ministers were unable to get in touch with Oral Roberts personally, Mr. Armstrong gave his view on segregation. "Brother Roberts is interested only in healing and salvation, not local customs," he said. Rev. Mr. Smith asked him "But doesn't Mr. Roberts see any connection between salvation and the practice of segregation?"

Mr. Armstrong answered "No."

White Woman Who Asked Negro To Leave Cafe, Fired

Call

MEMPHIS. — (ANP) — A white woman was fired from her job as cashier after she asked a Negro paratrooper to leave a line of white diners in an Army cafeteria.

Kansas City, Mo.

The woman, Mrs. Mae Crooks protested the firing, saying the Army General Depot cafeteria has separated food lines and dining rooms which have functioned on a segregated basis for 15 years

Col. William D. Buchanan, commanding officer of the depot, said the firing Wednesday represents no change in policy, but he added that Mrs. Crooks was wrong in asking the paratrooper to leave.

Fri 12-12-58

He said, "she completely violated an instruction and she was as wrong as can be." He further stated that segregation had been practiced at the post on a 'voluntary' basis and that the Negroes knew they could eat wherever they wanted.

P. 14

Segregation Leader Held On Vice Rap

38a

Jackson

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Dale E. Birdsell, Baton Rouge, La., segregation leader, was held Saturday for investigation after vice squad men said he was living with a 16-year-old beauty from Harwood, Md.

Police Inspector W. P. Huston said Friday that Birdsell and the girl were registered in a downtown hotel as man and wife.

Jackson Miss

The girl, whose name was not disclosed, was turned over to juvenile court custody. Officers said her parents had left Maryland to come to Memphis.

The police inspector said Birdsell identified himself as a segregationist publisher and had arrived in Memphis "to contact members of the Ku Klux Klan and strong segregationists." Huston said several suitcases full of segregation literature were found in the hotel room.

P. 1

Army Fires Woman Who Jim Crowed GI

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — A woman cashier at an Army depot found herself without a job because she ordered a Negro paratrooper from Ft. Braggs, N.C., out of an all-white cafeteria line.

Courier P. 9

Mrs. Mae Crooks, the woman, was fired on the spot by the commanding officer of the Army General Depot shortly after the incident.

Pittsburgh Pa

"She completely violated an instruction and she was as wrong as can be," Col. William D. Buchanan, the commanding officer, said.

Sat 12-6-58

Colonel Buchanan inferred that the large number of Negro patrons of the cafeteria have been voluntarily segregating themselves.

He said that the Negroes could eat wherever they wanted, although the eatery had functioned on a segregated basis for 15 years.

38a 1958 TENNESSEE (WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL)

At Tennessee White Citizens Council Request?

Courier Section

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-11-58

Undertaker Sent for Body Of Speaker, Obviously Alive

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — After several persons allegedly identifying themselves as members of the White Citizens Council attempted to inimidate by telephone Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, Charlottesville, Va., race relations expert, and her hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Grady W. Benn; the night before Mrs. Bayle was slated to speak at Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Knoxville, the phone was removed from the hook.

That didn't stop the annoyance. At midnight an ambulance driver came to the porch of the Benns' country estate and told the Benns that he had received a call that his "company's services were badly needed" at the Benns' home and that he was to "pick up a body" there.

Mr. and Mrs. Benn summoned a policeman who stayed on guard the rest of the night and there were no more disturbances.

The Women's Day meeting at which Mrs. Boyle spoke the next day was filled to capacity.

Arrested In Tyler While On Visit To Attend Sick Mother

38a

Informer

P.1

Houston, Texas

6-21-58

TYLER — Mrs Lora Livingston Brown, arriving from Los Angeles to attend her sick mother here, was arrested, quizzed and jailed, when she protested the [illegible] eating facilities in the bus station, and attempted to get witnesses, according to a story brought out of Tyler and verified to some extent by Tyler [illegible].

[illegible] having been held in jail, the story says that Mrs Brown was taken [illegible] by an officer to a taxi stand, [illegible] she took a taxi [illegible] to finally see [illegible] whom she came to [illegible].

[illegible] as to what the [illegible] was against Mrs Brown, [illegible] the best one being [illegible] was not charged, but [illegible] because she was [illegible] very gracefully to [illegible] in the kitchen of the dining room, off the [illegible] Coca-Cola box, while [illegible] a box. .. ..

Mrs Brown, who was reported "Miss Phillis Wheatley" [illegible] 1934, is in business in Los Angeles. Up to this writing the reporter has been unable to contact Mrs Brown. It was [illegible] that Mrs Brown had left Tyler, after the visit with her mother, to come to Houston. Either [illegible] found nobody who actually knows, or the people who know [illegible] not [illegible] because some [illegible] that she came to Houston, [illegible] went to Dallas, others that she came to Houston, went back to Tyler, but [illegible] to Tyler keep getting [illegible] that she has come to Houston.

Informer

P.8

6-28-58

38a

[illegible] the various parts together, the story comes out about as follows:

Mrs Brown came from L A on the American Air Lines to Dallas, and had to take the Continental bus from there to Tyler, because the American did not go to Tyler. ..

At Tyler Mrs Brown is said to have gone into the dining room of the bus station. The attendant put off waiting on her, and finally the person in charge came and said that she could not be served there. She then went to the bus ticket office and was told that she could eat in a section, that turned out to be the kitchen, with a stove in it and a Coca-Cola box, when she got to it. Those who were watching the poceedings say that she went in and then came out and began to ask some of the Negro patron to come in and see what was actually there so as to serve as witnesses.

Thereupon the lady, who was in charge, is said to have summoned a policeman, and to have been standing in the door when the policeman came. They exchanged some words, according to the story and the policeman went over to Mrs Brown and said: ..

"Lady, you don't have to eat in here if you don't want to!" Mrs Brown is said to have responded that she knew she didn't. Then the policeman is supposed to have said: "Come on, let's go to the station!" With that he is supposed to have caught her by the arm and started projecting her out. This version says that he asked Mrs Brown: "Do you know what could happen to you here?"

She is supposed to have burned him up by answering: "Sure I know what can happen to me or any other Negro anywhere in the South!"

..Thereupon she was taken down town. Here the witnesses could only say that they saw three or four or five officers gathered in a room, and Mrs Brown was seated in front of the officer at the desk and the quizzing began. They could not hear the quizzing.

After a spell of quizzing, she was led out, put in a cell and locked up.

When Mrs Brown was put in the squad car, at the bus station, those watching the scene say that she threw out some of her cards. There was a Negro man near, who started to pick up one, and the policeman said something to him, which must have stopped him, since he did not pick up the card.

But after the squad car went off, the cards were picked up and somebody called Mrs Brown's friends and her lawyer in Los Angeles.

Then the wires seemingly were kept hot with the lawyers in Los Angeles trying to locate her.

Whether this influenced the decision to turn her loose or not, nobody knows. But everybody agrees that she not only was turned loose, but was driven in a police car, by an officer, to colored taxi line. It is known that she was taken in a colored taxi to the hospital where her mother was, but nobody seems to know exactly when she left or where she went from there. .. ..

All kinds of rumors are floating about Tyler about a lawsuit going to be filed, against the bus station, the Continental Bus Company, the police department, and some even say that the mayor may be sued.

Sheer speculation by lawyers suggest that maybe she was turned loose, because the chief of police decided with the bus company that a suit by her might upset the segregated plan in the bus station.

Prankster's Gator Clears Negro Pool

Advertiser

P. 6A

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP) — There was plenty of swimming space in a public pool Saturday for one A. Mississipiensis, about 25.

Mon 38a

6-23-58

Nobody was going to dispute water rights with a 3½-foot alligator.

A prankster threw the gator over the fence at the Dixie Swimming Pool, in a Negro section of East Fort Worth, during the night.

Clarence Pruitt, 21, Negro life guard, discovered the creature after he opened up this morning.

"I was sprinkling my chlorine when I saw a log in the swimming pool," he said. "I went on sprinkling my chlorine and I looked around and that log was gone."

Police, zoo workers, animal shelter employes and city recreation director Harry Taylor answered a distress call from pool operators.

Montgomery Ala

As spectators ringed the pool and perched on roofs, three city employes plunged in and began a search. They were joined by several onlookers.

Each time the intruder stuck its snorkel-like nose above water and then dived, the volunteers scattered for shore.

Finally, T. D. Haynes, an animal shelter employe, grabbed the alligator by the tail and wrestled with it in the shallow water. He and the other two city workers lugged it ashore, creating a great void in the crowd.

The alligator was taken to Forest Park Zoo, everybody drove off and the pool was opened for business.

But 30 minutes later, there still wasn't anybody swimming.

Texas Convicts Bryant W. Bowles On Murder Charge

World

38a

6-29-58

Atlanta Ga.

P.1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —Bryant W. Bowles, firebrand segregationist who made headlines by trying to stir up trouble in the District of Columbia when public schools here were ordered integrated, was convicted in Kountze Texas, Tuesday, of murdering his brother-in-law.

He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Bowles, who organized the National Association for the Advancement of White People and operated its headquarters here in 1954, made rabble-rousing speeches in Delaware and Tennessee as well as in Washington.

At one point Bowles, a big man, was accused of beating a small colored mailman. A jury acquitted him. Bowles had other troubles with the law, in Delaware and elsewhere.

It was reported that he showed no emotion after the verdict was announced Tuesday night. His wife an expectant mother and the dead man's sister, fainted.

Testimony at the trial showed Bowles shot James Harvey, 35, with a shotgun on Mr. Harvey's front porch. The defense contended that Bowles had gone there to pick a fist fight, but fired when thought Mr. Harvey was going inside for a gun.

Mrs. Bowles testified her husband drove home from Chicago when she phoned him about a family argument in which Mr. Harvey had slapped her, cursed her and derided her husband.

Dallas Hotel Settles Case

Five Ministers Win Dixie Suit

(Exclusive to The Courier)

p6
Courier
Pittsburgh
Pa.
Date 9-6-58

DETROIT—In an unprecedented legal action made last week, five Baptist ministers won a substantial out-of-court settlement here against a Dallas, Tex., hotel owned by a national chain.

Representing the ministers in Federal District Court was Detroit attorney George W. Crockett.

Suit was filed against the Hilton-Statler Hotel of Dallas, Tex.

Plaintiffs, all Detroit residents, were the Revs. E. W. Cox, Truelove Baptist Church; William J. Bishop, Central Baptist; W. R. Matthews Sr., Warren Avenue Baptist; H. Clark, Aijalon Baptist, and T. R. Provost, Little Rock Baptist Church.

■

THE MINISTERS were each presented with a check by Attorney Crockett in his offices in the Cadillac Tower following settlement of the suit.

"It is important," pointed out the attorney, "that this case was tried on three legal claims presented by each of the defendants:

"1. In receiving written confirmation of their reservations, each plaintiff held a contract for accommodations with the hotel. Hence a breach of contract was involved;

"2. An innkeper, in this case the Hilton-Statler of Dallas, Tex., is required by law in the United States to give accommodations to the public, which comprises all persons regardless of race, creed or color, and

"3. The Dallas Hilton-Statler violated a Federal civil rights law on the books since shortly after the Civil War which states no hotel can discriminate against anyone. Hence the hotel broke a civil rights law."

The suit had its origin when the five ministers journeyed to Dalas in June, 1957, for an annual Baptist ministers' conference.

■

WHEN THEIR reservations were refused by the Dallas hotel manager, said the Rev. Mr. Bishop, spokesman for the group, they took a cab at the hotel's expense to convention headquarters, St. John's Baptist Church. The group then sought to seek accommodations in private homes, continued the Rev. Mr. Bishop.

The ministers followed through on a threat to sue the hotel when they returned to Detroit, he added.

p6
Courier
Pittsburgh
Pa.
Sat. 9-6-58

Win Settlement—Receiving checks won from the ~~Dallas (Tex.)~~ Hilton-Statler Hotel are, standing from left: ~~The Revs.~~ William Bishop, H. Clark, W. R. Matthews Sr. and E. N. Cox. Presenting the checks to four of the five ministers involved is Detroit Atty. George W. Crockett. The Rev. T. R. Provost, not shown, was also a plaintiff. All of the ministers have churches in Detroit.—Johnson Photo.

V

Our Forefathers On Segregation

Informer 1/2

Houston, Tex.

TEXT OF COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS (1873), RE: BIAS

(EDITORIAL NOTE: We carry the full statement of the Committee on Address to the Colored Mens Convention in 1873, because it shows what the leaders of that day did about practically the same problems of strain and stress and bias that we have today):

38a

Sat. 2-8-58.

COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION (873) BRENHAM, July 3 and CURRENT OFFICERS OF THAT DAY:

President: N. W. Cuney

Vice presidents: Mathew Gaines, Richard Allen and John Reed

Secretaries: John M. Coss and . H Washington

We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Address, do most respectfully beg leave to report as follows:

That we consider one of the prime objects of our assemblage to be the promotion of good feeling between ourselves and our white fellow citizens of the state, without whose earnest and sincere efforts in cooperation with our own, to effect our elevation, our progress must be slow and constrained; as it has been asserted by the ultra Democratic press and others who desire to estrange us from the kindly feelings of the white inhabitants, that we are unalterably opposed to their interests and always disposed to support such men and measures a result in subjecting them to additional taxation and the increase of their pecuniary burdens, now we beg leave to point out, that if our conduct has in any measure justified these accusations, it is no fault of our own. It must be borne in mind that the mass of the colored people are in a lamentable state of ignorance, the result of the wicked system of bondage..

Notwithstanding all that we the colored people of the state have suffered at the hands of our white fellow citizens, we cherish toward them no animosities, and will hail with satisfaction any manifestation on their part of a disposition to abate ther prejudices and concede to us willingly all those rights and privileges that sweeten the enjoyment of civil life..

We have no disposition to intrude ourselves upon them and would resent as an indignity any intrusion uppon ourselves.

But we do demand our civil right of the Hon Charles Sumner and shall agitate the question of their concession with unabated ardor until we can celebrate their acquisition.

..And we ask that all acts of violence perpetrated towards us from whatever source shall be condemned by the public sentiment of the community in such unequivocal terms as that law and order shall be enforced.

We also recommend to our people the acquisiton of land and homesteads and that they do not support for office any man or set of men who are likely to place obstacles in the way of their success in this direction..

We also express ourselves as being decidedly in favor of internal improvement.

We pledge ourselves to use our humble efforts to the payment of state obligations to the last dollar in the treasury, and we cheerfully submit to any amount of taxation to accomplish that object..

This we also consider an appropriate occasion to disabuse the minds of our fellow citizens of foreign birth, of the desire that has been attributed to us, to lay obstacles in the way of the immigration of their brethern in Europe to this state We indignantly deny that we cherish any so unworthy or selfish feeling. We look on the American as the trustees of this soil for the oppresed of all nations and we welcome the downtrodden immigrant from wherever he may come with open arm.

—COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS:

W C Richer, W A Price, Jacob Freeman, G. T. Ruby, J Hamilton, John De Bruhl, B F Williams, P J Moore, Cooke Jenkins, L A Clope, J J Webb, Walter Riptoe, N W Washington and Richard Allen, chairman

—STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Richard Allen, Chairman; 1st Congressional District; S. H. Smothers, C Jenkins and David Abner, W A Sands, N W Cuney and J. H Washington; H. Holland and W. H. Dale.

PLAINTIFFS IN these cases WERE THE NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

The defendants were the Attorney General of Virginia, and Commonwealth attorneys of Richmond, Newport News, Norfolk, Arlington County, and Prince Edward County.

Outlawing of the antiNAACP statutes puts 89 Virginia NAACP branches back in business again.

NAACP memberhip had dropped from 19,436 to 13,955 since the legislature passed this hostile legislation.

Virginia branches income was $38,469 last year, the court found and it added that they employed a legal staff of 13 Virginia attorneys at fees less than the lawyers could earn in doing other work.

* * *

THE COURT found the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund spent $6000 in legal fees in Virginia in the last three years, but that the 1954 Supreme Court cases filed in behalf of Virginia and other plaintiffs cost the Legal Defense Fund in excess of $200,000.

Virginia's antiNAACP laws struck down by the court made it:—

1. Unlawful for the NAACP to file a suit on behalf of any race or color.
2 Promote or oppose race or color legislation.
3. Advocate racial intergration.
4. Require the NAACP to make public its list of officers, members their addresses and the amount of their contribution Failure to do so would subject NAACP to a fine of $10,000 a day.

Lawyers who acted as representatives of the NAACP could be charged with instigating law suits and lose their license to practice.

* * *

JUDGE SOPER'S opinion cited at length the emotional appeals of the ray Commission and the Governor of Virginia to continue racial segregation in Virginia's schools and resist the U.S. Supreme Courts decision The general effect of the state's campaign, the court said, was that colored and white persons sympathetic to equal treatment of the races in education were subjeqt to annoyance, abuses, threatening and obscence telephone calls, cross burnings resulting in making difficult the legitimate work of the NAACP

The court found that in Prince Edward County six persons said they did not employ NAACP lawyers to represent them.

However, these lawyers presented papers signed by the six.

THE ATTORNEY General of Alabama, who testified that an antiNAACP act like Virginia's would be of help in the Tuskegee boycott, admitted he was hostile to the NAACP, had filed a suit against it, but had filed no similar suit against the Ku Klux Klan

389

FOUR VIRGINIA sheriffs and the superintendent of Virginia's state police testified a list of persons active in racial matters would be helpful in law enforcement.

Texas

A REPRESENTATIVE of the American Association of the Railroads testified to the effect that information required by these laws would be helpful in investigating lawyers who solicited claims for personal injury on railroads

JUDGE SOPER put the digested testimony of these witnesses for the State of Virginia into his written opinion.

The court then proceeded to legal arguments and held:—

1 That the NAACP, as a corporation. has a right to freedom of speech under the protection of the 14th amendment.

2. That NAACP losses due to state action are far more than the $3,000 requirement needed to give the court jurisdiction.

3. That it was not necessary for the NAACP to wait until Virginia prosecuted it under the statutes before it asked the United States Court to intervene.

4 No rdid the NAACP have to wait until the anti NAACP laws could be construed by the Supreme Court of Appeals in Virginia.

5. That freedom of speech was abridged because every Virginian who desired to become a member of the NAACP under the statute and to exercise with it the right of free speech and assembly—would have to register with the state and have the zize of his contribution shown.

6. That the activities of NAACP lawyers do not constitute solicitation of business or clients in these cases in an unlawful manner... ... ...

THEY COMPRISE:—

a. Public instruction of the colored people as to the extent of their rights.

b Recommendation that appeals be made to the courts for relief

c. Offer of assistance in procescuting the cases where assistance is asked and,

d. Payment of legal expenses for people unable to defend themselves.

7. That NAACP attorneys who have done the work, have done so only when authorized by the plaintiffs

8. That in the court's opinion the right of the NAACP and its Legal Defense Fund to render this assistance cannot be denied.

THIS IS THE first decision as to the constitutionality of anti NAACP laws in several Southern states and its effect may be far reaching.

Morris Soper, the judge who wrote it, celebrated his 85th birthday last week.

The congent reasoning, the scope of the opinion and the attention paid to the purpose of the legislation and especially temperate and factual writing, contrasts with the Hutchenson dessent, which covers 26 pages.

Train Dallas Cops To Halt Race Riots

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 3-1-58

DALLAS, Texas — (INS) — Dallas police will begin special training in the late spring on preventing racial disorders in the event of school integration based on information obtained in a study of Little Rock's situation.

38 f. 2

Chief Carl Hansson revealed the plans in a news conference Wednesday as he told of a secret fact finding trip to Little Rock last December.

Hansson said he and the chief of the department's division of criminal investigation made the "fact finding mission" at the order of Dallas Mayor R. L. Thornton and city manager Elgin Crull.

Dallas city officials have said they expect school integration to take place next fall.

Hansson said his high priority police course deals primarily with controlling "any outbreak of mob action." A 90-page manual covering police action in racial disorder has already been compiled under the chief's supervision.

The officer refused to outline specific details of his fact-finding trip but he did say his study "pointed out graphically what could result from inadequate police manpower," and added:

"We can profit by the experiences they had (in Little Rock) should a similar situation confront us."

Bulletin

HOUSTON — Thursday noon, District Judge John Snell denied a petition to restrain picketing of Lee's Foodfair.

Hearing on the petition got underway at 10 a.m. Witness for the plaintiff, Sylvester Fletcher of 4302 New Orleans, an employee at the store, on cross examination by defense counsel, Robert King and Aloysius Wickliff testified it was in June since he had seen pickets at the store.

Thomas J. Ryan, plaintiff's la[illegible] ants were taking the law into their own hands.

King argued the essence of the plaintiff's complaint is based on conspiracy to boycott Lee's Foodfair. King explained the plaintiff's own witness had testified that at the time the suit was filed, the only activity was the signs in the yard of Torris Griffin.

Griffin told the court, he put the signs up, and they were put up on his own property.

The other Negro who testified for the plaintiff was Edgar Jackson.

38 Japanese
Houston Texas
9-11-10

Ole Miss Trip Off For Clennon King

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Won't Go Back By Himself, Negro Professor Says

Fri 7-18-58

GULFPORT, Miss., July 17. —(AP)—Controversial Negro ex-professor Clennon King indicated Thursday his return to the University of Mississippi campus may be off even though he would like to go back.

The 38-year-old minister said he would make the trip only if someone went with him and that leaders in his church who had agreed to go are having "diplomatic pressure" applied to them.

7-1

"It is very difficult for them to decide," King said Thursday.

Gov. J. P. Coleman told a news conference in Jackson Wednesday King would be arrested if he returned to the all-white school where the Negro tried unsuccessfully to enroll last month.

38a
Miss

He said if King "continues to stir up trouble by going to Oxford, where he has no business he will be arrested and prosecuted according to law."

King has planned to go to the university in an effort to have quashed the charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest filed in connection with his registration attempt. The state said he went berserk and created an incident. King said he did not.

The former history professor at Alcorn A&M College for Negroes was whisked away from the university by highway patrolmen and taken eventually to the state mental hospital for tests. The hospital ruled he was sane and he was released.

Signs In Citizen's Yard; Missing From Store Since June

38a

By Ninian McGowan

HOUSTON — The $10-Million Pleasantville Subdivision, hit by a mud flood last Dec 6, is back in the news. Pleasantview Developer Sam Fox is seeking an injunction against Pleasantville residents in an attempt to stop Negroes from boycotting the Japanese store on Gelhorn.

Japanese

Fox, states in his petition that he is owner of a part interest in the store. A hearing on the petition has been tentatively set for 9 a.m. Thursday in Judge John Snell's court.

Houston Texas

Talmadge Sharp, president of the Pleasantville Civic Club, Joseph Reed, Calvin Guidry, A. O. Cravin, Albert Jackson Torris Griffin have been named in the petition and have been summoned to court Thursday morning to appear before the 152 Judicial District Court to show cause why the temporary injunction prayed for in the petition of Sam Fox, should not be granted.

Sat 7-19-58

The Pleasantville residents have been boycotting the Lee's Foodfair, 1608 Gelhorn, across from the Pleasantville Elementary School, because they had asked Jackson Lee, the Nipponese, who owns and operates Lee's Foodfair, not to put the store in the neighborhood, as all business establishments are supposed to be confined to Market Street.

The petition sets out that the defendants since the opening of the store have continuously engaged in a conspiracy and combination of capital, skill and acts to accomplish these objectives: To establish, call, participate in, aid and abet a boycott, secondary boycott, picketing and conspiracy against "Lee's Foodfair" grocery and market; to create or tend to create or carry out restrictions in the free pursuit of the business of "Lee's Foodfair", which is a business authorized by laws of this State and this city, contrary to the laws of Texas and the City of Houston.

Japanese
38a
Sat 7-19-58

Texas

Residents of the area who are engaged in an economic struggle to pay for their homes which average about $12,000 each, feel that they are free to buy where they please. Residents say if there is no law to stop the Japanese from building stores in the exclusive Negro neighborhoods, then there must be no law to prevent them from not trading where they please to trade.

Stating further, residents say that Fox has only made bad matters worse by filing the injunction. Families in the neighborhood said late Wednesday they were going to stay out of the store anyway, but since Fox has filed the injunction, they will stay away from the store more so.

When the boycott was first staged, many thought it would only hold out about two or three weeks, but leaders in the community said they were prepared to keep the boycott for more than two years.

This action on the part of Fox, it has been explained by those in the community might only cause a city-wide boycott of Japanese stores by the Negro commonwealth.

Fox in his petition is also seeking to stop the defendants from offering transportation, transporting and attempting to transport members of the general public, tradespeople, customers and potential customers of Lee's Foodfair" grocery and market business.

Apparently Fox believes that residents who want to go to shop, and who do not have transportotion are being transported by the defendants, rather than run the risk of them buying from the store that is not wanted in the neighborhood.

Boycotted Store Puts In Desperate Attempt On Drastic Sale To Lure Buyers

Houston Texas
Sat, 8-9-58

By NINIAN McGOWAN

HOUSTON — Picket lines at the unwanted grocery store in the swanky Pleasantville subdivision were reinforced this week, when Jackson Lee, owner, put on a rock-bottom sale in these days of "tight money."

38a

Residents are fighting hard to keep stores out of the $10 Million development, and have boycotted Lee's Foodfair on Gelhorn since it opened last April 28.

In these hectic days of the high cost of living and "tight money" the sale including rice at two pounds for nineteen cents and fryers at twenty nine cents, in addition to free rice with purchases, proved a bigger temptation to several than the great moral of the boy

did not know that the sale was by the controversial Lee's Foodfair. They said they would refrain from buying at the store.

When the boycott was first launched Cravin said it was learned that the Nipponese store owner said it would not last more than several weeks. At the time, The Informer asked residents how long were they prepared to carry the strike on, and was told: "as long as two

the sale.

According to Cravin, those who went into the store have been dubbed "Cowards and traitors" by their neighbors. Cravin told The Informer that the neighbors have said they are afraid to live around them and are contending that their names should be made known to the public.

District Judge Snell on July 10 denied a petition filed by S Fox, developer of Pleasantview who sought an injunction to restrain picketing at the store.

Fox said in his petition that he owns part interest in the store.

The hassle between Fox and the residents did not arise because, Lee Jackson, the owner happens to be of Nipponese origin, but the boycott is based solely upon the dislike of stores within the community. The young Nipponese was approached by the residents, who explained to him before he erected the store, that all stores be confined to the Market Street area. and according to those who talked with Lee, his attitude was that he was going to build the store and that he also expected patronage.

Residents were denied a petition by District Judge B Tunks to restrain Lee from building the store. Tunks said that he could not find any law that would keep Lee from building the store. Residents decided if there was no law to curb the infiltration of unwanted stores, then there was no law to make them spend their money where they did not want to spend it.

Informer
28

It was reported that small boys, probably from Fifth Ward were used to pass the sale bills in Pleasantville, Clinton Park and Galena Manor.

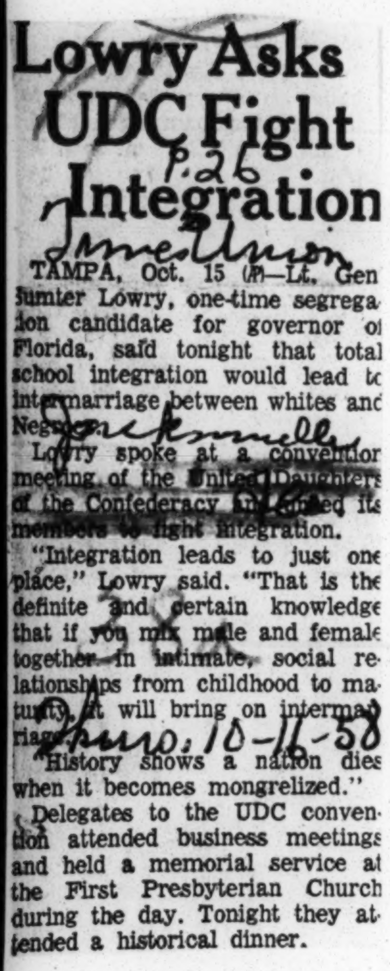
Sat 8-9-58

Residents in the Clinton Park and Galena Manor sections who took advantage of the sale, were called upon by Pleasantville residents, who explained the situation to them.

The Clinton Park and Galena people said they knew about the boycott, but were confused and

years" if necessary.

Since the successful Montgomery, Ala bus strike, led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr a young Baptist clergyman Houstonians have asked how would a boycott in Houston be conducted, successfully or unsuccessfully? The Pleasantville situation can answer this question.



Lowry Asks UDC Fight Integration

P.26

Times Union

TAMPA, Oct. 15 (AP)—Lt. Gen Sumter Lowry, one-time segregation candidate for governor of Florida, said tonight that total school integration would lead to intermarriage between whites and Negroes.

Jacksonville Fla.

Lowry spoke at a convention meeting of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and urged its members to fight integration.

"Integration leads to just one place," Lowry said. "That is the definite and certain knowledge that if you mix male and female together in intimate, social relationships from childhood to maturity, it will bring on intermarriage.

38a

Thurs. 10-16-58

"History shows a nation dies when it becomes mongrelized."

Delegates to the UDC convention attended business meetings and held a memorial service at the First Presbyterian Church during the day. Tonight they attended a historical dinner.

38a 1958

VERMONT

Vermont City Finds Racial Discrimination

38a

Atlanta Constitution

BURLINGTON, Vt. ~~(UPI)~~ — A committee on Burlington community relations reports there is discrimination here against Negroes in employment and housing.

Atlanta, Ga.

Committee Chairman Philip H. Hoff said Tuesday in a preliminary report that the discrimination is disturbing because "many people sincerely believe there is no discrimination."

January 24-58

P. 6

Board Upholds Firing Of Cook in School Suit

38a Va

The Alexandria School Board last night upheld Supt. T. C. Williams' action in firing a Negro cafeteria employe for suing to enter two of her children in white schools.

The veteran school superintendent fired Mrs. Blois O. Hundley of 4[illegible] South St. Ssaph street last Monday, saying her participation in the suit is a "slap in the face" of school officials. Her job as a cook at the Lyles Crouch School will end next Monday.

Star
P. A. 23
Washington
Thurs
9-11-58

Mrs. Hundley, who works to support her eight children, is one of the plaintiffs in Alexandria's desegregation suit now pending in Federal court. Mr. Williams and the school board are the defendants.

At the packed session, Mrs. Hundley's attorney, Otto L. Tucker, asked that the firing be rescinded. He appealed to the "common sense, good judgment and Christian spirit" of the school board.

After Mr. Williams declined to reconsider the firing, Mrs. Dan E. Kerbel, a school board member, moved that Mrs. Hundley be reinstated in her job. The motion died for lack of a second.

Plea to Williams

Mrs. Kerbel stated: "I cannot in good conscience interpret this employe's action as disloyalty. She was exercising her constitutional rights as a citizen of the United States.

"The only criterion I feel is pertinent to any dismissal is—is this person doing a good job? But as you yourself have stated, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Hundley's work was completely satisfactory.

"I would ask you then, sir, to please reconsider and recommend to this board tonight the re-employment of Mrs. Hundley in her capacity as a cook at Lyles Crouch cafeteria."

Mr. Williams, however, stood fast.

He said, "In any type of organization, it is inconsistent and incongruous to have a member of that organization suing the organization. It is not a normal relationship between employers and employes.

"This has nothing to do with any issues in the suit whatsoever. It has nothing to do with race or color. It would be the same if the person were white or any other color."

No Personal Attack

In his plea for Mrs. Hundley, Mr. Tucker explained to the school board that the desegregation suit "is not a personal attack on the persons named." He said the plantiffs, including Mrs. Hundley, are not subscribing to the suit "because of any personal animosity. We are not seeking to injure anyone in the process of trying to obtain these constitutional rights for our children."

Mr. Tucker said the suit, filed in Federal court, was in no way related to Mrs. Hundley's employment by the school board and that her firing was "an attempt to intimidate Negro citizens generally from seeking the rights guaranteed to them by law."

Several persons among the approximately 100 who attended the meeting spoke for and against the firing. Nearly all of them praised the personal record of the superintendent, who has been in the Alexandria school system for 25 years.

Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria said, "This is a minor administrative detail fomented by the same people who are trying to destroy the school system in Virginia."

Mr. Thomson, who last year headed a General Assembly committee which investigated the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, added, "We are not paying people with taxpayers' money to file suits against us."

Alexandria City Councilman Josiah Everly, a former school board chairman, said "It's a trivial matter, and I can't see why it's become such an issue."

Marshall J. Beverley, a former Mayor of Alexandria, urged the school board to support Mr. Williams' action.

Another Plaintiff Speaks

Regarding the desegregation suit, Mrs. George R. Turner, another plaintiff seeking to enter her children into white schools said, "I would like to state publicly that there is no malice or ill feeling toward the school board by the parents in bringing this suit. We are simply trying to secure things for our children that are rightfully theirs. We're not involved as this is a personal matter."

After the school board meeting, Mrs. Hundley, who did not speak during the session, told reporters she has had several offers of other jobs, but had not made up her mind what she will now do.

She was fired shortly after attending the Federal court hearing where Judge Albert V. Bryan refused to admit the Negro pupils to white schools while their integration suit is being argued.

Race Rest Room Signs To Stay

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled, in effect, Wednesday that Norfolk does not have to remove signs calling for racial segregation of the rest rooms in the city's courthouse.

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
News

E. A. Dawley Jr., a Norfolk Negro attorney, contended that the signs humiliated Negroes and their presence constituted a violation of constitutional rights.

38a

U.S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk had previously dismissed the complaint on a technical point that the Norfolk Corporation Court judge was not named a defendant in the case. He noted that the judge has control over the courthouse.

Dawley appealed the dismissal to the Circuit Court, which upheld Hoffman.

But a Negro Was Beaten Over 'Old Glory'

The American Flag Means Nothing to Virginia Governor

38a

RICHMOND, Va.—"Old Glory" means nothing to the Governor of Virginia, J. Lindsay Almond Jr., who has ordered the flag of the United States of America to be taken down from the State Capitol.

The flag, supposedly a symbol of "the country for which it stands, one nation, indivisible with liberty and justice for all," was hauled down and the Commonwealth of Virginia's banner put up in its place.

Courier
P. 3

The reaction that Governor Almond had toward the flag of the United States was somewhat different than that of Pittsburgh policemen toward a Negro a couple of years ago in a rumpus involving the flag.

Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 11-29-58

THE NEGRO, in attendance at a Pittsburgh Pirates' baseball game, had left his hat on as the Star Spangled banner was being raised to the tune of the National Anthem. Irate policemen beat up the Negro, he was arrested, convicted and placed on probation.

It is hardly likely that such treatment will be accorded the Governor of Virginia, for he remarked: "I not only respect, I worship the flag of my country."

Almond said that he ordered the U. S. flag hauled down because this "is the Commonwealth of Virginia and I want the Virginia flag to fly from this capitol."

The act has not gone unnoticed by patriots throughout the nation as the councilman for the Virginia-Washington District of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Matthew J. Kane, has demanded that the flag go back to its rightful place.

The question is, what attitude will the Federal Government take in this case?

New Flag Order Set By Almond

Post & Times Herald

Governor Directs Immediate Action To Fly Old Glory

P. B1

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24 (AP)—Gov. J. Lindsay Almond is directing State officials to erect a second flagpole on the Capitol building as soon as possible—so Old Glory can join Virginia's flag.

Washington

Almond issued a statement today to correct what he called "misapprehension" about his separate but equal policy for flying the state and U. S. flags on State buildings.

38a
Tues. 11-25-58

There seemed to be no backing down on this point: When a State building has just one flagpole, the Virginia flag will fly from it. The State banner will not be displayed on the same halyard below the Stars and Stripes. When there are two flagpoles, the two flags will fly side by side.

Va.

Until recently, the American Flag fluttered atop the Capitol here. Then one day it was gone, replaced by Virginia's blue and white standard.

Almond said he had "never indulged any thought of displacing the American Flag."

"I would never accept its subordination to any flag on the face of the earth nor countenance its desecration from any source."

The Governor said it's his purpose to emphasize loyalty and respect "for both the flag of our country and the flag of our state." "Disrespect for one is disrespect for the other," the statement said. "Loyalty to one encompasses loyalty to both."

Almond put in a few words for States rights too, when he said, "Both (flags) are supreme in symbolizing the proper functions and attributes of the sovereignty of the governmental entities which they represent. Both should be constant, living reminders that neither governmental entity should ever encroach upon the authority or arrogate powers belonging to the other."

Almond noted that the Star Spangled Banner flies with and at the same level as the flags of all nations composing the United Nations.

"I can perceive of no valid objection or lack of deference and respect to either flag for the flag of a sovereign state, within the domain and exclusive jurisdiction of that state, to fly at the same level with the flag of our country and with proper amenities accorded to both."

Almond said unless the General Assembly decides otherwise, he'll follow the policy of parity. He also said he would ask State school officials to tell him the extent to which public schools are following an authorization by the Legislature to fly Virginia's flag on the same pole as that of the United States. In such a case, the State flag takes the lower position.

Almond's decision to give the State flag preference atop the Capitol until a second pole is erected was announced last week. Until today's announcement, it was thought several months would go by before a second flagpole was erected.

Atty. explains his subpena of Almond in Arlington case

Afro-American Baltimore Md.
Sat. 1-11-58

By BAKER E. MORTON

ARLINGTON, Va. — "I want to use the witnesses to show that these two laws are not necessary to preserve the peace as the state claims and that both laws are unconstitutional.

"Even if the witnesses testified that the segregated seating law was necelssary to preserve the peace, the law is still unconstitutional."

David Carliner, attorney for Mrs. Marjorie Y. Taylor in an Arlington racial seating case, was speaking to the AFRO Friday afternoon when he made those statements.

* * *

HE HAD earlier learned that his motion to subpena Gov.-Elect J. Lindsay Almond for testimony in the case had been quahsed by Circuit Judge Walter T. McCarthy.

Mr. Carliner seeks to test two Virginia statutes requiring segregated seating of the races in public meeting places.

One 1926 law provides for the general pratice of racial segregation in seating and the other, a 1930 law, alters, but implements the first statute.

The case is the outgrowth of Mrs. Taylor's arrest on Oct. 28 during a political meeting at Swanson Junior High School for sitting in a section reserved for whites.

She was fined $20 in County Court but appealed the conviction. The new trial is set for Jan. 13 in Arlington Circuit Court to test the constitutionality of the segregation laws.

Mr. Carliner has subpenaed Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D. Va.), former Gov. John S. Battle, Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R. Va.), Arlington State Sen, Charles R. Fenwick;

Juvenile Court Judge Hugh Reid and former State Sen. Frank L. Ball Sr., for testimony in the case in addition to Gov.-elect Almond.

38a Va

JUDGE McCARTHY, on the motion of Arlington Commonwealth Attorney William J. Hassen, ruled against calling the future Virginia governor for testimony because his testimony would be "irrelevant."

Mr. Carliner emphasized that Almond differed from Hassan last year in connection with the segregation law. The attorney said he subpenaed Almond to find out why he differed.

Mr. Carliner said he expected the judge to rule Monday on whether or not the other Virginians subpenaed would appear to testify.

He said he subpenaed Sen. Byrd because he was Governor of Virginia when the segregated seating bill was passed in 1926. The attorney stated that he wanted to know why Byrd refused to sign the bill.

Through Battle, the lawyer declared that he expected to show the general practice on racial seating.

Judge Reid and Ball were members of the General Assembly when the bill was passed.

Mr. Carliner said the 1926 statute was adopted because a group of white persons then wanted to attend a concert at Hampton Institute.

He said the group insisted that separate seating facilities be set up for white and colored persons when they presented themselves there for the concert.

* * *

MR. CARLINER said the school refused to do such and told the group that there would be no segregated seating.

He said this angered the whites and they pressed for segregation laws to be adopted requiring separate seating of the races at all places of public meetings.

He said the 1930 law, which changed the definition of "colored person" to implement the 1926 seating statute, came about because of events near Fredericksburg, Va.

The attorney pointed out that many children who looked like they were white were going to schools near that town. He said in order to get them out of the schools, the 1930 law came about.

This code changed the definition of "colored" from a person with one-sixteenths of colored blood to a person with any ascertainable trace of colored blood.

"I believe if the witnesses were to testify, it would show that these two laws have no bearing as to the exercise of the state's police laws power," Mr. Carliner stated.

"The witnesses would be asked whether there was sufficient racial tension in Virginia to warrant passage of the seating law in 1926 and whether conditions still justify the law as an exercise of the state's police power."

He said he started out with seven cases in attempts to test the constitutionality of the Virginia law. He said County Court in Arlington knocked out three cases involving colored ministers.

* * *

HE ADDED that three other cases, two involving white women and one concerning a colored man, were dismissed because witnesses did not show up.

"Mrs. Taylor's case is the last of the seven cases. I feel the Virginia law is unconstitutional and would go to the U.S. Court of Appeals if Mrs. Taylor is convicted by Judge McCarthy's court on Jan. 13."

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2 Women Rap Racial Policy Of Assembly

Post Times Herald
Washington D.C.
Thurs. 2-6-58
38a Va

RICHMOND, Feb. 5 (AP)—The General Assembly was accused today by two of its women members with "pursuing a course of dangerously fatalistic thinking" and with "failing as public servants."

Mrs. Stone

"The course to date has produced paralysis and inability to act to avoid the impending disaster of closing the public schools," said a statement issued by Del. Kathryn Stone (D) of Arlington and Del. Charlotte Giesen (R) of Radford.

They referred to a resolution they and others introduced yesterday which would have the Legislature say it "reasserts its firm position that the conflict between Federal and State laws must be solved by peaceful means, and in sufficient time to avert crises which might lead to the use of military forces, whether Federal or State."

The two women legislators said today:

"In discussing the resolution with various members of the House, we have been shocked to discover that some feel that the impending school crisis, which they are doing nothing to avert, may entail the use of a State military force."

They said the Boothe-Dalton proposals of yesterday for local assignment of pupils "provides the only realistic proposal offered for breaking out of the paralyzing grip of the unconstitutional laws passed by the special session of 1956 and averting disaster."

Three bills introduced by Sen. Ted Dalton (R) and Sen. Armistead M. Boothe (D) yesterday would repeal the special session laws providing for closing public schools in the face of integration, and would substitute a law giving the power of pupil assignment to local school boards.

Their resolution, they said, "in practical terms, would declare it a public policy that Virginia is against the use of military force, whether Federal or State, to enforce either segregation or desegregation in the public schools."

High Cost Of Hate

Industry Scared Off By Virginia's Racial Climate

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 2-15-58
38a
p.1
Va

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND — Virginia's public officials, almost completely occupied in a campaign of segregation and discrimination against the state's colored population, now must face the disturbing fact that the Old Dominion is lagging far behind other states in the quest for new industry.

Ironically, it is the same racial agitation that has been expounded and perpetuated by Virginia politicians and a section of the Virginia press that is now a prime factor in keeping new industry out of the state. Private industry makes no secret of the fact that sizable investments in states where racial strife is threatening is not good business. And, Virginia state officials, through a program of "massive resistance," have created an interracial climate unfavorable to industry, which must use labor.

THE PRICE Virginia is paying because its political leaders have concentrated on ways to defy the U. S. Supreme Court's segregation rulings, to the neglect of vital economic issues, is staggering. Not only is the state paying heavily from its treasury to maintain anti-

Racial groups such as the Thomson and Boatwright committees, it is also seriously endangering its economic growth by frightening off industry with "Little Rock" talk and with state racial laws that are clearly "unconstitutional on their face."

The attitude of big business and industry towards southern states under the rule of unrealistic "massive resistance" leaders was pointed up recently in the Wall Street Journal:

"**BUSINESSMEN** in the South are feeling new twinges of pain from a chronic economic sore — the cost of doing business in a segregated society."

"Manufacturers thinking of bringing new plants into the area sometimes have to reconsider when they consider the inconvenience and extra cost of segregation, to say nothing of possible violations of government contracts." the article continued.

* * *

REPORTING on the sad plight of the Old Dominion, the commission to study industrial development, headed by State Sen. Eugene B. Sydnor Jr. of Richmond has revealed:

1. "Our activities have been inadequately planned, staffed and financed at the State level." It found the "lack of leadership and interest by our State government in great contrast to the strenuous and often very effective efforts of several neighboring states."

2. "Relative lack of ... participation and interest by outstanding businessmen in the past is one of the important reasons for Virginia's program being inadequately planned, financed and executed up to the present."

Faulkner Urges Virginia To Aid Negro to Develop

Post Times Herald
Washington D.C.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Feb. 20 (UP)—Nobel Prize winning author William Faulkner called on Virginia tonight to take the lead in the South in teaching Negroes the responsibilities of "first class citizenship."

Post Times
P. Herald
P.A10

Faulkner said Negroes throughout the South must be taught "that in order to be free and equal he must first be worthy of it, and then forever afterward work to hold and keep and defend it.

"He must learn to cease forevermore thinking like a Negro and acting like a Negro. This will not be easy," Faulkner told three honor societies at the University of Virginia.

"His burden will be that, because of his race and color, it will not suffice for him to think and act like the best among white men. Because where the white man, because of his race and color, can practice morality and rectitude just on Sunday and let the rest of the week go hang, the Negro can never let up nor deviate," he said.

The Oxford, Miss., author said white Southerners must teach the Negro responsibilities, "either by taking him into our white schools, or giving him white teachers in his own schools until we have taught the teachers of his own race to teach and train him in these hard and unpleasant habits."

Faulkner, a writer-in-residence at the university, said the place to begin is in Virginia, "the Mother of all the rest of the South."

"A hundred years ago, the hotheads of Mississippi and Georgia and North Carolina would not listen when the mother of us all tried to check our reckless and headlong course; we ignored you then, to all our grief, yours more than any since you bore most of the battles. But this time we will heed you," he said.

Falkner said it did not matter if the Negro failed to learn "his ABCs or what to do with common fractions."

"What he must learn are the hard things—self restraint, honesty, dependability, purity, to act not even as well as just any white man but to act as well as the best white man."

2-21-58

Leaves Virginia Assembly in Tears

Mrs. Stone Is Treated Brusquely For Plea to End Closed Racial Quiz

Post Times Herald
Washington D.C. Sat 2-22-58

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, Feb. 21 — Del. Kathryn Stone of Arlington attempted to open hearings of a proposed racial investigation committee to the public today and was subjected to a blistering personal attack by Del. Frank P. Moncure of Stafford County.

38a

After her attempt failed and the House of Delegates advanced the investigation bill for final passage, Mrs. Stone left the House chamber in tears.

She said: "I don't know if I can come back."

The incident occurred as the House debated a bill to continue the Boatwright Committee and its investigation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The bill ostensibly represents a compromise of bills to continue the racial probes of Del. John B. Boatwright and Del. James M. Thomson of Alexandria.

Pictures on Page A5

Actually, it is primarily the bill offered by Boatwright since Thomson's efforts to probe schools, textbooks and teachers was killed.

When the bill came up for debate, Mrs. Stone offered an amendment providing that "a substantial portion" of the committee hearings would be open to the public. None of the Thomson Committee hearings were open.

"I know that all public business can't be transacted in the middle of main street at high noon," she told House members.

But she said the committee would be semi-judicial in nature with the power to issue subpenas and compel testimony under oath.

Moncure · Mrs. Stone · Thomson

. . . the lady was their target

"A person whose reputation is at stake has a right to the public at his trial, or what amounts to his trial,"

Thomson said his committee had held closed door sessions to protect witnesses and to thwart possible accusations by the NAACP that its membership rolls would be made public if turned over to the committee in open session.

Post Times
Herald P.A5

Asked Mrs. Stone: "is it not true in the history of jurisprudence that the best protection of the innocent is the light of truth?"

Thomson replied his committee followed accepted procedure for legislative committees, and added:

"I recognize the lady from Arlington has consistently opposed the work of the committees and I would not accept any amendment she offers."

Sat 2-22-58

Moncure then took the floor and said:

"If this amendment were introduced by a friend of this legislation, I'd say it was due some consideration. She's been an enemy of thos committee all along.

"The lady from Arlington is an integrationist and has admitted it on the floor of the House."

The House fell silent as Mrs. Stone again took the floor.

38a

"I think I'm better qualified than others to say what I believe and do not believe," she said.

Va.

"I wish I could have served in the Virginia Legislature in a happier era . . . I didn't choose this era to serve. It just happened to descend upon me."

She said the problems of her area were different from those elsewhere in Virginia and that she was serving her people.

"I sympathize with your problems," she said "I ask you to sympathize with mine."

Said Boatwright: "I'm sorry this matter has gotten into personalities, but I do think it should be up to the committee whether it opens its meetings or not."

Mrs. Stone's amendment was put to a vote. Hers was the only audible "ave."

New Segregation Move

There is some ambiguous language in the message which Governor Almond has sent to the Virginia Legislature urging enactment of still another "massive resistance" law. It seems to us, however, that the net effect of the new bill is to deprive localities of the little freedom of choice which had been left to them in connection with the school integration issue.

Thur P. A12

Under existing law a county, such as Arlington, where integration has been ordered by a Federal court, could elect to obey the order at the price of losing all State financial assistance. The new bill eliminates even this freedom of choice. Under the new bill an integrated school would be closed by the Governor and State financial aid for that particular school would be cut off. Of course, this money loss would be of little importance if the school had been closed. The school board and the local governing body could petition the Governor to reopen the school. Under existing law he would have to comply with such a request from either local body. Under the proposed new law, the Governor would be given discretionary authority to grant the request or to keep the school closed.

Thurs 3-20-58
Washington D.C.

If this bill is passed its probable effect would be to minimize the loss of State aid, while increasing the danger that schools will be shut down. In short, it tightens the Governor's grip on every city and county in which integration has been or may be ordered.

This may serve to check integration for a while, although the Governor is apt to find himself in a difficult position when he assumes responsibility for frustrating a court order. The real evil in this plan, however, arises from the prospect that schools will be closed in communities which want to keep their schools open. Let this happen on any significant scale, and the men in Richmond may yet find themselves reaping the political whirlwind.

V

Once More Assembly Must Lead Virginia

By Robert E. Lee Baker

Staff Reporter

THE Virginia General Assembly will convene in Richmond Wednesday to chart the Commonwealth's next steps in these times of challenge. Facing the Senators and Delegates are perplexing and serious problems, ranging from financial drought to racial dilemma.

Washington Post
B21
Jan 15 58
Washington D.C.

This is America's oldest representative body of legislators, whose 339-year history is filled with historic moments, sprinkled frequently with glory, touched occasionally with failure.

The first Assembly met in the church at Jamestown from July 30 to Aug. 4, 1619, until the heat in that malarial marsh forced adjournment. Once the initial business of organization was over, these colonists exercised their new, though far from total, power by passing laws which were as Puritan in nature as those invoked later in New England.

34a

No Dice

ATTENDANCE at both Sunday church services was made mandatory under pain of a $7.50 fine for each unexcused absence. Gamblers were fined $25, cursers $12.50.

Men were taxed by what clothing they wore. Licenses were required to trade with the Indians or to fish in the James River or Chesapeake Bay. To sell a hoe, or a dog "of the English race," to Indians drew a $12.50 fine.

The importance of these first laws lies not in what they accomplished, but in what they represented: a measure of self-government, that indispensable instrument of freedom.

Between the Assembly of 1619 and the Assembly of 1958 lies a history of men, laws and action which helped shape the course of events in the Nation as well as the Commonwealth.

The early Assemblies were guilty of religious intolerance and in the 1660s, when the Assembly had become a mockery of representative government, laws were passed against persons who "out of new-fangled conceits of their own heretical inventions refuse to have their children baptized."

In 1779, more than a century later, the Assembly rejected the Ordinance of Religious Freedom, written by Thomas Jefferson, which declared that no man could be compelled to attend or support any church or suffer any discrimination because of religious beliefs. Yet this model for the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, which Jefferson ranked among his highest achievements, was passed by the Assembly in December, 1785.

The Assembly session of 1831-2 was an important one, for here a fateful proposal to abolish slavery in the Commonwealth was defeated by a vote of 67-60 although a committee report stated that emancipation would be "in just accordance with the sentiments of the community on the subject."

Reluctance to meet the high cost of gradual emancipation and colonization of the Negroes was blamed for the defeat, but so was the "agitation of outsiders" which was credited with solidifying Virginians into a position of defending an institution which they in reality opposed. At any rate, the South, which traditionally looks to the Commonwealth for leadership, hardened in its attitude toward slavery from this point on until the tragic Civil War.

Reduction in Force

IT was after the Civil War, incidentally, that the Assembly showed what is perhaps a unique example of self-denial in American politics. To meet the high cost of government in the days of poverty following the war, the Assembly cut off one-fourth of its own membership.

But perhaps the greatest moment in the Assembly's history came on May 29, 1765, in the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg, where the Capitol was moved in 1699.

The House of Burgesses was then, as the House of Delegates is now, dominated by the more conservative members from Tidewater Virginia. These conservatives had opposed the Stamp Act passed previously by Parliament overseas, but not strongly enough for the new young leader of the western counties, Patrick Henry.

Henry bided his time until most of the 116 burgesses had gone home. Only 39 remained when the subject of the Stamp Act was reopened and Henry, on his 29th birthday, took the floor and offered his resolutions.

The first four were passed by scanty margins with the major objections being that similar resolutions already had passed the House and been sent to London.

The fifth resolution stated flatly that the Assembly had the sole right to impose taxes on Virginians, and its blunt tone reduced its majority on passage to a single vote.

The sixth resolution stated that Virginians were not bound to yield obedience to taxes imposed from abroad, and the seventh stated that anyone who disagreed was "an enemy to his Majesty's colony."

Henry the Defiant

THESE were too much for the conservatives and were rejected. But in defending them, Henry made these famous remarks:

"Tarquin and Caesar had each his Brutus; Charles the First his Cromwell; and George the Third—"

"Treason!" cried the chairman.

"Treason! Treason!" echoed others.

". . . and George the Third," continued Henry, "may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it!"

Standing in a doorway was a Williamsburg student, Thomas Jefferson. Although only four of the resolutions were passed, all seven were reprinted widely throughout the colonies and the impression was that all had passed. This sparked the resistance of the colonies, which up to then had made only feeble outcries in opposition to the Stamp Act.

The traditions and customs which have come out of the Assembly's 339 years provide a heady potion for present members, who are ever reminded of the heritage which is theirs. The Assembly of recent generations has been conservative in financial matters and social changes.

Washington Post
B25
Jan 15 58
Washington D.C.

The 1958 Assembly faces pressure in both these areas. The Federal courts methodically have handed down decisions implementing the 1954 school desegregation decision of the Supreme Court, and the cracking of Virginia's massive resistance anti-integration program appears near to many. What action in this emotional field the Assembly will take next may well depend upon its incoming Governor, J. Lindsay Almond Jr. The school question itself is bound to consume much of the Assembly's deliberations.

Demands for more social legislation and expenditures of more money to expand state services in the past have been met by pointing to the absence of heavy bonded indebtedness in Virginia.

But the demands today are more insistent than before.

In a special 1922 Assembly session, the Senate passed Gov. E. Lee Trinkle's proposal for a $12 million road program by one vote, and the House defeated it by a narrow margin. The voters turned it down in a subsequent referendum, and State Sen. Harry F. Byrd successfully advocated a gas tax boost which established Virginia's "pay-as-you-go" highway system.

This highway program dragged the state's roads out of the mud and it was not long ago that the Old Dominion's roads were among the Nation's best. But consultants have warned Virginia that it is falling behind, that more money must be raised to provide adequate roads and that inequitable allocation formulas must be changed to help those communities where the need is greatest.

The 1958 Assembly, then, faces the problem of trying to surge forward on a highway system which is slipping backward.

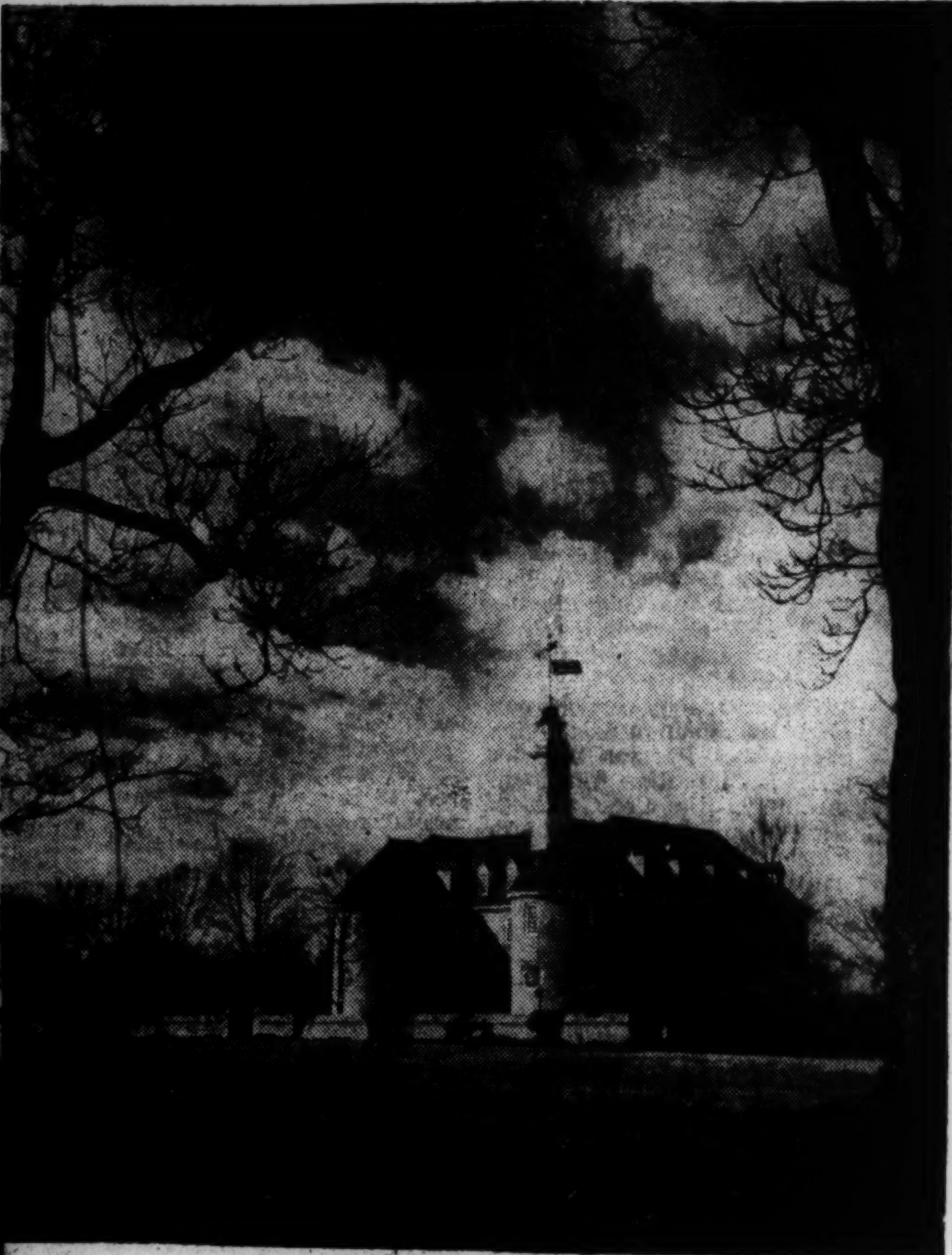
34a

Tied in with this problem is the question of how to vitalize the state's economy to encourage development and expand services; a group of the commonwealth's most respected citizens has warned that high-wage industry should be attracted to offset any leveling off of Virginia's economy.

There will be a battle over whether Virginia should have a sales tax, as neighboring states do. Mounting local debt has dimmed the commonwealth's bright debt picture, and some legislators will try to unshackle local governments by giving them additional tax sources.

Virginia, which opened the Nation's first state mental hospital in 1773 in Williamsburg, now faces the problem of bringing its mental institutions up to par; there will be efforts to make a greater investment in the curative facilities at mental hospitals on the grounds that returning cured patients to their livelihoods is cheaper in the long run than failing to rehabilitate them.

The Assembly, which enacted a $5 poll tax in 1642 to pay Gov. Sir William Berkeley's salary, will have introduced this year another effort to repeal the present poll tax instituted in 1902, but there is little prospect of success in these days of racial hardness.



e restored Capitol at Williamsburg, meeting place of the House of rgesses. The 1958 Virginia General Assembly will hold a joint memo l meeting there during its session.

BY FAULKNER

Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

Racial Plan For Negro Is Offered

Fri 2-21-58

P 10

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb 20 (AP)—Author William Faulkner said tonight Southerners must teach the Negro responsibilities of equality with the white man "and the place for this to begin is Virginia."

Faulkner, winner of a Nobel Prize for literature, told a University of Virginia audience this must be accomplished either by taking the Negro "into our white schools, or giving him white teachers in his own schools until we have taught the teachers of his own race to teach and train him in these hard and unpleasant habits.

"Whether or not he (the Negro) ever learns his A-B-C's or what to do with common fractions, won't matter," said the native Mississippian, who is beginning his second period as writer in residence at the university. "What he must learn are the hard things—self restraint, honesty, dependability, purity; to act not even as well as just any white man, but to act as well as the best white man."

Faulkner said the problem of second class citizens may stem from inability or unwillingness to accept "first class responsibilities." The Negro must be taught, he added, "that in order to be free and equal he must first be worthy of it, and then forever afterward work to hold and keep and defend it."

"It is easy for the North to blame on us, the South, the fact that the problem is still unsolved," he said. "Nor will it help us any to remind the North that, by ratio of Negro to white in population, there is probably more of inequality and injustice there than with us.

"Instead we should accept that gambit. Let us say to the North: All right, it is our problem, we will still solve it. For the sake of argument let us agree that as yet the Negro is incapable of equality for the reason that he could not hold and keep it even if it were forced on him with bayonets; that once the bayonets were removed, the first smart and ruthless man, black or white, who came along would take it away from him because he, the Negro, is not yet capable of, or refuses to accept, the responsibilities of equality."

Virginia Affairs

Lightly They Danced on This Pinhead

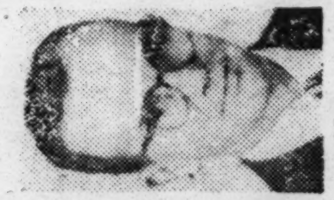
By Benjamin Muse

Post + Times Herald
Washington D.C.

Sun 2-23-58

P E2

IT WAS, of course, accidental that the Virginia State Senate chose Brotherhood Week in which to pass the monstrosity known as the Gray bill.



Muse

The Gray bill is a package of malice in the form of an ingenious—but not very brilliant—device which requires that the applicant for voter registration fill out a blank sheet of paper, instead of a printed form, and answer all the questions, which are not asked but which he must learn by heart beforehand. It is, of course, a brazen attempt to prevent Negroes from registering to vote in this state.

State Sen. Garland Gray, the chief patron of the bill, told the Senate that the measure was drawn at the request of Gov. Almond and was offered "with his full knowledge and consent."

There was opposition, courageous opposition—for it takes courage even to murmur against the steamroller of bullying v supremacists. State Sen. E. E. Hac was a leading opponent. [illegible] a former mayor of Richmond, is beco increasingly the voice of Virginia's science in these inglorious times.

There was Blake T. Newton. The Assembly has no finer representat Virginia chivalry than this courtly man of the old school, who come Westmoreland County (the county o[illegible]ington and Lee). A quiet member hitherto, Newton opposed the Gray bill in what he described as his first speech from the Senate floor.

Ted Dalton and Armistead Boothe and E. E. Breeden, of Norfolk, protested. All three of Richmond's Senators were opposed. In the 14 who voted "No" were most of those now familiar figures who have stood fast for decency during the past several years.

But it is typical of the malaise which has descended upon the political arena in Virginia that no one on either side of the question spoke the truth.

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"I see nothing in this bill which is restrictive or works a hardship," said Garland Gray—who introduced the bill solely because it is restrictive and works a hardship upon prospective Negro voters.

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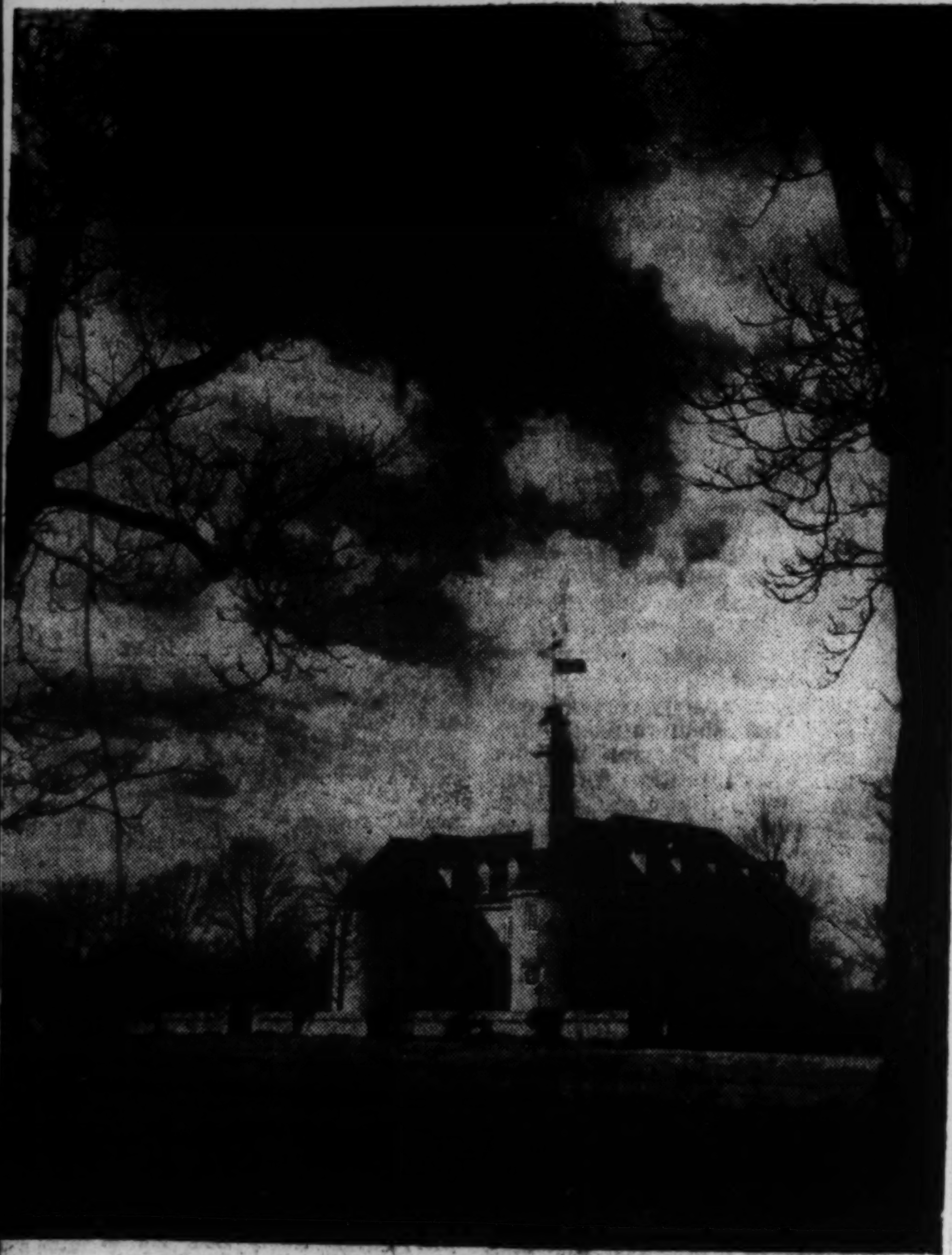
IT WAS POINTED OUT again and again that the bill would make it difficult for WHITE citizens to register—as if to suggest that had the proponents been smart enough to draft a bill which would hit Negroes only, it might have been acceptable. Dalton objected that the bill would "humiliate, embarrass, punish and penalize" registrars. All registrars in Virginia are white.

This is not to disparage the brave souls who opposed the bill. They know the score and they used what in the existing atmosphere appeared to be the most effective arguments. But a sad pass has been reached when there is no voice to say in ringing tones:

"Gentlemen, this bill is wrong. It is wrong because it will discourage voting generally in this state. It is wrong most of all because its purpose is to bar Negroes from exercising the franchise, when Negroes already are under-represented in all the prerogatives and manifestations of citizenship."



e restored Capitol at Williamsburg, meeting place of the House of rgesses. The 1958 Virginia General Assembly will hold a joint memo- meeting there during its session.

BY FAULKNER

Times Union

Racial Plan For Negro Is Offered

Jacksonville, Fla

Fr 2-21-58

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb 20 (AP)—Author William Faulkner said tonight Southerners must teach the Negro responsibilities of equality with the white man "and the place for this to begin is Virginia."

Faulkner, winner of a Nobel Prize for literature, told a University of Virginia audience this must be accomplished either by taking the Negro "into our white schools, or giving him white teachers in his own schools until we have taught the teachers of his own race to teach and train him in these hard and unpleasant habits.

P. 10

"Whether or not he (the Negro) ever learns his A-B-C's or what to do with common fractions, won't matter," said the native Mississippian, who is beginning his second period as writer in residence at the university. "What he must learn are the hard things—self restraint, honesty, dependability, purity; to act not even as well as just any white man, but to act as well as the best white man."

Faulkner said the problem of second class citizens may stem from inability or unwillingness to accept "first class responsibilities." The Negro must be taught, he added, "that in order to be free and equal he must first be worthy of it, and then forever afterward work to hold and keep and defend it."

"It is easy for the North to blame on us, the South, the fact that the problem is still unsolved," he said. "Nor will it help us any to remind the North that, by ratio of Negro to white in population, there is probably more of inequality and injustice there than with us.

"Instead we should accept that gambit. Let us say to the North: All right, it is our problem, we will still solve it. For the sake of argument let us agree that as yet the Negro is incapable of equality for the reason that he could not hold and keep it even if it were forced on him with bayonets; that once the bayonets were removed, the first smart and ruthless man, black or white, who came along would take it away from him because he, the Negro, is not yet capable of, or refuses to accept, the responsibilities of equality."

Virginia Affairs

Lightly They Danced on This Pinhead

By Benjamin Muse

IT WAS, of course, accidental that the Virginia State Senate chose Brotherhood Week in which to pass the monstrosity known as the Gray bill.

The Gray bill is a package of malice in the form of an ingenious—but not very brilliant—device which requires that the applicant for voter registration fill out a blank sheet of paper, instead of a printed form, and answer all the questions, which are not asked but which he must learn by heart beforehand. It is, of course, a brazen attempt to prevent Negroes from registering to vote in this state.

Muse

State Sen. Garland Gray, the chief patron of the bill, told the Senate that the measure was drawn at the request of Gov. Almond and was offered "with his full knowledge and consent."

Post + Times Herald

There was opposition, courageous opposition—for it takes courage even to murmur against the steamroller of bullying w supremacists. State Sen. E. E. Mac was a leading opponent. That splendid a former mayor of Richmond, is beco increasingly the voice of Virginia's science in these inglorious times.

There was Blake T. Newton. The (Assembly has no finer representat Virginia chivalry than this courtly man of the old school, who come Westmoreland County (the county of ington and Lee). A quiet member hitherto, Newton opposed the Gray bill in what he described as his first speech from the Senate floor.

Washington D.C.

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Sun. 2-23-58

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P E2

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Episcopal Cleric Under Fire For Mixed Youth Parley Plan

Mar. 3-24-58

Martinsville Va.

MARTINSVILLE, Va. (AP)—The Rev. Philip M. Gresham, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, said Monday he has no intention of resigning because the church's vestry has attacked plans for integrated youth meetings this summer.

"I have not resigned and I have no intention of resigning," Gresham said in a brief statement contradicting reports he had presented his resignation to the vestry. He was not available for further comment.

SENT RESOLUTION

The vestry sent a resolution last week to the Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Southwest Virginia, protesting the bishop's plans for racially-mixed youth meetings. The resolution termed the unsegregated conferences as "illegal and unwise."

Bishop Marmion declined comment on the vestrymen's action.

Justice Kennon C. Whittle of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals is senior warden of Christ Episcopal.

The Rev. Mr. Gresham made his statement to a radio reporter and asked that he make it available to interested persons. It was his first comment since the vestry adopted its resolution.

'BITTERNESS DISCORD'

The resolution said that racial integration "can, in our view, only lead to bitterness, discord, and confusion." It stated the vestrymen's opposition to further payments from the congregation to support the dioceseán conference center and urged the church members "to save their children embarrassment by keeping them from the proposed conference."

It also points out that Virginia laws "expressly forbid the intermingling of the races as contemplated by the bishop of our diocese in the holding of the youth conference."

The conference is scheduled for Hemlock Haven, which the diocese recently acquired as a summer conference center. It is near Marion.

County Holds Segregation Conference

Post P. B-1

Tue. 3-25-58

Washington D.C.

Arlington officials conferred Sunday night on where the County is now in its school desegregation case. But they sidestepped discussion of where it will be when school opens next September.

The School Board called the conference at its Administration Building. Attending were its attorneys, Frank L. Ball Sr. and James H. Simmonds; members of the County Board, State Sen. Charles R. Fenwick and Del. Kathryn Stone.

School Board Chairman James G. Stockard released a conference-approved statement yesterday in which he said the purpose of the meeting was to have the officials briefed on the litigation by the attorneys.

"No decisions or actions of any kind were agreed upon by the group," the statement concluded.

The Arlington School Board faces a specific and immediate Federal court order to desegregate its schools, a ruling now being appealed by Virginia to the U. S. Supreme Court. The state is maintaining an unyielding anti-integration policy calling for the closing of integrated schools.

Virginia's petition to the Supreme Court has been drafted and is being sent to the Arlington attorneys for consideration. It must be filed by April 3. A decision is expected by June.

If the lower courts are upheld, as they have been in the past, Arlington will face a final desegregation order for the September term.

The Arlington officials did not discuss what would happen or what course they would take in that event.

Why The Lady Wept

From The Washington Post and Times-Herald

Journal & Guide

Page

Sat. 3-15-58

Norfolk Va.

THERE SEEMS TO BE some misunderstanding about Del. Kathryn Stone's tears during the session of the Virginia House of Delegates the other day. She did not weep because her feelings were hurt, her pride was wounded or her vanity was offended. To think she did so is to misunderstand her, and her tears.

She wept, as any thoughtful person must weep who contemplates the pass into which one of the proudest states in the Union has been brought by meanness of spirit, disregard of tradition, narrowness of view and racial arrogance.

She wept for the Virginia that was and is no more.

She wept for the Virginia that was first among the 13 colonies in its concern about, provision for and exploration of the means of educating its future citizens, and for the Virginia that is now among the states making the smallest per pupil expenditures for education.

She wept for the Virginia carved out of the wilderness and made into a replica of European culture by the great Cavaliers who would have lost a continent before they would have insulted a lady, in public or in private.

She wept for the Virginia in which, for generation after generation, every male was taught to regard every woman, whatever her lot or position or rank, as a lady, a Virginia in which the word gentleman was a title worn as an accolade is worn and cherished as a mark of culture, refinement and gentility.

She wept for the Virginia that among all the colonies, first raised the standard of resistance against the transportation of accused persons to remote places for secret trial of their alleged crimes, a Virginia that no longer seems to view with alarm plans to question men on anonymous accusation, in secret chambers.

She wept for the great tidewater culture, that magnificent eighteenth century society out of which emerged Jefferson, Madison, Wythe, Randolph, Mason, Marshall, and the other students and scholars and gentlemen who brought to the tasks of government the liberal learning of Locke and Montesquieu, who fashioned in a primitive state, a civilized society in which human liberty and dignity never have been held higher.

She wept for the grand state that has been the author of American liberties, the architect of American Government and the mother of American Presidents and that now has sunk to such low estate in the counsels of the Nation.

She wept for what Virginia was, in the presence of men whose silence while a lady was insulted attest to what Virginia is. How could she keep from weeping? The scornful voice of Del. Frank P. Moncure, heaping upon her reproach and rebuke for defending the principles of liberty in a hall where once there echoed the voices of Madison, Henry and Jefferson in advocacy of freedom—would it not bring tears from anyone who ever loved Virginia and the tradition that flowered in its borders?

No wonder the lady wept. The wonder is that the whole House did not weep. The wonder is that the whole state does not weep.

Negro Family to Keep Home Despite Attacks

38a Va

A Negro family which moved into an all-white residential block in Alexandria three months ago plans to remain despite shotgun and rock-throwing damage to their home.

Police Chief Russell Hawes has promised them protection and an all-out investigation into the incidents at 1501 Princess street.

Evening Star P. B3

Mrs. Bertha Goudelock, who lives in the large brick house with her three daughters, a son-in-law and four grandchildren, said, "We've got to stay here. There is no place else to go. We sold our other house to buy this bigger one."

Tue 4-1-58

Chief Hawes plans to meet today with Ben Ezrine, the real estate dealer who sold the house to Mrs. Goudelock. Mr. Ezrine said he also has received intimidating telephone calls.

Washington D.C.

Did Not Expect Trouble

Mrs. Goudelock said of the incidents, "It's nerve racking and it worries me, of course. We didn't anticipate any trouble like this or we never would have moved over her. But we inquired first and it seemed alright."

The family moved into the three story, corner house last January. They previously had lived in a smaller house in the 400 block of North Payne street.

The first incident occurred on the night of January 29 when a rock was thrown through the dining room window shattering glass as the family was eating.

On March 10 a shotgun blast ripped through a front window and splattered the living room wall with pellets.

Receives Two Offers

Sunday night, Mrs. Goudelock an da daughter were sleeping in a second-floor bedroom. Another shotgun explosion jarred them awake and pellets sprayed the wall above their heads.

Mrs. Goudelock's house, across the street from a white elementary school, is the only Negro home west of Peyton street on Princes street. The only other house in the 1500 block of Princess is occupied by a white family. There are other Negro homes within two blocks.

Mrs. Goudelock said that white persons have offered twice to buy her home since she moved in. But she said comparable housing is difficult to find in Alexandria.

"Let's just hope for the best," Mrs. Goudelock said. "There's nothing I can do but pray about it."

Negro Files Suit Against Virginia Restaurant Laws

Advertiser P. 1A

38a

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (AP) — A Washington Negro has filed a suit in U. S. District Court here aimed to crack Virginia laws and customs of racial segregation in public eating places.

Montgomery Ala

Charles E. Williams filed the suit Thursday against Howard Johnson's Restaurant, saying in his complaint the restaurant refused to serve him April 20 because of his race.

Sat 4-26-58

The suit asks $500 damages each from the restaurant, the manager and a waitress.

It asks also for a judgment that a restaurant situated adjacent to an interstate highway is a facility in interstate commerce and that for it to deny accommodations because of race or color is a violation of the U. S Constitution.

Negroes Revitalize U. S. Ideals, Virginia Integration Leader Says

By Kenneth Dole
Staff Reporter

Sarah Patton Boyle, integrationist leader from Charlottesville, Va., said yesterday that Negro citizens are revitalizing the ideals that made America great.

Post & Times

Actuated by a sense of "the dignity of man", Negroes are fighting the same battle Americans fought in the Revolutionary War, Mrs. Boyle said in a sermon at Shiloh Baptist Church, 9th and P sts. nw.

"Our national ideals have become dead things, merely learned by rote," she declared. If the United States is to recapture the truths on which it was founded—"if the dignity of man is to become again a living and vital truth," this must be, she said, "with the help of our oppressed minorities."

Washington D.C.

She added, "There is no white leader in our Nation today that can approach the stature of Martin Luther King," of Montgomery, Ala., and other Negro leaders.

Opposition Held Declining

Mon 4-14-58

Mrs. Boyle said various straws in the wind indicate Southern opposition to integration is waning. Opinion polls show a "fairly rapid rise in liberal attitudes," she said.

p. A1

Descendant of a noted Virginia family and wife of a University of Virginia professor, Mrs. Boyle told hom, at the age of 44, she completely reversed her ideas about race when a Negro sued to be admitted to the university law school.

She criticized the Virginia "aristocracy" for failure to lead on a moral issue. "A respectable percentage of the educated upper crust feel as I do," she said, "and the failure of not more of these to make their attitude known has been a source of great disillusionment to me."

Courage Cited

The reason these people haven't made themselves heard—"to state it bluntly," she said, "is that they haven't the courage, or they haven't the right relationship with God that makes this sort of courage possible."

She said they realized that if they gave themselves away, "they would be looked upon as traitors; they would get threats to their welfare; fellow club members wuold apologize for them; they would hurt their children's social acceptance; they would get curt greetings at church; instead of rallying around, their friends would become distant; ugly stories would be spread around."

D.C. lawyer sues Va. restaurant

Afro American

P. 20

ALEXANDRIA — A suit has been filed in Alexandria Federal Court by a Washington lawyer against a Howard Johnson restaurant for allegedly refusing him service because of his color.

Sat. 5-10-58

38a

In action taken Thursday, Charles E. Williams of 1329 Shepherd St., NW, requested the eating establishment, located at Montgomery and Washington Sts., be stamped as one dealing in interstate commerce because its site is adjacent to Route 1, an interstate highway.

Va

Waitress Mary Barnes allegedly refused the Washington attorney service April 20, adding that it was inconsistent with the Virginia law to serve colored people.

Mr. Williams stated he has not been able to find such a statue in the codes of Virginia or Alexandria.

Damages, $500 each, are being sought from the Howard Johnson chain, manager Russell V. Keys and the waitress.

Va. picnic guest wins court case

38a

By EDWARD PEEKS

ARLINGTON, Va. — Mrs. Robert A Eldridge Jr., wife of a Washington police officer, was found not guilty Monday on a charge of disorderly conduct growing out of her arrest a week ago at an interracial church picnic in an Arlington park.

Afro American

P. 8

County Court Judge Paul D. Brown freed the attractive Arlington matron in a written decision, after he heard the case.

Baltimore

Md

Mrs. Eldridge was not charged with violating Virginia's segregation law. Testimony brought out that she was originally charged with "inciting a riot" but a special justice refused to issue a warrant on such a charge in view of evidence.

Sat 6-21-58

Subsequently, she was charged with disorderly conduct after the arrest in Bon Air Park on June 1. She and several other colored parishioners were attending a picnic given by their church, the Unitarian Church of Arlington.

* * *

"EACH CASE has to be heard on its own merit," Judge Brown wrote in his decision. The evidence didn't show disorderly conduct as spelled out by the law.

Officer William Stearn and Officer William Regan testified that they arrested Mrs. Eldridge on complaint of an undisclosed person.

"We arrested her originally on inciting riot," Officer Stearn said. She was taken in when she refused to leave the park as requested.

Karl G. Sorg, attorney for Mrs. Eldridge, asked the policeman under cross examination:

"In fact, officer she wasn't doing anything, but sitting there with some people, was she?"

"That's right," Officer Stearn said.

* * *

AT ONE point, the policeman hesitated and Mr. Sorg asked him if he wanted to discuss the arrest case with Commonwealth Attorney William J. Hassan.

"He doesn't want to discuss it with me," Mr. Hassan declared. "He has already discussed it with me. He can answer if he wants to, or he can say he doesn't know."

The question centered around why the riot charge was changed to disorderly conduct.

* * *

MR. HASSAN told Judge Brown that the Arlington County Board amended the disorderly conduct charge in 943 "to prevent Arlington rom becoming a battleground on racial questions."

He said the picnickers were in a part of the park where there were "some juveniles who was supposed to be armed."

This reported threat led to action on the complaint against the presence of colored citizens in the park, the judge was told.

* * *

MR. SORG cited the ruling of the Virginia's Supreme Court in the 1948 case of Mrs. Lottie E. Taylor, who was charged with disorderly conduct because she refused to give up her seat in an intrastate bus.

The state court held that Mrs. Taylor's refusal to move didn't constitute disorderly conduct. Mr. Sorg told Judge Brown, "this case and the Taylor case are parallel."

The judge cited the Taylor case in his decision.

Mrs. Eldridge didn't testify, nor did the Rev. Ross Allen Weston, her pastor.

* * *

FROM THE pulpit Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Weston called the case "a travesty on American justice and an insult to Christian ethics."

Church members helped to
ill the courtroom to overflow-
ng. Mr. Sorg, who is the

church's attorney, was immediately called when Mrs. Eldridge was taken to the police station where she posted **$16.25 collateral.**

Present also in court was Detective Eldridge, member of the robbery squad of Washington Metropolitan police

Virginia's Power To Tax, Destroy Seen Challenge To Colored Citizens

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va

(Editor's Note)—This is the last of a series of two articles written expressly for the Journal and Guide by Dr. Alonzo Moron, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.)

IF THE members of the last Virginia General Assembly were ignorant men, it would come as a shock to them to realize that they had a duty to represent and safeguard the interests of their black constituents. But since they are not ignorant men, the obvious conclusion must be that their behavior constitutes a willful and calculated denial of the rights of Negroes to be represented fairly and adequately in the legislative halls of the state. Representation of Negroes by Negroes in the state legislature is not the lasting cure for this disease. Even if by some miracle we could elect a legislature in Virginia in which Negroes were members in proportion to the number of Negroes in the state, we would not then have the perfect cure for this disease. But we can make a start by changing the lily-white complexion of that branch of our state government that has the power to tax all citizens of the state without regard to race, creed or sex. On May 1 when you pay your taxes to the sovereign commonwealth, remember that the power to tax is the power to destroy; the power to tax is the power to keep you forever in a state of second-class citizenship; the power to tax is the power to change our form of government from a democracy to an oligarchy in which government is controlled by a handful of usurpers of power.

DR. MORON

Sat 4-5-58

• • •

TO DAY, THE BITTERNESS and invectives are directed against the Negro and "integrationists"; tomorrow it may be directed against Jews, Catholics, Puerto Ricans, Mennonites, Lutherans, Northerners, or Episcopalians. Already, to serious students of government, it is clear that labor, although not now the target of the oligarchs, has suffered from the attempts to keep the Negro "in his place." It is also clear to the intelligent few that the attempts to limit the exercise of the franchise by the Negro have disenfranchised the majority of Virginia's farmers, laborers and mechanics.

P. 20

When more people rise above their discouragement and frustration over the state of politics of Virginia, we may find that the Negro question has been used as a snare to keep our fair commonwealth trapped at the bottom of the lists of states in its expenditures for education, the health, and the welfare of all its people who cannot afford to pay the increased taxes, and, at the same time, support private schools, hospitals, and social agencies.

• • •

AS YOU PAY YOUR TAXES, remember that you have a duty to follow through and build a democratic government in our state. For Negroes, this has become a matter of grave urgency which can be corrected only by increasing the number of Negroes who vote and by electing one or more Negroes to the state legislature. It is clearer now than ever that we are not being represented by our Delegates. No sacrifice should be too great for us to agree upon and support Negro candidates for the next session of the Assembly.

Personal pride, petty factionalism, organizational difficulties, and fear of reprisals must all be set aside if we would prove not only that we have the right, but also the ability to govern ourselves and share in the government of our fellow citizens. Too long have we depended upon others to carry the battle for us. Now is the time to organize, to select, to agree, and to elect from among us those men and women who can save democracy not only for the minorities not now represented, but for the majority who would also weep for Virginia if they were interested enough to discover how far along the road we have traveled towards government of the many by the few.

• • •

NOW IS THE TIME TO CALL a state-wide convention of Virginia Negro leadership to meet the state-wide challenge of massive resistance. Now is the time to prove that Negroes really want fair treatment in the state-wide u of local taxes for schools, for hospitals, for public parks and other recreational facilities. Against our will we have been set apart as a special segment of the citizenry.

It is time that we demonstrated that all the fingers are useful and necessary parts of the hand, even the hand that seeks to squeeze from the Negro every possible tax dollar at the same time it tries to close every door of opportunity to its Negro citizens. Let us take the first step now. Elect one or more Negroes to the state legislature in 1959.

Justice Denied

Washington Post

If it is true that the Arlington County Attorney had nothing to do with the arrest of a Negro woman at an integrated church picnic, then the Police Department had better review its own part in this kind of harassment that now has involved nine cases. In the circumstances Judge Paul D. Brown properly dismissed the charge of disorderly conduct, observing that there was nothing disorderly in the presence of the woman at an affair sponsored by the church of which she is a member. But why, then, was she arrested at all? Must the police comply willy-nilly with every specious or malicious complaint? Evidently, from his comments, Chief Fawver thinks they should.

Washington D.C.

Fri. 6-13-58

County Attorney Hassan says that he "will continue to prosecute" charges made under the Virginia segregated seating law; he declines to be bound by the ruling of Circuit Judge McCarthy that the law is unconstitutional, relying instead upon an earlier contrary decision by Judge Hosmer. Very well; then let any arrests in this controversial area be made under the law itself rather than under such subterfuge as disorderly conduct, and let the application of the law receive a fair court test. Either there ought to be a chance to appeal, or there ought to be no arrests of this nature. What has been happening in Arlington amounts to a runaround that involves a substantial denial of justice.

Va 7-17

Court Frees Woman In Mixed Race Picnic

Star
Washington D.C.

A Negro woman was acquitted yesterday of a disorderly conduct charge brought when she refused a police order to leave a racially mixed church picnic at Arlington's Bon Air Park.

Tue. 6-10-58

Mrs. Robert A. Eldridge, Jr., 31, was arrested June 1 while attending an Arlington Unitarian Church picnic at the park.

P. 33

County Court Judge Paul D. Brown said the case involved the question of disorderly conduct and not racial segregation.

He based his ruling on a parallel case cited by Defense Attorney Karl Sorg. In this case, the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals dismissed a disorderly conduct charge against a Negro woman who had refused to change her seat on a bus in Fairfax County.

Va

The decision held that the "mere refusal to move" did not necessarily constitute disorderly conduct.

Finds No Evidence

Judge Brown said there was no evidence of "definite misbehavior or misconduct in the sense that she (Mrs. Eldridge) was disorderly or turbulent."

The defendent, he went on, "was seated with persons of her own Unitarian Church present under a permit, and who did not object to her presence. The evidence shows that none of the few persons present objected or that there was consternation among them."

This situation, Judge Brown said, is distinguishable from an instance in which a police officer observes signs of tension among persons present. Each disorderly conduct case must be heard and decided on its own merits, he said.

The officers had testified that the basis for their arrest was Mrs. Eldridge's refusal to leave the park.

Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan argued the woman's conduct was "reasonably calculated to create a breach of the peace" and, therefore, fell under a county disorderly conduct ordinance.

Criticizes Charge

However, Mr. Sorg argued that his client was arrested on a charge without basis. He went on to say that "if the Commonwealth, through the police department, attempts to enforce segregation laws through a disorderly conduct charge, then there is either something wrong with the segregation laws or the police have been poorly advised on what action to take.

Mrs. Eldridge, of 2716 South First street, was one of several Negroes arrested at the picnic. She was the only one to refuse the order to leave. She is the mother of Robert A. Eldridge, 9, who is one of seven Negro children ordered admitted to white county schools by Federal Court order.

Virginia has a law which forbids integration at public assemblages. There was no contention during the trial that the church picnic would be covered by this law.

Mr. Sorg said he did not know of any law forbidding Negroes from entering public parks.

Jim Crow Insults U.S. Visitors

Special to Journal and Guide

Journal and Guide
Sec. 1 P. 1
Sat. 5-31-58
Norfolk, Va.
38a Va

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—Virginians have helped show again that their state is in—but not of—the really democratic United States. And they showed it to foreign dignitaries.

To add injury to insult, Virginians not only embarrassed dark-hued men from the new nation of Ghana and from Ethiopia, but also showed a visitor from the Russian Ukraine how intolerance works—Virginia-style.

IT ALL TOOK place at a restaurant here last Friday when ten foreign civil servants training at the United Nations stopped enroute here back to Washington from a visit to George Washington's home at Mt. Vernon.

The group, including Yilma Mailu of Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia; and Yestrob Quartey of Ghana, was refused service because of the race of the two.

• • •

A UKRAINIAN member of the party, who had thentofore been impressed with Americans and Americanism, expressed disgust, according to a spokesman for the group.

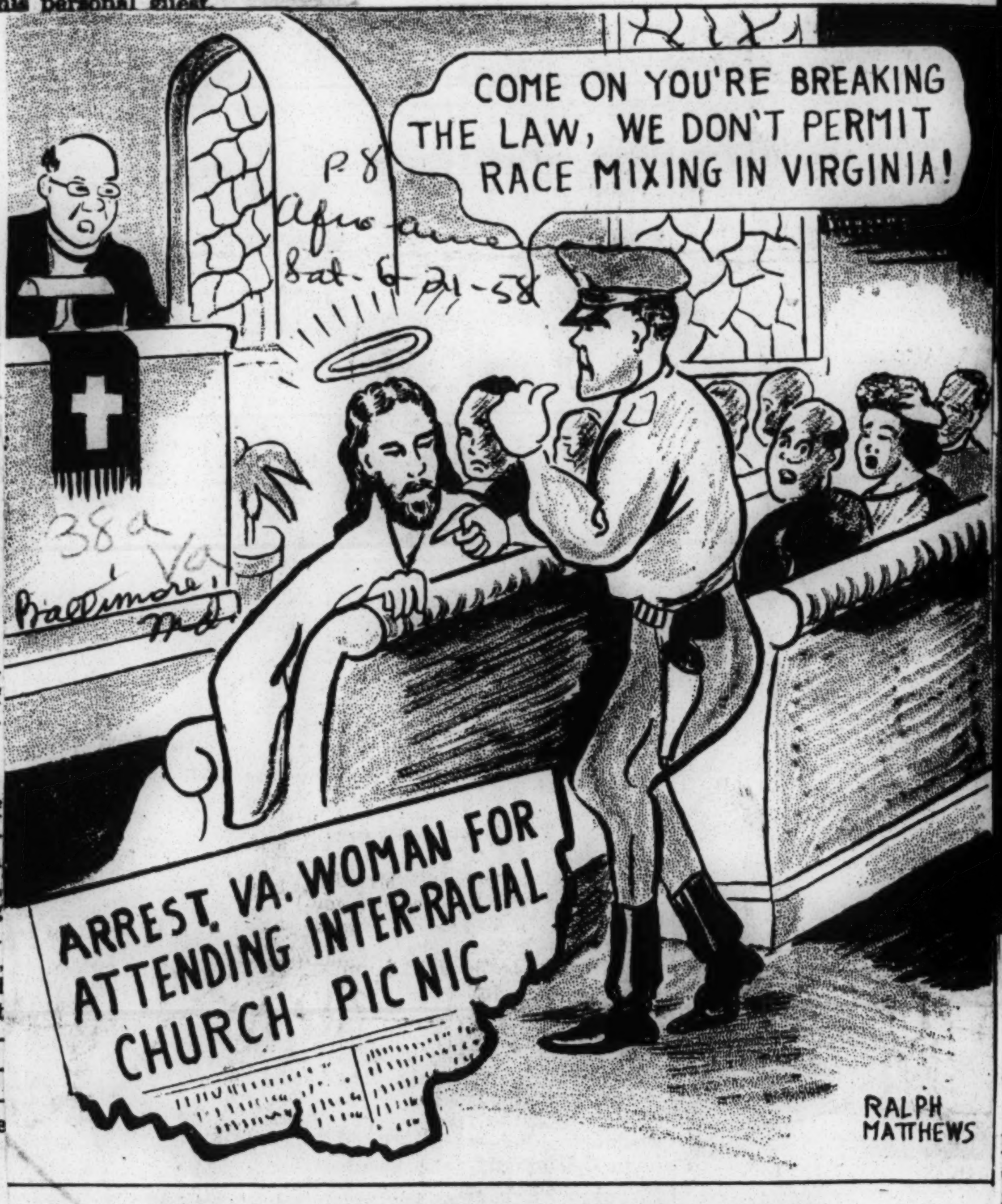
David E. Code of Canada, speaking for the group, said the Ukrainian had said that "One picture is worth a thousand words. And this (the refusal of service to a man because of his color) is the one picture."

• • •

THE OWNERS of the Alexandria establishment which refused the men the service based their refusal on "state law." The men were told that they could buy food in the place and eat it outside, the manager averred.

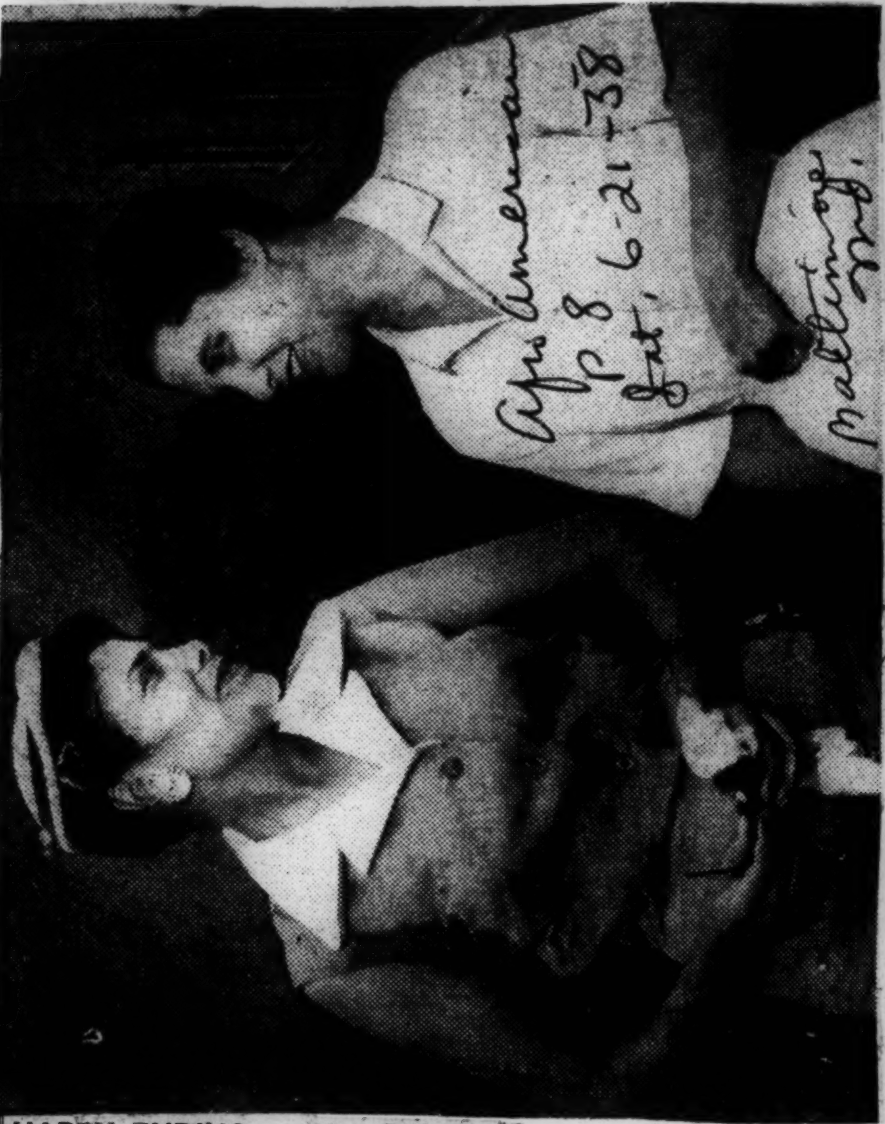
It is symbolic that this incident followed so closely on the infamous attack on Vice Pres. Nixon in Latin America and the refusal by another restaurant to serve a Ghana dignitary.

In this latter case, Pres. Eisenhower had the Ghana visitor at the White House as his personal guest.


COME ON YOU'RE BREAKING THE LAW, WE DON'T PERMIT RACE MIXING IN VIRGINIA!
ARREST VA. WOMAN FOR ATTENDING INTER-RACIAL CHURCH PICNIC
RALPH MATTHEWS

P. 8
Afro-American
Sat. 6-21-58
38a Va
Baltimore, Md.

'How much further will they go?'



Afro American
P 8
Sat. 6-21-58
Baltimore, Md.

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38a Va

Va. picnic guest wins court case

Afro American

P. 8

Baltimore

By EDWARD PEEKS

ARLINGTON, Va. — Mrs. Robert A Eldridge Jr., wife of a Washington police officer, was found not guilty Monday on a charge of disorderly conduct growing out of her arrest a week ago at a interracial church picnic in a Arlington park.

38a

Va

County Court Judge Paul D Brown freed the attractive Arlington matron in a written decision, after he heard the case.

Sat. 6-21-58

Mrs. Eldridge was not charged with violating Virginia's segregation law. Testimony brought out that she was originally charged with "inciting a riot" but a special justice refused to issue a warrant on such a charge in view of evidence.

Subsequently, she was charged with disorderly conduct after the arrest in Bon Air Park on June 1. She and several other colored parishioners were attending a picnic given by their church, the Unitarian Church of Arlington.

* * *

"EACH CASE has to be heard on its own merit," Judge Brown wrote in his decision. The evidence didn't show disorderly conduct as spelled out by the law.

Officer William Stearn and Officer William Regan testified that they arrested Mrs. Eldridge on complaint of an undisclosed person.

"We arrested her originally on inciting riot," Officer Stearn said. She was taken in when she refused to leave the park as requested.

Karl G. Sorg, attorney for Mrs. Eldridge, asked the policeman under cross examination:

"In fact, officer she wasn't doing anything, but sitting there with some people, was she?"

"That's right," Officer Stearn said.

* * *

AT ONE point, the policeman hesitated and Mr. Sorg asked him if he wanted to discuss the arrest case with Commonwealth Attorney William J. Hassan.

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34 Virginia Leaders Confer On State's Urgent Problems

Courier P. 1 Section 2

RICHMOND, Va. — Thirty-four Virginia leaders, representing business, education, labor, law and religion, met at the Bayshore Hotel, Buckroe Beach, to discuss urgent problems, facing Virginians. P. B. Young Sr., editor and publisher of the Journal and Guide, served as chairman of the conference and piloted the proceedings during the five-hour session.

38a Va

Pittsburgh Pa

Problems discussed at the conference included the following:

1. The problem of improving the educational achievement of youth.
2. The problem of civil rights.
3. The problem of economic competence to cope with rising standards and rising cost of living.
4. The problem of public relations and the reconstruction of outmoded stereotypes.
5. The strengthening of effective lines of communication between the races to avoid cultural isolation.
6. The problem of constructive thinking and action to replace friction, with cooperation in working out the future of Virginia.
7. The problem of leadership development to augment the present force so that more communities can share in the progress to be made.

The leaders who participated in this conference were Dr. M. C. Allen, Davis Alston, the Rev. R. R. Banner, Dr. Booker T. Bradshaw, Mrs. Hortense Braswell, Dr. L. B. Brooks, Dr. G. W. C. Brown, James Bryant Jr., Dr. Edna Colson, Dr. William M .Cooper, Dr. L. C. Downing;

Dr. C. L. Evans, the Rev. C. E. Griffin, the Rev. W. L. Hamilton, Dr. J. B. Henderson, Miss W. E. Hamlin, Mrs. Bertie Herndon, Atty. J. Hugo Madison, M. C. Martin, Miss A. L. Meredith, David Muckle, Andrew Muse;

Mrs. Phyllis O'Kelley, Atty. James Overton, Dr. J. Hugo Owens, Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Atty. L. Marian Poe, Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Mrs. Irma Thompson, Alfred K. Talbot Jr., the Rev. George W. Watkins, Eugene West, the Rev. Virgil Wood and P. B. Young Sr.

Afro American
P. 8
Baltimore Md
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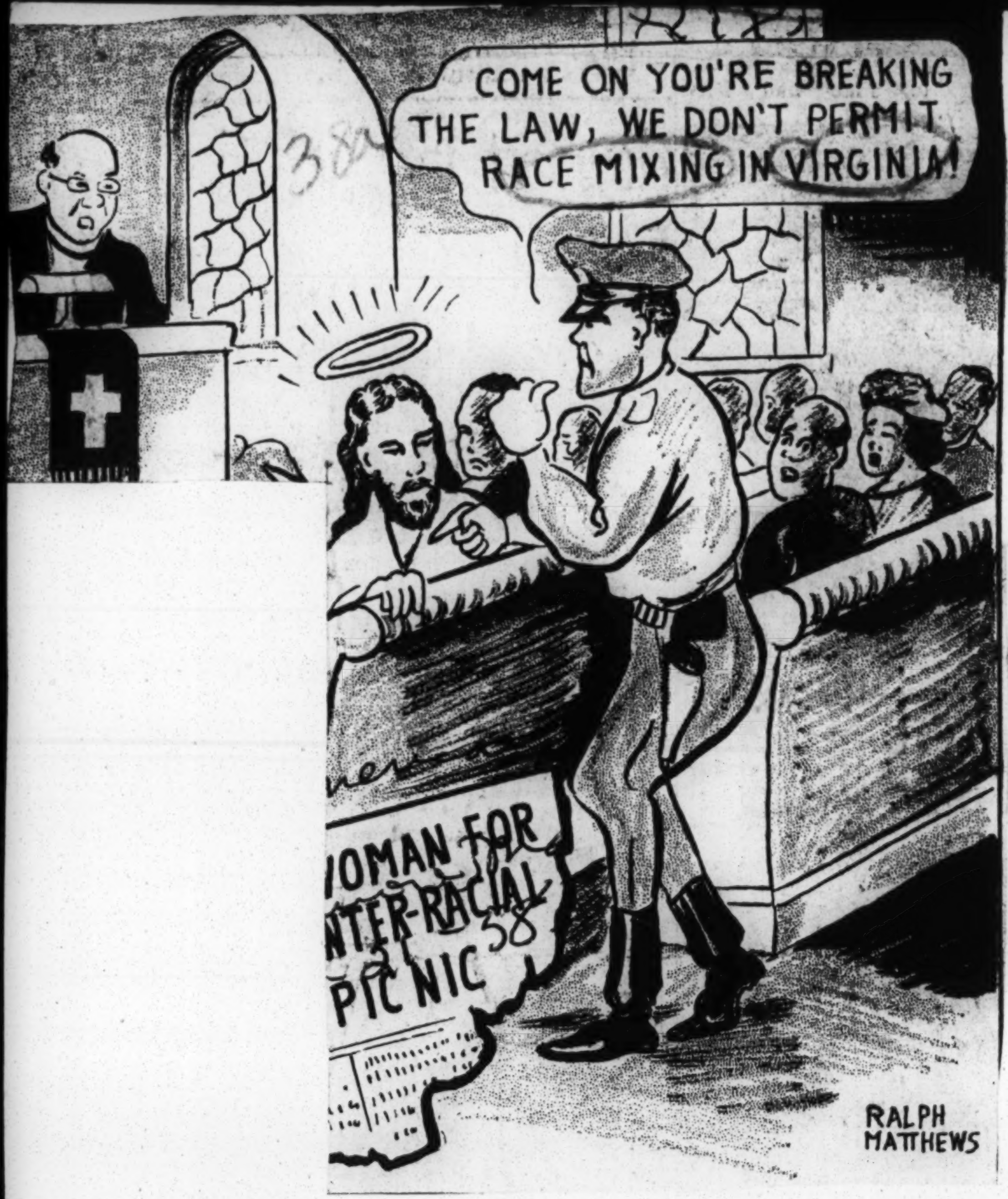
38a Va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WOMAN FOR
NTER-RACIAL
PIC NIC
RALPH MATTHEWS

38a

A Tear for Virginia

P. A6

Post & Times Herald.

Sat. 2-22-58

Washington, D.C.

Perhaps it was inevitable that the fierceness of the segregation controversy in Richmond should lead to a personal attack on Del. Kathryn Stone of Arlington. Mrs. Stone's dedication to personal liberty and fair play are too well demonstrated to require any defense; she also has displayed a sympathy with the problems of other areas of Virginia—which is a lot more than can be said for most of those who have subjected her to the "freeze" treatment.

It is characteristic that the verbal assault on Mrs. Stone came from Del. Frank P. Moncure, the man whose bill deprived Arlington of the right to elect its own school board. Mr. Moncure brandishes the epithet "integrationist" as if it were equivalent to "traitor."

Mrs. Stone was altogether right in seeking to amend the bill extending the racial investigation committee headed by Del. John Boatwright so as to require some open hearings. The most vicious thing about this committee and the similar former committee headed by Del. James Thomson of Alexandria was that they conducted star-chamber sessions in which witnesses could be virtually hazed. This is a measure of the weakness of the case against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and similar groups and individuals at whom the investigation is aimed. Yet so powerful was Mr. Moncure's epithet that although several delegates had indicated agreement with Mrs. Stone's open-door amendment, none raised his voice or vote for it.

At one time there was hope that the divisiveness and bitterness were on the wane. Indeed, the General Assembly did refuse the request of the Thomson Committee to investigate textbooks and the beliefs of teachers. Unhappily, Governor Almond seems to feel that he must be an even more vigorous champion of massive resistance than was Governor Stanley.

P A6

Bills have been introduced on Mr. Almond's behalf to prevent a community under court order to desegregate its schools from operating those schools even after deprival of all state funds, unless the Governor approves. As with Mr. Almond's earlier measure to close schools if Federal troops should ever be sent to Virginia, there is no question but what the current measures will pass—even though the General Assembly has shunted aside such constructive bills as Senator Fenwick's plan for annual legislative sessions.

Of course none of these efforts will prevent the inevitable adjustment in Virginia; the tragedy is that they will only make it more painful. The order to Arlington to desegregate its schools has been reaffirmed by the Court of Appeals, and there is no reason to think that the Supreme Court will interfere. Then Governor Almond, having made things as difficult as possible for local officials, will be faced with either permitting compliance or himself inviting contempt of court.

Must it require additional torment, to the disadvantage of all Virginia's children, before members of the Assembly recognize that the solution to Virginia's problems will not be advanced one whit by attempting to make a scapegoat of the NAACP, or by the sort of boorish and ungentlemanly behavior that moved Mrs. Stone to tears?

MRS. BOYLE'S OWN STORY

Her viewpoint's 'white' no more

Afro-American P. 9

Baltimore, Md

Sat. 2-22-58

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—"My Own Conversion" is the title of the story Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle had to tell in a recent issue of the Interracial Review—telling of her "conversion" to the principles of brotherhood and democracy.

In telling her story, the wife of a University of Virginia professor said that at one time she felt about colored people "as many adults feel about children—like to see them around, wished them well and felt protective and sympathetic if one was in trouble."

She added, however, that she also felt that colored people "should be firmly and immediately disciplined if they misbehaved, and . . . . failure to respect and obey those above them was a very grave misbehavior."

* * *

WHAT SHATTERED the dreams of the woman whose ancestors played a significant role in the Civil War to protect the slave system?

"The fact that a qualified colored Virginian, who wanted to enter the University of Virginia, was prevented from doing so and had to bring suit simply because he was classified as colored — this was too much for my elaborate indoctrination. Then and there it split from end to end.

"I could no longer escape the truth that I, and the rest of the South, had been guilty of enormous, unconscious cruelty and oppression, and that it was high time for these to end.

* * *

"HAVING GOT this far, it seemed to me that I had no choice but to speak out concerning my new conviction — for I was brought up to believe that if you have a conviction, or if you see a wrong, it's your primary moral obligation to do something about it.

"And soon as I saw that segregation was wrong, I knew I must oppose it."

Mrs. Boyle said she later learned that "our oppressed minorities understand the American ideal much better than people of my own group. It was whites, and not colored, I now realized with a shock, who had been kept childishly unthinking in regard to important issues.

"The American colored leader has a firm grip on American ideals which white Americans have not enjoyed since Jeffersonian days."

Federal Court Declines To Upset Jim Crow Toilets

Journal & Guide P. 10

Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK — The Federal courts have all but made mincemeat of the old "separate but equal" doctrine as applying to public facilities. And U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman remarked that if anything at all is left of the doctrine, it is probably in such cases as those concerning public toilets.

Judge Hoffman made the remarks commenting on a suit filed by Attorney E. A. Dawley seeking to have racial signs removed from rest rooms in the state courthouse here.

Sat. 3-8-58

JUDGE HOFFMAN dismissed the suit and ruled that the City and three municipal officials charged in the suit did not actually control the building. City Attorney Leonard H. Davis contended that the building is actually controlled by the four judges who hold court there.

Asked if he would appeal Judge Hoffman's decision, Mr. Dawley said, "I'm inclined to think I will." He added, howerer, that he would reserve his final decision until he had a chance to study Judge Hoffman's ruling in detail.

• • •

ALTHOUGH Judge Hoffman stated that there is no Virginia law requiring separate rest room facilities, there is such a requirement under the Norfolk Building code.

Mr. Dawley, in his suit, had asked removal of the word "colored" from rest room signs in the courthouse. He contended that by the use of the signs, the judges regard colored citizens as being inferior.

• • •

THIS IN TURN, Mr. Dawley said, was reflected upon the Negro attorneys' ability to get clients and earn a living.

Judge Hoffman, however, termed Mr. Dawley's approach as being "highly sociological." He said there is no reason to suggest that judges deem colored attorneys inferior because of the use of the racial signs.

Law Divides Class

Post-Times-Herald P.B1

Va. Assembly Separates Negro Pupils in Gallery

Washington, D.C.

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

Fr. 3-7-58

RICHMOND, March 6—Every two years, when the General Assembly is in session, Sister Barbara takes her 12th grade at St. Patrick's School here on a visit to the State Capitol.

This year's class is a big one—39 students, including three Negro girls. The Catholic high school has been integrated for four years.

She brought the class to the capitol today and, after viewing the historic building, they filed into the Senate gallery to watch the feverish activity of the legislators below in these closing hours of the session.

Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens was presiding. He saw Sister Barbara's class take their seats above and noticed the three Negro students. He quietly called sergeant-at-arms Charles A. Overton Jr. to his side and told him to enforce the rules of the Senate.

Overton got word to gallery doorkeeper, W. B. Browne.

Rule 15 sets aside seats on the south side of the gallery for Negroes. That's where Sister Barbara's class was sitting. Browne enforced the rule and the 36 white members of the class moved over to the white section, leaving the three Negro students by themselves.

After awhile, Sister Barbara herded her class together and they left fo rthe House gallery where all 39 students could have sat together because the rules of the House are silent on the subject and segregation in that gallery is not generally enforced. But the House had recessed and the class left.

"I have no comment; I understand," said Sister Barbara who teaches government.

Pupils hate literature targets, letter reveals

Afro-American Sat. 1-18-58
Baltimore Md

ARLINGTON, Va.—Nine religious and community leaders have sent a letter to high school seniors here in an effort to counteract repeated mailings of hate literature on race relations designed to stir up strife and discord.

In their letter the leaders said much of the material previously sent to the pupils is "distorted" and represents "a dangerous approach to a problem which must be dealt with constructively."

They added:

"We have a deep concern for maintaining a good community in which we live together in mutual harmony and respect. We deplore the fact that certain groups, instead of promoting this spirit, tend to encourage attitudes of hatred and passion.

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"WE WANT to assure you that whenever you feel called upon, as an individual or a group leader, to stand up for human decency, fair play and respect for law, you will have strong support from thoughtful fellow citizens."

Signers of the letter are:

M. G. Buckingham, president of the Arlington Council of Churches; Theda O. Henle, president of the League of Women Voters; Lipman Redman, vice president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews;

The Rev. Louis C. Shearet, president of the Arlington Ministerial Association; Oliver L. Clifford, president of the Northern Virginia Deanery of the National Council of Catholic Women; Walter S. Quinn, president of Benjamin Cardoso Lodge, B'nai B'rth;

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Vestry Raps Mixed Rally In Virginia

News Courier

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Charleston S.C.

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Tues 3-25-58

The vestry sent a resolution last week to the Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Southwest Virginia, protesting the bishop's plans for racially-mixed youth meetings. The resolution termed the unsegregated conferences as "illegal and unwise."

P-1B

Bishop Marmion declined comment on the vestrymen's action.

Justice Kennon C. Whittle of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals is senior warden of Christ Episcopal.

The Rev. Mr. Gresham made his statement to a radio reporter and asked that he make it available to interested persons. It was his first comment since the vestry adopted its resolution.

The resolution said that racial integration "can, in our view, only lead to bitterness, discord, and confusion." It stated the vestrymen's opposition to further payments from the congregation to support the diocesean conference center and urged the church members "to save their children embarrassment by keeping them from the proposed conference."

It also points out that Virginia laws "expressly forbid the intermingling of the races as contemplated by the bishop of our diocese in the holding of the youth conference."

The conference is scheduled for Hemlock Haven, which the diocese recently acquired as a summer conference center. It is near Marion.

Viva Virginia! Dark Age Echo

By J. Fred Thornton
Associate Editor, The Advertiser

Look, there is Jackson standing like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!

THORNTON

AT BULL RUN, July 21, 1861, the Yankees were attacking the rebels, something they have been doing more or less continuously ever since. Some of the Confederate troops were forced back, but Gen. T. J. Jackson's Virginia brigade could not be budged. Pointing to the unyielding Virginians as an example, Gen. Barnard E. Bee of South Carolina exhorted his own disordered troops in the words above. Rally they did, and the Yankees were sent running. The gallant Bee fell mortally wounded, but he had given Stonewall Jackson the nickname that stuck to him.

Advertiser P.3B
Sun. 3-9-58
Montgomery
Ala

Gen. Bee's exhortation is in order today, as Virginia stands firm in the forefront of the fight against compulsory race-mixing in the schools. Back in 1861 the South was elated and the Yankees let down when Virginia, mother of presidents, threw her strength and her mighty prestige on the side of the Confederacy. Virginia balked at coercion and federal bayonet rule then, and she has done it again today, with calm, inflexible determination that Stonewall Jackson might well approve. Although the state has pursued a legal, orderly course, it has been made a particular target of abuse from Yankees, peeved today as they were in '61 because the Old Dominion held true to her instincts and traditions. We of the Deep South should appreciate old Virginia's stand and give her a hand.

Neat And Orderly

THE latest development is a Supreme Court refusal to grant Prince Edward County, Va., further delay, and in effect ordering it to "integrate" now, though the date has not been fixed. The white people of Prince Edward County have made up their minds what to do. When the evil day comes the public schools will be closed; no beating around the bush or sham gestures, they will shut 'em down. Then the white people of the county will chip in and provide money for private schools for their children; back in 1955, when the issue became acute, they raised some $210,000 for that purpose in a few days. Negroes of the county will of course have the same privilege of providing for their own, though there is some doubt as to whether they can raise the money; in Prince Edward County, as over the South generally, most of the money for Negro public schools comes out of the pockets of white taxpayers.

380

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38a 1958

Old Glory Downgraded By Virginia

Miami Herald

RICHMOND, Va. — (AP) — The Stars and Stripes won't fly atop the Virginia flag on any state-owned building Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. said Thursday.

Miami, Fla.

Rather, Old Glory will be displayed on an equal basis — side by side — with the Virginia flag.

Fri-11-21-58

State buildings with only one flag staff will be ordered to fly the Virginia flag only. And on the State Capitol itself, the national flag will be absent until a second staff can be erected, Almond said.

Until then, the state flag, with its blue background and white circular center, will fly by itself.

Almond said he hoped to arrange soon for all state police headquarters to fly the state flag alone.

The governor didn't want his policy statement to be construed as derogatory to the federal government or the national flag.

Rather, he said, it simply seemed inappropriate to him to see the U. S. flag displayed in a position of dominance atop a state-owned building.

VIRGINIA

U.S. FLAG WILL NOT FLY ATOP THE VIRGINIA
FLAG ON ANY STATE-OWNED BUILDING
(GOV. J. LINDSAY ALMOND)
RATHER WILL BE DISPLAYED ON An EQUAL BASIS*
SIDE BY SIDE

Passport delay hit

Afro-American

Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — The AFRO's William Worthy through his attorney Friday charged the State Department with racial discrimination and indicated that unless prompt action is made to renew his passport he will be forced to seek relief in court.

P. 1

William M. Kunstler of New York, American Civil Liberties Union attorney for the AFRO correspondent, pointed out in a letter to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles:

Worthy has been singled out for dilatory treatment while a "Look" magazine reporter-photographer team, which had visited Communist China at the same time, still possessed their passports.

Jun. 3-22-58

Moreover, the letter points out that since the refusal to renew the AFRO newsman's passport, the State Department has validated for travel to Red China the passports of 26 reporters, three mothers of American prisoners and an attorney.

Afro American

WORTHY charged that "inordinate delay on the part of the State Department in deciding his case had prevented him from pursuing his "normal occupation as a foreign correspondent."

P. 2

Sat 3-22-58

After visiting Red China in 1956, renewal of Worthy's passport has been turned down at various state department administrative levels since March, 1957.

Baltimore

The case is still before the State Department's Board of Passport Appeals, the final administrative hurdle before the issue can be tested in the courts.

Md.

• • •

THE ACLU attorney noted that it has been more than a year since the AFRO newsman made application for the renewal of his passport and three months since the Board of Passport Appeals hearing.

Kunstler said the delay is causing Worthy inestimable hardship as he is unable to pursue his profession, adding:

"It seems to me that you (Secretary Dulles) owe him a prompt determination, and that not to do so, is unjust, unreasonable and intolerable."

38a

• • •

THE LATEST appeal was written to Mr. Dulles while he was attending the SEATO Conference in Manila.

Kunstler hinted that the appeal was made at that particular time because it might be the occasion for changing the Department's policy banning travel to Red China.

This policy, Kunstler pointed out in his letter to Mr. Dulles, "has been severely criticized abroad, as well as in this country, and has had an adverse effect on our foreign relations in general and as it affects Asians countries in particular."

"IT IS MY sincere hope," the ACLU attorney stated, "that you will reach a decision promptly . . . and not force me to apply to the courts for appropriate relief," reminding the Secretary of State that he had "suffered serious reverses on passport questions in the past."

The conduct on the part of the State Department in refusing to renew Worthy's passport, declared the ACLU lawyer, is particularly unfair where, as in the instant case, it's dealing with a person whose livelihood depends on the availability of a passport.

Right to Travel

Times, P. 25

Does the State Department have the right to tell American citizens where they may or may not travel? The department, which under the law has the job of issuing passports, has authority to impose restrictions in order to "promote and safeguard the interests of the United States." Opponents say that travel restrictions violate the rights of freedom of movement and, when applied to newspapermen, of freedom of the press.

New York N.Y.

A test of the issue is shaping up in the case of William Worthy Jr., a foreign correspondent for The Baltimore Afro-American. In 1956 Mr. Worthy was one of a group of American correspondents who went to Communist China in violation of the controversial State Department ban on travel to China. He also violated a similar ban on travel to Hungary. A year ago, when Mr. Worthy's passport expired, State refused to renew it. Mr. Worthy appealed to the department's Board of Appeals. He refused to promise that he would not again violate State's travel restrictions.

Jun. 3-31-58

Last week it was disclosed that on March 21 Secretary of State Dulles ruled against Mr. Worthy. The American Civil Liberties Union, which is supporting Mr. Worthy, announced he would file suit in Federal District Court for his passport. Thus the courts will have an opportunity to rule on whether State has power to control the movement of citizens.

Suit to Question Dulles' Right to Deny Passport

United Press

The American Civil Liberties Union announced yesterday it would file a complaint in Federal Court here today challenging the State Department's power to deny passports.

Washington Post

The Union said its complaint would challenge Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' denial of a passport to newsman William Worthy Jr. of the Baltimore Afro-American.

P. A-13

Tue. 4-8-58

It said the complaint will charge that Worthy as an American citizen has "a constitutional right to a passport, and that as long as Worthy "is prevented from traveling outside of the United States (he is) in effect . . a prisoner in his own country."

Washington D.C.

SUIT SEEKS PASSPORT FOR NEGRO REPORTER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The American Civil Liberties Union Tuesday filed in the District Court here a suit on behalf of William Worthy, of Boston, an Afro-American correspondent, to compel the Secretary to issue his passport.

Challenging the right of the State Department to deny him a passport, Mr. Worthy asks the court to declare invalid the regulations issued by the Secretary of State governing the issuance of passports.

World P. 1

Mr. Worthy asserts that these regulations violate his constitutional right to travel, imposed foreign policy conditions upon the right to travel in violation also of the Constitution, establish unconstitutionally vague conditions, constitute an unlawful assumption by the Secretary of State of legislative power, and fail to give him the kind of hearing to which he is entitled under the Constitution.

Wed. 4-9-58

As a representative of the press, Mr. Worthy insists he is entitled to a passport under the First Amendment to the Constitution. He asks the court to issue a decree to that effect. The First Amendment guarantees freedom of the press.

Atlanta, Ga

Mr. Worthy also asks the court to enjoin Secretary of State John Foster Dulles from denying him a renewal of his passport and to direct Mr. Dulles to renew his passport upon the same terms as are applicable to American citizens generally.

The complaint, filed through William M. Kunstler, an attorney of New York City, states that Mr. Worthy was refused his passport by Mr. Dulles last March 24 because he had used his passport to travel to and in Red China and Hungary and because he would not feel obligated to restrict his travel abroad, if his passport were renewed, despite geographical limitations placed in the passport.

World P. 4

The State Department, the complaint stated, also refused to renew the passport on the ground that Worthy's activities abroad would be "prejudicial to the orderly conduct of foreign relations of the United States."

Wed. 4-9-58

Worthy, who visited Communist China and Hungary in 1956 and 1957 despite the State Department ban on travel to those countries, has sought renewal of his passport for over a year.

Atlanta, Ga

Mr. Worthy entered China on Dec. 24, 1956. He remained there for a period of six weeks. Leaving China on Feb. 2, 1957, to return to the United States, he stopped in Hungary, arriving there on Feb. 8, 1957, and leaving the next day. He arrived back in the United States on Feb. 10, 1957.

With his passport due to expire on March 4, 1957, Worthy applied on Feb. 25, 1957, for its renewal, stating in his application that a passport was necessary to the practice of his profession.

Miss Frances G. Knight, director of the Passport Office, denied his application on March 29, 1957.

After Worthy appeared at an informal hearing, the Passport Office stuck to its original ruling, basing its action upon findings that he had misused his passport, that he would continue to misuse it if it were renewed, and that his travel to China was contrary to known and existing United States foreign policy.

On appeal, Secretary Dulles last March 24 notified Worthy of his decision to deny his renewal application. This paved the way for his bringing suit to compel the renewal of his passport.

Mr. Worthy alleges that the actions of the Secretary have interfered with the practice of his profession and have resulted in financial injury to him because most countries to which he would normally travel in pursuit of his profession require a passport for entry, stay or transit.

The refusal to renew his passport, he charges, "has made him a prisoner in his own country."

Worthy denies the State Department's charge that he misused his passport to enter China and Hungary. He states that a passport was not required by either country as "a condition of entry, stay, travel in or departure."

Passport demanded in U.S. suit

Afro-American

p. 1 Baltimore Md.

Ind. 4-12-58

WASHINGTON

The opening round in a new legal challenge of the State Department's power to deny passports to American citizens was fired Tuesday, April 8 in the Federal District Court here.

An attorney appointed by the American Civil Liberties Union filed a complaint asking that Secretary of State Dulles be required to grant a passport to newsman William Worthy Jr.

The complaint, submitted by William M. Kunstler of New York City, charged that as an American citizen and a representative of the press, Worthy has "a constitutional right to a passport."

Worthy, a foreign correspondent for the AFRO-AMERICAN and special correspondent in Communist China for The New York Post and CBS News, was refused his passport by Dulles on March 24 because he would not abide by the government's travel restrictions and his activities abroad would be "prejudicial to the orderly conduct of foreign relations of the United States."

* * *

WORTHY, WHO visited Communist China and Hungary in 1956 and 1957 despite the State Department ban on travel to those countries, had sought renewal of his passport for over a year.

Dulles' decision upholding the Board of Passport Appeals opened the way for the legal test in the Federal courts.

Asserting that the State Department's actions are "arbitrary, capricious" and unauthorized by the Constitution and U.S. laws, the complaint states that denial of the passport has interfered with Worthy's practice of his profession and caused him financial injury.

"... most countries to which he would normally travel in pursuit of his profession, require such document for entry, stay or transit," the complaint says, adding:

"... so long as he is prevented from traveling outside of the United States (he is) in effect ... a prisoner in his own country."

* * *

ALSO ATTACKED in the complaint are the imposition of political conditions for use of a passport and the failure of the 1926 Passport Act to fix proper standards under which the Secretary of State can deny passports.

"The ... statutes," the complaint says, "do not authorize the ... Secretary of State to place geographical restrictions on passports issued by him; they give him certain ministerial duties in connection with routine issuance of passports and do not give him the power, discretionary or otherwise, to determine which, American citizens may receive passports and thus be permitted to travel abroad."

The complaint deny's the State Department's charge that Worthy misused his passport to enter Communist China and Hungary, declaring that it was not required by either country "as a condition of entry, stay, travel in or departure."

The denial of due process in the procedures of the Board of Passport Appeals are also scored in the complaint.

Dulles Upholds Ban on Passport For Writer's Trip to Red Lands

38a

Civil Liberties Unit Says Suit Will Be Filed to Regain Reporter's Travel Rights

Times p. 4

38b

Secretary of State Dulles has upheld the State Department's refusal to renew the passport of William Worthy Jr. Mr. Worthy, a foreign correspondent, has disregarded the State Department's restrictions on travel to Communist China and Hungary.

New York N.Y.

Disclosing the decision yesterday, the executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union charged that the Secretary of State's action violated the right of freedom of movement and infringed on freedom of the press.

Patrick Murphy Malin, the union's executive director, announced that a suit would be entered in the Federal District Court in Washington in about two weeks to regain Mr. Worthy's passport.

"The road is now clear," Mr. Malin said, "for a test of the central issue, the power of the State Department to control the freedom of movement of American citizens."

Apr. 3 1958

Mr. Worthy, a correspondent for The Baltimore Afro-American who has also written for The New York Post and broadcast for the Columbia Broadcasting System, applied Feb. 25, 1957, for renewal of his passport. The Civil Liberties Union assisted in handling his application.

Injury to U. S. Feared

Mr. Malin disclosed the text of a decison and findings signed by Mr. Dulles March 21, 1958. These had been sent to William M. Kunstler, New York lawyer appointed by the Civil Liberties group to represent Mr. Worthy.

Mr. Dulles decided that Mr. Worthy's "activities abroad, at this time, would be prejudicial to the orderly conduct of the foreign relations of the United States."

The Secretary of State emphasized that his conclusion was based on information in the open record, including the applicant's own statements.

In his decision Mr. Dulles took full responsibility for restrictions entered in passports invalidating them for travel in certain areas.

"Unrestricted travel by American citizens to such designated areas," he wrote, "would seriously prejudice the orderly conduct of United States foreign relations."

Statement by Department

The State Department issued the following statement:

Mr. Worthy's passport renewal application was denied under the provisions of Sec. 51.136 (2) of the passport regulations. As indicated by the findings the Secretary made in the case of Mr. Worthy traveled to and in Communist China and Hungary during the period December, 1956, to February, 1957, in violation of the limiting and restricting endorsements contained in his passport and in wilful disregard of declared United States foreign policy.

The New York Times

William Worthy Jr.

He used his passport in connection with such travel, and it is clear from his testimony that he would have no hesitancy in again using a United States passport in a similar manner.

In fact, he has refused to give the department a statement that he would not again travel in violation of the restrictions contained in any passport issued to him. In these circumstances, favorable action in the Worthy case would have rendered completely meaningless the department's present practice of placing restrictive endorsements as to geographic area in United States passports in implementation of foreign policy objectives when necessary in the national interest.

The rationale of this decision is set forth more fully in findings of fact which have been communicated to Mr. Worthy and his attorney.

The following is the pertinent section from the passport regulations:

In order to promote and safeguard the interests of the United States, passport facilities, except for direct and immediate return to the United States, will be refused to a person when it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the person's activities would: (1) violate the laws of the United States; (2) be prejudicial to the orderly conduct of foreign relations; or (3) otherwise be prejudicial of the United States.

Dulles Denies Passport Request By W. Worthy

Call, K.C.

NEW YORK. — The American Civil Liberties union disclosed today that Secretary of State Dulles finally had rejected the passport application of newsman William Worthy Jr. The civil liberties group said that a suit to regain the passport promptly will be filed in the Federal District court charging that the secretary's action violates the right of freedom of movement and infringes on freedom of the press.

Kansas City Mo.

ACLU executive director Patrick Murphy Malin released the text of a letter from Dulles to Worthy's ACLU-appointed attorney, William Kunstler of New York City, upholding the Board of Passport Appeals decision not to renew the Baltimore Afro-American reporter's passport. Worthy had visited Communist China and Hungary in 1956 despite a State department ban on travel to these countries.

Fr. 4-4-58

In approving the board's ruling, Dulles said that he believed Worthy would not abide by the department's travel restrictions in the future, and "accordingly, I have concluded that his activities abroad, at this time, would be prejudicial to the orderly conduct of foreign relations of the United States." Dulles asserted that the travel bars had been imposed to implement U. S. foreign polciy and that Worthy had disregarded the government's policy by using his passport to travel to and in Communist China and Hungary.

The ACLU pledge of court action to challenge Dulles' decision was made by Malin, who commented that "the road is now clear for a test of the central issue, the power of the State department to control the freedom of movement of American citizens."

The ACLU head noted that the government recently had conceded in a brief filed with the Supreme court in two other passport cases concerning artist Rockwell Kent and physicist Walter Briehl that the right to travel was a constitutional right.

He also emphasized that the ban on Worthy's travel abroad affected the right of the American press to present news to the American public "with the full measure of freedom that the first amendment guarantees."

Call K.C.

Fr. 4-4-58

38a 1958

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS TO THE UN SUBCOMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION

✓

World Jewish Congress Protests Discrimination

World, B'ham, Ala. P.3
Wed. 12-5-58

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Religious discrimination is the subject of a note that has been submitted by the World Jewish Congress to the UN Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination. The Subcommission, presently in session in New York, is considering a draft report on a "Study of Discrimination in the Matter of Religious Rights and Practices."

38

In the note, Dr. M. L. Perlzweig, WJC Permanent Representative at

Underground factories urged as ar deterrent.

the Economic and Social Council, urged that the study be broadened to include states which are not NU members because discrimination is a matter of international concern.

The WJC stated it was important that the anti-bias study "should establish in concrete terms what instances of discriminatory practices exist in the world today, as a necessary perliminary to the effort to eradicate them."

38b 1958

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
ARREST OF 3 NEGRO MINISTERS
ATTY. GENERAL WILLIAM P. ROGERS

Birmingham Probe Ordered By Rogers

Local Pastors' Jailing Studied

Montgomery Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP) — Orders went out Thursday for a federal grand jury probe of the Birmingham, Ala., police department to find out whether it has violated the civil rights of three Negro ministers.

Montgomery Ala

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said the grand jury will be convened in Birmingham as soon as possible. It will concentrate on the arrest of the ministers on vagrancy charges.

Rogers told a news conference the grand jury investigation was ordered after Eugene Connor, Birmingham's public safety commissioner, refused to discuss the arrests with FBI agents. Connor also instructed Birmingham police officers not to talk, Rogers said.

Fri 11-14-58

'OUTSIDE AGITATORS'

After the Oct. 27 arrest of the ministers, who had come from Montgomery, Ala., Connor proclaimed that "outside agitators" found in Birmingham would see the inside of the city's jail.

P 1

Birmingham Negroes have been demonstrating against a law intended to maintain racial segregation on the city's buses.

The attorney general also announced at his news conference that the Justice Department is considering recommending to Congress the enactment of new civil rights legislation to cope with the recent wave of school, church and synagogue bombings.

Rogers expressed concern over the increase in the volume of "hate" mail and what he called the defiance of court decisions in segregation cases. As for the bombings, Rogers said they were cowardly "and any thoughtful, decent American is ashamed of them."

VAGRANCY CHARGE

The three Montgomery ministers, the Revs. S. S. Seay, A. W. Wilson and H. H. Hubbard, were arrested at the home of the Rev. F. Luther Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

A technical charge of vagrancy lodged against them was dropped after they had been questioned for several hours. They said they had come to Birmingham to see if there was anything they could do to help in the bus situation.

On the same day, Shuttlesworth was fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail for violating the bus seating law.

Rogers' announcement marked the second time in two days that a federal agency has moved in racial cases affecting Alabama. The Civil Rights Commission earlier announced plans for hearings, beginning Dec. 8 at Montgomery, on the alleged denial of voting rights to Negroes.

Advertiser

RELATIONS WORSE

Rogers, during his news conference, disagreed with a reporter's suggestion that race relations have deteriorated in the last year.

Personally, the attorney general said he feels there has been a great deal of improvement.

Fri 11-14-58

"There are hopeful signs in Virginia, for example," he said.

There have been recent indications in Virginia that the state might reappraise its program of "massive resistance" to public school integration if present state laws are held invalid.

Rogers said race relations in Virginia have improved in several areas, especially in the elimination of Jim Crow laws.

ATTY. GEN. ROGERS
Issues Probe Order

Connor To Jail Any 'Agitators'

Montgomery Advertiser

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Police Commissioner Eugene Connor announced defiantly Thursday that he will jail anyone who attempts to aid a Birmingham bus boycott.

The veteran public safety commissioner issued the warning after learning that a federal grand jury will investigate the jailing of three Montgomery Negro ministers on Connor's orders.

The ministers were arrested Oct. 27 at the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth Jr., who had been jailed for leading an attack on bus segregation in Birmingham.

U. S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers announced in Washington earlier in the day that a federal grand jury will investigate the arrests to determine whether the civil rights of the Montgomery ministers were violated. The Negroes were questioned and released.

PLEASE VOTERS

"If Mr. Rogers thinks he can scare me or the police department into permitting this city to become a scene of rioting which would follow such a boycott merely to please the Negro voters of the North he is mistaken in his man," said Connor.

The three ministers were leaders in the long Negro bus boycott at Montgomery. They came to Birmingham while Shuttlesworth was in jail.

The Rev. Martin Luther King—who headed the Montgomery boycott movement—said that they came here to see what they could do to help out. King was not one of the three.

There have been rumors that some Negroes would boycott Birmingham city buses, but no noticiable demonstration has occurred. Officials of the Birmingham Transit Co. said that bus operations were normal.

UNLAWFUL BOYCOTT

"As long as I am commissioner of public safety of Birmingham I intend to enforce the laws of Birmingham and Alabama against crime and violence," Connor said in a statement.

"Those three Negroes from Montgomery so dear to Atty. Gen. Rogers' heart admittedly came here to aid in an unlawful boycott of the public transportation system of this city in violation of Title 14, Section 54 of our code (the state anti-boycott law).

"I ordered them arrested and will order anybody else arrested, white or black, who follows their foolish lead.

Connor, who served for 27 years as police commissioner, was reelected to the office again last year.

Advertiser

He has enforced Birmingham's rigid racial segregation laws to the letter, and in 1948 jailed Sen. Glen Taylor of Idaho for attempting to enter a youth meeting through a door designated for Negroes.

TAYLOR CONVICTION

Taylor's conviction of disorderly conduct was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, which refused to review it. Taylor was the progressive Party candidate for vice president at the time of his arrest.

Fri 11-14-58

Fourteen Negroes were jailed by police Oct. 20 when they violated a new Birmingham bus seating law designed to continue segregated seating.

Shuttlesworth and the Rev. J S. Phifer received jail sentences and the others were given suspended sentences and let off with warnings. All have appealed their sentences to Circuit Court, and also have filed suits attacking the new law in U.S. District Court.

U.S. JURY TO STUDY 3 NEGROES' ARREST

Times

Rogers Orders Investigation of Detention of Ministers in Birmingham Bus Case

P 1

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The Attorney General has ordered a Federal grand jury inquiry into the arrest of three Negro ministers in Birmingham, Ala.

Fri.

William P. Rogers disclosed the move at a news conference today. The Attorney General said that the case would go to a grand jury in Birmingham as soon as possible.

11-14-58

The three ministers, all from Montgomery, Ala., were arrested Oct. 27 in connection with a test of bus segregation in Birmingham. They were charged with vagrancy, held for a few hours and then released.

New York
N.Y.

They went to Birmingham to consult a leader of the attack against segregation there, the Rev. F. Luther Shuttlesworth.

90-Day Jail Sentence

Mr. Shuttlesworth was arrested and received a ninety-day jail sentence and a $100 fine for violating a new Birmingham law that gives bus drivers the power to arrange seating.

The visitors from Montgomery were the Reverends S. S. Seay, A. W. Wilson and H. H. Hubbard. They were picked up by the Birmingham police at Mr. Shuttleworth's home.

Mr. Rogers indicated today that the Federal crime, if one existed, would have been to violate the civil rights of the ministers. The applicable statute would appear to be Section 242 of Title 18 in the United States Code, a provision that goes back to the Reconstruction period after the Civil War.

The statute provides up to a year's imprisonment and a $1,000 fine for any public official who "willfully subjects any inhabitant to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains or penalties by reason of his color or race."

Times

Police Chief Won't Talk

The Attorney General said that Birmingham's police chief, Eugene Connor, had refused to talk to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation about the matter. He also said that Mr. Connor had ordered his officers not to talk.

Fri 11-14-58

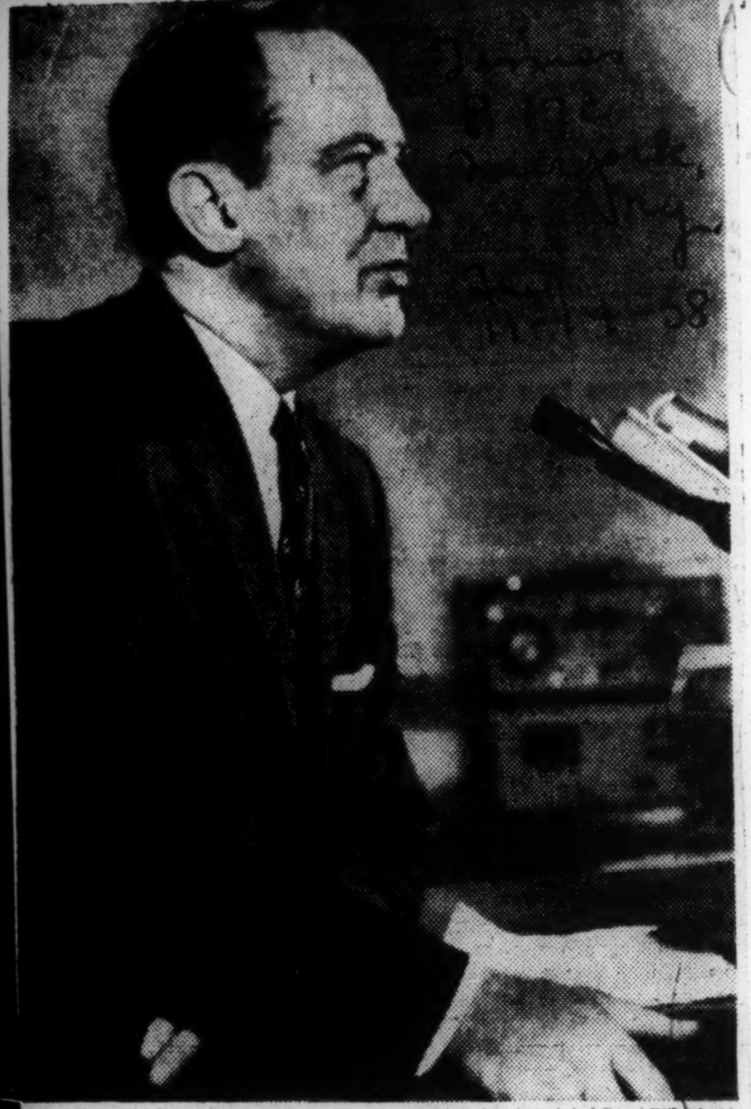
The grand jury members would, of course, be drawn from the local community. For that reason Justice Department officials are not overly optimistic that an indictment will be voted.

Mr. Rogers said that the department was considering possible proposals for civil rights legislation in the next Congress.

"If we can find something we think will work," he said, "we'll be for it. What we want to do is solve the problem."

When a reporter suggested that race relations had deteriorated in recent months, the Attorney General disagreed. He said he thought there had been improvement, and he referred specifically to Virginia, where there has been rising opposition to the state program of "massive resistance" to school integration.

Mr. Rogers deplored the bombings of schools and synagogues as "cowardly." He showed concern over a rising volume of so-called hate mail, attacking racial and religious groups. He said that such mail was "another indication of illness."



Times
p 1c
New York,
N.Y.
11-4-58

Associated Press Wirephoto

ORDERS INVESTIGATION: Attorney General William P. Rogers talking yesterday with newsmen in Washington. He said he had ordered Federal grand jury to look into the case of three Negro ministers who had been arrested by local authorities in Birmingham, Ala.

38b 1958

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. CITY ORDINANCES...LEAVE
SEGREGATION OF PASSENGERS UP TO BIRMINGHAM
TRANSIT CO.

✓

Seating up to company—

City repeals all ordinances on bus segregation

Birmingham News

Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham's bus segregation laws were stricken from the books today.

The city ordinances, under attack in U. S. District Court here, were replaced with one leaving segregation of passengers up to Birmingham Transit Co.

City Commissioners said in a statement the old laws were repealed because "further maintenance . . . will be hurtful to the cause of segregation."

Tues 10-14-58

TWENTY-TWO Negroes have filed suit in Federal Court contesting the constitutionality of the ordinances banning mixing of races in public transportation.

Commissioners said in their statement they felt the ordinances would be declared invalid, in view of past federal court decisions.

P. 1

John S. Jemison Jr., president of Birmingham Transit Co., said the separation boards which have designated white and Negro sections on buses will be removed.

BUT, HE SAID, company rules request that "colored people seat from the rear and whites from the front."

In addition, all passengers will be asked to leave the buses by the center door.

Jemison said he felt the move is a "forward step in race relations in Birmingham."

The new ordinance adopted today gives the bus company authority to form rules and regulations for seating passengers "to assure speedy, orderly, convenient, safe and peaceful handling of passengers."

Refusal to obey reasonable requests of a bus driver will constitute breach of the peace, a misdemeanor, the ordinance said.

THE COMMISSION said it was "unanimous in our conviction that segregation on buses should be maintained in the interest of both white and Negro races.

"We believe that further maintenance of our bus segregation ordinances will not only avail nothing of good for our people but will be hurtful to the cause of segregation," the statement said.

The commission said that foundation of the pending federal court suit has been "swept away and the matter of bus segregation left within the lawful discretion of the transit company."

THE DISTRICT COURT suit was filed after 22 Negroes were fined in Recorder's Court for violating the segregation laws Dec. 26, 1956.

The mass Negro attack on the ordinances came on the day following the bombing of the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader, Christmas night of that year.

An attempt by City Atty. J. H. Willis to have the federal case dismissed on the legal doctrine of "res judicata" was overruled by U. S. Dist. Judge H. H. Grooms. Wiliis' theory held that the matter was settled when the Negroes paid fines.

The suit has been pending since Judge Grooms' first ruling

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But bus case sentencing due Monday—

Move to free Shuttlesworth, 13 others passed to Tuesday

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 10-25-58
P. 1

The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth and 13 other Negroes convicted on charges growing out of an attempt to integrate Birmingham buses will remain in City Jail over the week-end.

Circuit Judge George Lewis Bailes Saturday passed a scheduled habeas corpus hearing until 10 a.m. Tuesday.

Attys. Arthur Shores and Orzell Billingsley, representing Shuttlesworth and the other defendants had filed a habeas corpus petition late Friday.

They had asked subpoenas for Birmingham Recorder William C. Conway, who had convicted the defendants on disorderly conduct and other charges; the clerk of the Recorder's Court and records of the trial proceedings, and Police Chief Jamie Moore.

Sheriff McDowell's office reported he was unable to serve any of the respondents and they were all reported out of town.

THE 14 NEGROES who have been in City Jail since late Thursday were not brought to court. Only Billingsley appeared in their behalf.

Judge Bailes told Billingsley he had failed to meet statutory requirements by personally notifying the attorneys for the opposing party, in this case the city attorney's office.

No attorneys appeared in court to defend the action.

Billingsley filed two mandamus petitions against Judge Conway asking that he be required to show cause why the defendants should not be released from jail.

Judge Bailes set hearings on those petitions for 10 a.m. Tuesday.

JUDGE BAILES said that by that time both the habeas corpus petitions and the mandamus petitions could become moot questions since Judge Conway has set sentencing for the 14 defendants for 7:30 p.m. Monday.

Judge Bailes said the defendants had been found guilty and that sentence had not been passed so the matter "properly remains in the breast of the court below."

Billingsley protested, "My clients are in jail and we come to the Circuit Court to seek relief. We feel that they are being held wrongfully."

JUDGE BAILES said a habeas corpus petition could not be heard this morning because service had not been made on the respondents and the city attorney's office had not been notified as required by law. Billingsley requested the matter be passed until this afternoon to allow them further time to seek service against the proper parties.

Billingsley said he and Shores had previously carried the habeas corpus petition to Police Chief Moore and asked him to accept service. He said the petition had not been filed at that time and Chief Moore refused to accept service.

Billingsley said he now is informed that Chief Moore is in Miami. Fla.

Shores Files Writ To Free 13 Negroes

Birmingham Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 10-25-58

Attorneys for 14 Negros convicted Thursday night on charges growing out of an attempt to integrate Birmingham buses will this morning seek the prisoners' release from City Jail, where they are being held pending sentencing.

Attys. Arthur Shores and Orzell Billingsly yesterday submitted petitions for writs of habeas corpus to Judge J. Russel McElroy.

Judge McElroy assigned the petitions to Judge George Lewis Bailes, who handles appeal cases from the city's Recorders Court

The hearing is scheduled for 10 this morning.

The Negro attorneys submitted one petition on behalf of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and another covering the remaining 13 defendants.

All have been in City Jail since shortly after midnight Thursday.

Recorders Judge William C. Conway held up sentencing the defendants until Monday night.

Shuttlesworth Is Jailed On Bus-Linked Charges

BY GEORGE COOK

Post Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed.
10-22-58
P. 1

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth was in City Jail last night on charges involving breach of the peace and disorderly conduct.

Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, surrendered at police headquarters shortly before 4 p.m. yesterday.

He was taken immediately to City Jail.

The Negro minister gave himself up after Commissioner Eugene Connor announced that he would be arrested on four charges:

1. **INCITING VIOLATION** of the ordinance adopted last week by City Commission which gave public carriers in the city the authority to set up seating regulations on their vehicles and which made it a breach of the peace to disobey drivers in seating passengers.

2. **INCITING VIOLATION** of the ordinance covering disorderly conduct.

3. **CONSPIRING** to commit a breach of the peace.

4. **CONSPIRING** to cause a breach of the peace.

Shuttlesworth's arrest followed by a little more than 24 hours the arrest of 13 of his followers whom he urged to board buses in Birmingham last Monday and take seats where they pleased.

Shuttlesworth did not attempt to ride in an unsegregated manner himself. However, he held a meeting prior to the action and urged his followers to do so.

Three charges were placed against the 13, all but two of whom had made a total of $900 bond each ($300 on each charge) yesterday afternoon.

At $300 per charge, Shuttlesworth's total bond is expected to be set at $1200.

The anti-segregation leader accompanied by a small group of Negroes, was taken into custody quietly and withont fanfare.

Since several of the technicians who process new prisoners at City Jail went off duty at 4 p.m., Shuttlesworth was expected to remain in jail over night.

Trial of the 13 originally arrested is scheduled tomorrow night in Recorders Court.

NEGROES ARRESTED IN TEST OF BUS LAW

N. Y. Times
New York
Tues. 10-21-58

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20 (AP)—More than twenty Negroes, seeking to test the validity of Birmingham's new bus-seating law, were arrested today. Police Chief Jamie Moore said they would be charged with breach of the peace, a misdemeanor.

The new bus-seating law was adopted last week by the Birmingham City Commission, which has just repealed the old ordinance requiring bus segregation. The new ordinance gives bus drivers the authority to assign seats to passengers.

Negroes coming from a meeting about four blocks away, boarded two buses in the downtown area and sat in seats usually used by whites. They refused to move when the bus drivers directed them to change.

Both buses then were driven to the Birmingham Transit Company barn, where police began placing the Negroes in patrol wagons. The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro minister and integration leader, was one of those in the group.

The original bus-segregation act was repealed just two weeks before a Federal court test of its validity was scheduled. That test resulted from arrests made in December, 1956.

The new act does not mention race. In practice, drivers have been asking Negroes to sit in the back and whites to use the front seats.

In Shuttlesworth case—

Negro ministers jailed on visit here

News P. 1
Birmingham, Ala.
Mon. 10-27-58

Three Negro ministers from Montgomery were being held in City Jail on vagrancy charges today after they visited the home here of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth.

Atty. Arthur Shores, who is representing the jailed ministers. identified them as the Rev. S. S. Seay, the Rev. H. H. Hubbard and the Rev. A. W. Wilson.

Shores said he would file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to free the ministers as soon as possible.

THE THREE MINISTERS constituted a committee which came to Birmingham to talk with Shuttlesworth's wife, she said.

Shuttlesworth and 13 other Negroes are in City Jail awaiting sentencing in connection with an attempt to test Birmingham's new bus segregation ordinance.

THE THREE ministers were arrested at the Shuttlesworth residence about 11 a.m. by Capt. G. L. Pattie and Lt. J. R. Davis.

Pattie and Davis said they took the ministers into custody because they couldn't supply "proper identification."

The police officials said there were 18 other Negroes at the home when they arrived. All the others were from Birmingham they said.

IN MONTGOMERY, the Rev Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., told The Associated Press the three ministers constituted a committee sent to Birmingham to see if Shuttlesworth's wife "needed anything," or if "they could help out."

Holt was identified as pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church, Wilson as pastor of the Holt Street Baptist Church and Seay as pastor of the AME Zion Church.

Seay also is listed as executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Assn.

THE HOLT STREET Church was the one in which conferences were held to organize the Montgomery bus boycott.

Pattie said the jailed ministers' backgrounds and activities will be investigated.

MEANWHILE, another effort to free Shuttlesworth and the 13 other Negroes failed today.

TR for PU—

Atty. Orzell Billingsley unsuccessfully sought an immediate habeas corpus action in Circuit Court aimed at gaining release for the 14 Negroes.

All are scheduled to be sentenced in Recorder's Court tonight, and two legal efforts have been made to gain their freedom on bond prior to the sentencing.

LAST SATURDAY, Billingsley presented a petition for a habeas corpus hearing, contending that the group, which had been arrested in connection with disobeying a Birmingham bus ordinance, was being improperly held.

Police Chief Jamie Moore had been listed as a witness in the Saturday hearing.

Judge George Lewis Bailes postponed the hearing until 10 a.m. Tuesday when it was learned the police chief was out of town.

TODAY Billingsley named Jail Warden R. K. Austin in an amended writ in place of the police chief. However, Judge Bailes said he would still hold the hearing at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

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14 Held in Jail In Bus-Seat Violations

Washington Post
Herald
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 10-25-58

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24 (UPI)—The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and 13 supporters were convicted today of violating Birmingham's new ""driver-option" ordinance for enforcing segregated seating in city buses.

Recorder's Court Judge William Conway ordered all 14 held in jail until Monday night, when he plans to pass sentence. Attorneys for the group had no immediate comment.

Charges against Shuttlesworth and the nine men and four women, all Negroes, were filed earlier this week after the 13 took front seats in city buses and refused drivers' orders to move to the rear.

Shuttlesworth did not take part in the actual challenge. But he was carged and convicted in the court session that ended early today of inciting the others to violate the seating ordinance, inciting to disorderly conduct, conspiring to commit a breach of the peace and conspiring to cause a breach of the peace.

P. 3

The other defendants were found guilty of disorderly conduct and conspiring to commit and cause a breach of the peace. All charges are misdemeanors.

Sat 10-25-58

Birmingham repealed its old bus segregation law, which provided that Negroes take seats from the rear. The new ordinance that replaced it gave transit officials authority to assign seats and authorized each driver to control seating in his bus.

Birmingham repealed its old bus segregation law, which provided that Negroes take seats from the rear. The new ordinance that replaced it gave transit officials authority to assign seats and authorized each driver to control seating in his bus.

The old law had been under challenge in the courts. The arrests this week set the stage for the test of the new one.

Negro Pastor Faces Trial In Bus Case

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader, surrendered to police Tuesday on charges connected with Monday's bus integration demonstrations.

He faces four misdemeanor counts at trial with 13 other Negroes in Recorder's Court Thursday night.

Wed-10-22-58

The [illegible]-year-old minister sat on the front porch at his home for nearly three hours Tuesday afternoon waiting arrest before he went to the city hall to surrender.

P. 1

He was placed in a police patrol wagon and taken from the city hall to the jail.

He told a reporter "I'm not sure I'll be bonded out. I may prefer to stay in jail rather than to pay bond on a silly charge."

He is charged with inciting to violate the city passenger replacement ordinance; inciting to violate the city disorderly conduct ordinance; conspiring to commit a breach of the peace, and of conspiring to cause a breach of the peace.

RAPPED BY COMMISSION

The City Commission Tuesday issued a statement terming the bus law violations the "latest move to substitute chaos for order."

". . . Rabble-rousers and agitators can thrive only on unrest, strife, dissention and discord," the statement said in part.

"Mr. Connor has long expressed his desire that I should be in jail," Shuttlesworth said, referring to Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene Connor.

"I don't suppose I could do anything to make Mr. Connor happy except to commit suicide," he added.

Nine men and four women were arrested Monday when they refused to obey orders of bus drivers to move from seats at the front to others at the rear of two buses.

Jailed in bus case—

Legal effort begun to free 14 Negroes

Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala
Fri
10-24-58
P. 1

An attorney for 14 Negroes who were jailed after violating Birmingham's new bus seating law filed a writ asking their immediate release no bail today.

The Negroes, who had been free on bond since their arrest Monday, were committed to jail after being convicted on charges growing out of the demonstration at a Recorders Court hearing Thursday night.

City Recorder C. H. Conway said he would not sentence them until 7:30 p.m. and ordered them held in jail without bond.

Atty. Arthur Shores filed a writ of habeas corpus in Circuit Court asking release of the Negroes, and a hearing was scheduled before Judge George Lewis Bailes at 10 a.m. Saturday.

THE REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH AND 13 other Negroes were in City Jail today, awaiting sentencing for their part in a mass demonstration against bus segregation Monday.

Recorders Judge C. H. Conway remanded the 14 to jail until 7:30 Monday night, when he said he would pass sentence.

Conway found the defendants guilty last night in a trial concluded near midnight, in a courtroom that was packed with both Negro and white spectators.

Shuttlesworth was charged with four counts growing out of the incident, including inciting an attempt to break a new city ordinance giving the Birmingham Transit Co. power to regulate seating practices.

He also was charged with inciting an attempt to breach the peace, conspiring to commit a breach of the peace, and conspiring to cause a breach of the peace.

THE OTHER defendants were charged with disorderly conduct after being arrested when they refused to move to the rear of a transit company bus. They were later charged with the two conspiracy counts.

Atty. Arthur Shores, who represented the Negroes, told Conway the recorders judge "has as much power as the U. S. Supreme Court to rule on the validity of the city's new ordinance."

He said the ordinance making it a breach of the peace to violate a bus driver's seating instructions was an attempt by the city "to do indirectly what it can't do directly."

CONWAY reminded Shores the Negroes were not being tried under the new ordinance, but simply for disorderly conduct.

Shores asked Conway to continue the bonds of the Negroes, while they awaited sentencing, but Conway refused.

Unfair Arrests

Birmingham World
Birmingham Ala
Sat 10-25-58
P. 8

The arrest October 20 of thirteen Negro paying transit riders for failure to take seats in the rear of buses is unfair. Such arrests smack of racial practices in the Union of South Africa under the diabolical apartheid doctrine. These are notorious and unwarranted arrests. They can but serve to breed ill will and harden the determination of the oppressed to fight back.

These outrageous mass racial arrests will hardly intimidate Negro bus riders who are also free to not ride the buses. These Negro bus riders were arrested for violating racial ordinances the City of Birmingham said had been repealed. Obviously the practices are not and never were intended to be eliminated.

We regard it as ill advice that comes from City Hall and elsewhere urging the Negro segment to desert their forthright leaders. It is bad law rather than bad leaders that needs to be repudiated. Bad racial laws have never served the goals of better race relations. Bigoted politicians have seldom come forward with sound counsel in the area of enlightened human relations.

Our city officials and our police ought to be fair. There should be fairplay by the bus company officials. There ought to be enough courage and common sense available to work this bus-seating problem out so that all riders may take seats with dignity and ride in peaceful freedom. The old way is the wrong way.

RECORDS
PO BOX
TUSKEGE
ALABAMA
9 15 5

Test new city ordinance—

Negroes arrested in bus incident here

Refuse to take seats designated by transit driver

News P.1

Mon. 10-28-58

A new ordinance aimed at keeping Birmingham buses segregated received its first test today when:

1—A group of Negroes met at a downtown loan office and received instructions on how to test the ordinance. Birmingham, Ala

2—Marched up the street and boarded a bus.

3—Took seats in front sections ordinarily reserved for whites.

4—Was driven to the transit company's car barn with police patrol wagons trailing behind.

5—While singing loudly, were transferred from the buses to the police wagons.

6—Were booked into City Jail on charges of disorderly conduct.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, who led the bus riders, said today's action was only the beginning.

"Tomorrow," he said, "there will be five or 10 times this number riding the buses, and the number will increase daily all this week. We are just starting the week off right this Monday morning."

THE ACTION CAME AFTER Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor last Friday appealed to Negroes to use their "common sense" and continue to sit in places the bus company designates for them.

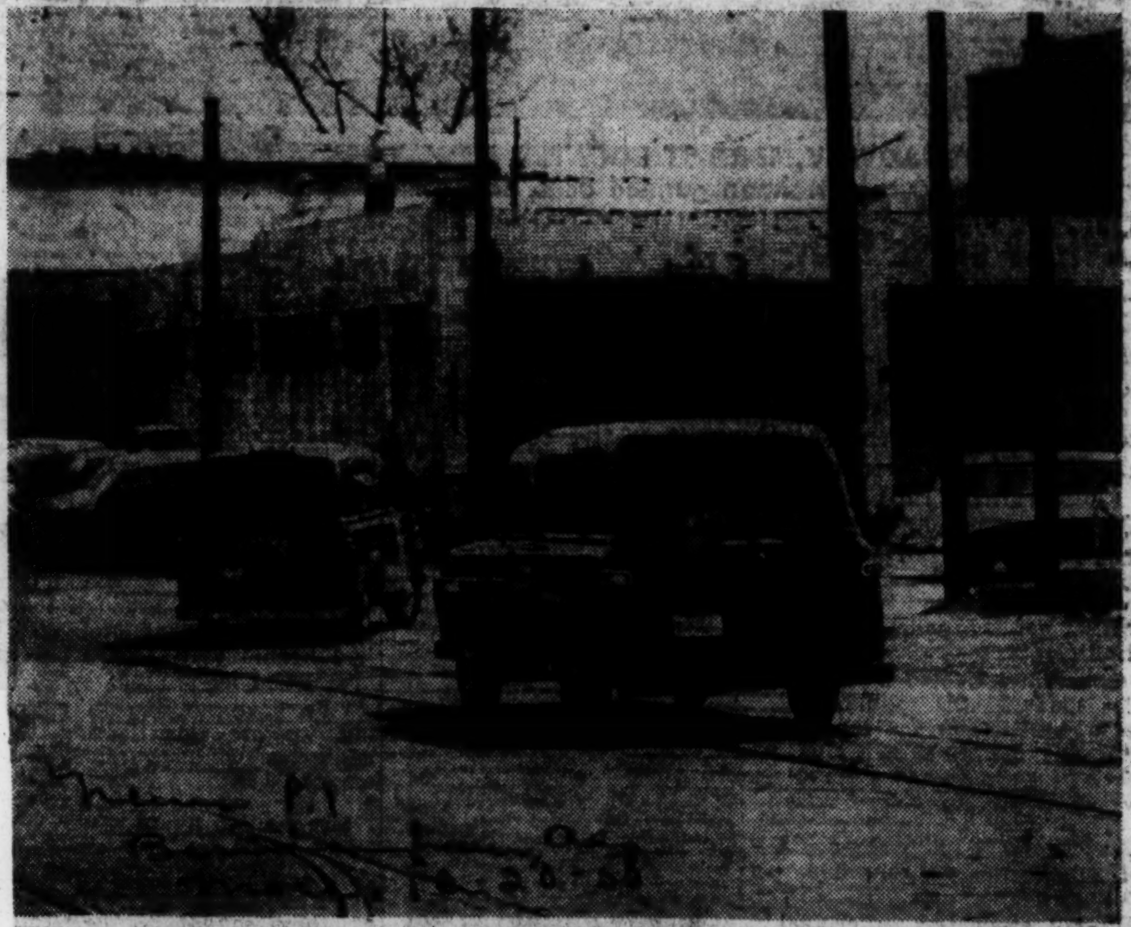
Connor made the appeal after Shuttlesworth called a meeting last Thursday night and asked members of his race to ride in white sections to test the ruling.

About 30 Negroes met with Shuttlesworth this morning at the loan office at Fourth-av and 17th-st, n. He issued instructions on how they should behave on the buses.

AFTER THE BRIEFING, the Negroes walked up the street and boarded two buses—the Ensley bus and the Pratt City-Ensley bus.

They took seats in sections usually occupied by whites. Other Negroes already were seated in the rear of the buses or else took back seats when they got on the buses.

No whites were on either bus. The buses were then marked "Special" and driven to the Birmingham Transit Co. barn.



News P.1

Mon. 10-28-58

News staff photo—Norman Dean

BUS RIDE TURNS INTO POLICE WAGON RIDE FOR 13 NEGROES

. . . Wagons are shown leaving car barn on way to jail

POLICE WAGONS and patrol cars followed the buses to the car barn. The Negroes sitting in white sections were taken from the buses and placed in the police wagons. Police Chief Jamie Moore said they would be charged with breach of the peace.

Shuttlesworth, who was among the group of Negroes was not arrested.

When the Negroes boarded the buses at downtown stops, other buses pulled around and continued their runs. Large crowds had gathered at each stop.

Police blocked off the area of the car barn where the Negro riders were taken. Reporters and photographers weren't allowed on the lot.

AFTER THE NEGROES in white sections were in custody other Negroes seated in the rear of the buses were put on another bus, which continued the regular run.

City Commission repealed the city's bus segregation ordinance last week. It was replaced by a new ordinance giving bus drivers authority to assign seats to all passengers.

During ~~the meeting~~ in the loan office this morning, Shuttlesworth said: Mon.

"MR. CONNOR ASKED us good Negroes to use our common sense, and that is just what we are doing." 10-28-58

Before Shuttlesworth dismissed the group at the meeting, he "put them on their own." Each member was instructed as to how he should conduct himself.

THE FOLLOWING rules were given each member of the group:

1. Try to be in a prayerful attitude and of a cheerful disposition. Remember that desegregated riding is a new experience for both whites and Negroes.

"2. Do not get on a bus while angry, and do not get on a bus with a weapon.

"3. Do not argue with anyone on the bus. Keep cool and quiet and be Christian at all times.

"4. If a driver asks you to move from a seat, politely refuse. Never raise your voice. Submit to arrest if need be without argument.

"5. If pushed, don't push back. If struck or cursed, don't curse or strike back.

"6. It is nice to be courteous, but don't force a conversation. Do not discuss segregation or any race question while on the bus.

"7. Never be loud on a bus, and do not smoke or eat while riding.

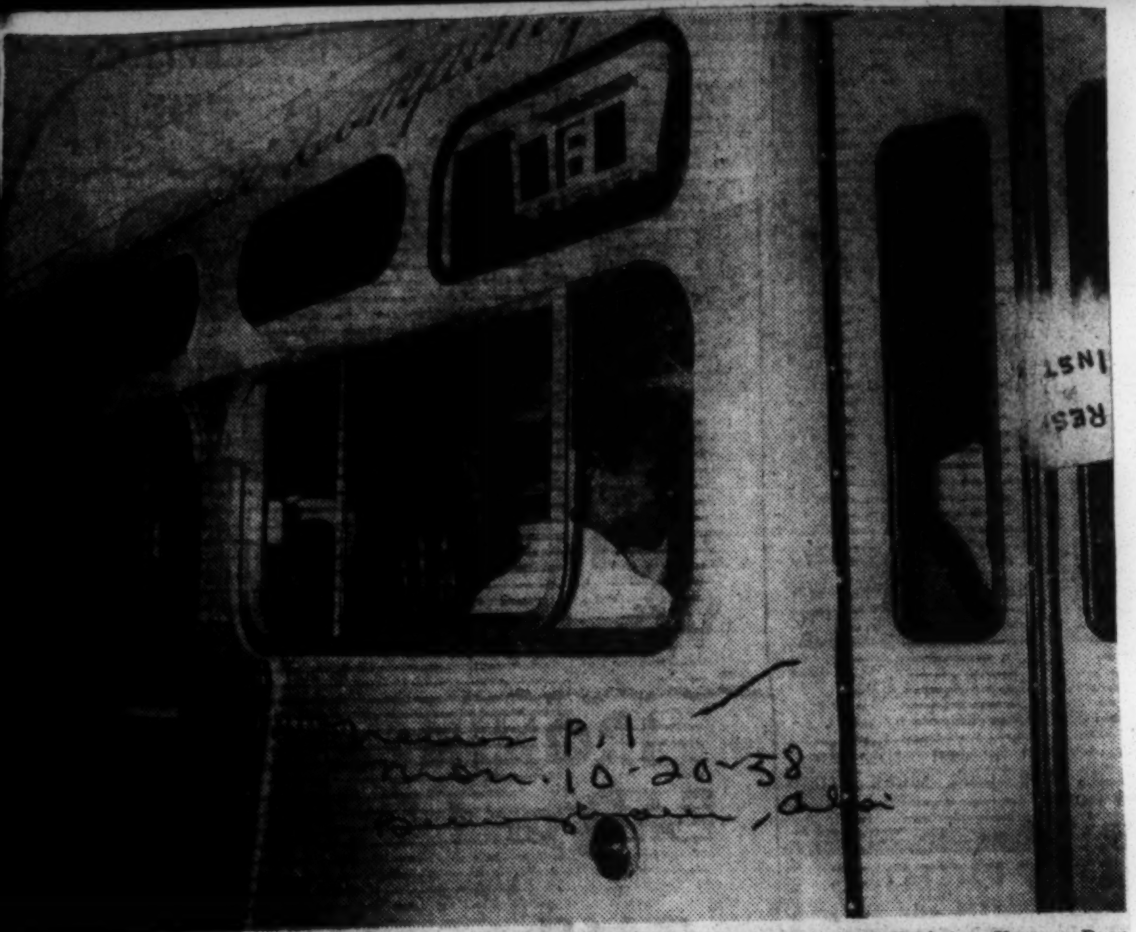
"8. Never ride a bus wearing dirty work clothes.

"9. If there is an incident on a bus while you are riding, note the bus number, name of driver and the time.

"10. Remember, Negroes only want first class citizenship. We seek no victory over white people or any contest with them."

THE 13 ARRESTED and charged with disorderly conduct will be tried at 9 a.m. Tuesday in Recorder's Court.

They were identified by police as: Doris Burrell, 24, 1027 Sixth-al, s; Johnny C. Collins, 22, 1121 Fourth-av, s; J. S. Phifer, 22, 22 17th-av, s; Arthur Lee White, 24, 103 First-st, w; the Rev. C. F. Jackson, 55, 704 12th-st, s; Roberta Brinson, 47, 111 First-av, n; Lily Bowman, 30, 2428 Third-al, s; Annie Buckley, 29, 306 15th-st, s; James C. Suttkles, 66, 110 Fifth-st, n; Joe Hendrix, 31, 842 Center-wy, sw;



News staff photos—Norman Dean

NEGRO SITS IN FRONT SEAT OF BUS AT DOWNTOWN STOP

Bus was then marked "Special" and driven to car barn

After bus test —

Arrest order out for Shuttlesworth

BY BUD GORDON, News staff writer

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor today ordered the arrest of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth in connection with Negro demonstrations on Birmingham buses yesterday.

Connor said Shuttlesworth will face four charges and he asked that the bond on each charge be set at $300.

News

Meanwhile, the City Commission issued a strong statement condemning the attempt to test the new bus ordinance here.

Det. Capt. C. L. Pattie and Capt. William Haley said Shut-

…lesworth will be tried at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in Judge William Conway's Recorder's Court.

Birmingham, Ala

HE WILL FACE charges of inciting to violate the city passenger placement ordinance; of inciting to violate the city disorderly conduct ordinance; of conspiring to commit a breach of the peace, and of conspiring to cause a breach of the peace.

Connor said Shuttlesworth

will be tried along with 13 other Negroes arrested yesterday after an attempt to break down the race barrier on Birmingham Transit Co. buses.

10-21

Each of the nine men and four women arrested yesterday face three counts:

1. Disorderly conduct; (2) conspiracy to commit a breach of the peace, and (3) conspiracy to cause a breach of the peace.

YESTERDAY'S ATTEMPT to integrate the buses was condemned by City Commission today in a statement issued by Mayor James W. Morgan which said:

"Once again the ugly serpent of race hatred has been cast abroad in the midst of the peace-loving peoples of Birmingham.

"Over and over again it has been graphically demonstrated that rabble-rousers and agitators can thrive only on unrest, strife, dissension and discord. From their viewpoint, the races have been living too peacefully in Birmingham, and this condition is not acceptable to these agitators.

"You will remember more than a year ago white citizens began trouble at the Municipal Auditorium and the good citizens of both races rose up and condemned this action and proper steps were taken to punish the guilty and during that same year, Negro agitators sought to create a condition of general disturbance at the Phillips High School.

10-21-58

"Again our good citizens of both races rose up in condemnation of those involved in this agitation and the trouble was eliminated and the guilty were punished.

"THERE IS ONE thing of which I am certain—the loyal and decent citizens of the city of Birmingham do not want, will not countenance, and will oppose any and all efforts on the part of rabble-rousers of either race to disturb the peaceful atmosphere of the city.

"For generations the white race and the colored race have worked shoulder to shoulder for the advancement and growth of our city. Each race has its time-honored traditions, customs, habits and practices, and except for the few occasions on the part of hot-heads, nothing has occurred to unduly disturb our happy existance in this beautiful valley of ours.

"Again we see these unholy forces attempting to move in and replace peace with unrest, and joy with unhappiness. I will never believe that the leaders in this latest move of agitation, in their efforts to stir up trouble in the operation of our transit system, represent, in any way, the decent colored citizens of Birmingham. We all know the difficulties that have been encountered over the past several years in our labors to provide adequate public transportation for our citizens.

"The present owners of our transit system are entitled to complete support of the loyal citizens of both races in their efforts to render this civic service and I am sure the good citizens of both races will again rise up and condemn the efforts of this handful of rabble-rousers in this latest move to substitute chaos for order.

"Therefore, I call upon all good people to so conduct and express themselves that all may see by their actions that individually and collectively we will not encourage or permit these organized attempts to gain even a toe-hold in our community.

THE 13 ARRESTED yesterday have been identified by police as:

Doris Burrell, 24, of 1027 Sixth-al, s; Johnny C. Collins, 22, of 1121 Fourth-av, s; J. S. Phifer, 42, of 22 17th-av, s; Arthur Lee White, 24, of 108 First-av, w; the Rev. C. F. Jackson, 55, of 704 12th-st, s; Roberta Brison, 47, of 111 First-av, n.

Lillie Bowman, 30, of 2428 Third-al, s; Annie Buckley, 29, 306 15th-st, s; James C. Suttles, 66, 110 Fifth-st, n; Joe Hendris, 31, of 842 Center way, sw.

Alford Thomas, 71, of 508 14th-av, n; Jim Hendrix, 27, of 1830 18th Way, n, and Willie Butler, 59, of 2712 Fifth-al, s.

Between 25 and 35 Negroes met with Shuttlesworth yesterday morning, police said, at a loan office at Fourth-av and 17th-st, n. During the meeting Shuttlesworth passed out printed instructions informing the Negroes how to behave on buses.

As the Negroes left the meeting they walked into the heart of downtown Birmingham and split into two groups, police said. One group boarded an Ensley bus and the other a Pratt-Ensley bus. The bus drivers said there were no white people on either bus and that the Negroes took seats in various points from front to back of the buses.

CAPT. HALEY SAID the majority of the Negroes complied with the bus company rules and moved to the rear of the bus when they were asked to do so by the drivers.

A few more moved, Haley said, when officers boarded the bus. When 13 still refused to move from the usually all-white sections, the drivers drove their buses to the transit company's car barn and police arrested the 13.

YESTERDAY'S MOVE by the group of Negroes was termed as their "answer' to the last week's action by the City Commission. The commission repealed the city's bus segregation ordinance and replaced it with a new ordinance giving the bus drivers authority to assign seats to all passengers.

Although Shuttlesworth himself was not among the group that defied the company ruling, police said he appeared at the car barn while arrests were being made.

Connor said Shuttlesworth was not arrested at that time and the order for his arrest was issued today only after he had consulted with other city officials and Police Department officers.

Alfred Thomas, 71, 508 14th-av, n; Jim Hendrix, 27, 1830 18th-av, n; Willie Butler, 59, 2712 Fifth-al, s.

Bond was set at $300 each.

The city's witness for several of the cases was listed as I. M. Daniels, driver of one of the buses.

13 Negroes Jailed In Bus Law Test

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Thirteen Negroes were jailed under $900 bond each after a mass challenge Monday of Birmingham's new bus seating law. Their leader indicated the measure will be tested in the federal courts.

Constitution

Charges of disorderly conduct, conspiracy to commit a breach of peace, and conspiracy to cause a breach of the peace were filed against the demonstrators, who sang hymns as they were loaded into patrol wagons.

Atlanta, Ga.

TRIAL SOON

City authorities said the cases will be tried in Recorder's Court later this week.

Tues 10-21-58

Negroes led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth occupied seats in the white sections of two downtown buses and refused to move to the rear when the drivers told them to do so. Shuttlesworth was not one of the 13 arrested.

P. 1

Birmingham's bus segregation law was repealed Tuesday but drivers were authorized under a new law to tell passengers where to sit. It is a breach of the peace to refuse to obey their seating instructions. Signs instruct whites to sit from the front and Negroes from the rear.

It was the second time in less than two years that Shuttlesworth had led a demonstration against racial segregation on buses.

AWAITS COURT

"The arrest of Negroes today for sitting on the buses in an orderly manner proves the fact that segregation on buses still remains; and that breach of the peace or disorderly conduct has been substituted by the city and the bus company for the segregation ordinance repealed last Tuesday," Shuttlesworth said.

"In view of this we think at this time that Negroes should now cease riding integrated on buses and wait until the matter is finally resolved in federal court."

After the Negroes occupied the white sections of the two buses their drivers drove the buses directly to the transit company barns. Singing hymns, the Negroes were loaded into patrol wagons and carried to the city jail.

No white persons were on the buses.

LEADER IN BUS CASE GIVES UP

Shuttlesworth Says He May Stay in Jail

Times Picayune

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader, surrendered to police Tuesday on charges connected with Monday's bus integration demonstrations.

New Orleans, La.

He faces four misdemeanor counts at trial with 13 other Negroes in recorder's court Thursday night.

The 34-year-old minister told a reporter "I'm not sure I'll be bonded out. I may prefer to stay in jail rather than to pay bond on a silly charge."

Wed 10-22-58

He is charged with inciting to violate the city passenger replacement ordinance; inciting to violate the city disorderly conduct ordinance; conspiring to commit a breach of the peace, and of conspiring to cause a breach of the peace.

P. 3

The city commission issued a statement terming the bus law violations the "latest move to substitute chaos for order" and added: "rabble-rousers and agitators can thrive only on unrest, strife, dissention and discord."

Nine men and four women were arrested Monday when they refused to obey orders of bus drivers to move from seats at the front to others at the rear of two buses.

They are charged with disorderly conduct, conspiracy to commit a breach of peace, and conspiracy to cause a breach of peace.

Last week the city commission repealed a bus segregation ordinance. It was replaced by one making the Birmingham Transit Co. responsible for maintaining segregation. The new law gives bus drivers authority to assign seats to all passengers. It does not mention race.

Writ Attempted In Negro Case

Attorney Trying To Free 14 In Bus Violation

HELD AFTER CONVICTION

By United Press International

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 24. — Negro attorney Arthur Shores Friday filed a writ of habeas corpus in an effort to free 14 members of his race jailed for violating the city's new buss segregation law.

Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and 13 other Negroes were found guilty of charges early Friday morning in Recorders Court. They were ordered held without bond for sentencing Monday night.

Commercial Appeal

Hearing Set Today

A hearing on the writ was scheduled to be [illegible] Saturday before Judge George Lewis Bailes. The Negroes had been free under $900 bond each with Rev. Shuttlesworth under [illegible] trial.

Memphis, Tenn.

Thirteen were charged with three counts each growing from a mass test Monday of Birmingham's recently adopted segregation law. Rev. Shuttlesworth had been charged with four counts.

Sat 10-25-58

The 13, nine men and four women, boarded two city buses and took front seats. They were arrested shortly afterwards. Just prior to the protest, the Negroes had me with Rev. Shuttlesworth who led them to a downtown bus stop but did not attempt to board a bus.

P. 10

The City Commission recently abolished its bus segregation laws, under attack in Federal Court, and substituted one leaving separation of the races up to the Birmingham Transit Co. The passenger placement law stated it was a breach of the peace to disobey any "reasonable request" by a bus driver.

Charges Listed

Rev. Shuttlesworth was charged with inciting to violate the ordinance, inciting to disorderly conduct, conspiring to commit a breach of the peace and conspiring to cause a breach of the peace.

The 13 others were each charged with disorderly conduct, conspiring to commit a breach of the peace and conspiring to cause a breach of the peace. All 14 were found guilty shortly after midnight Friday morning on the misdemeanors and ordered held without bond.

Rev. Shuttlesworth, head of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, two years ago filed Federal Court action after he and 21 other Negroes were arrested for taking front seats on city buses. The case is still pending.

Last fall, Rev. Shuttlesworth was beaten when he attempted to enroll Negro children in a white public school.

Negroes seek revision in suit challenging law

38b

Twenty-one Birmingham Negroes filed an amendment to their suit in federal court here against Birmingham city commissioners and Birmingham Transit Co.

News

They asked that the commissioners and the transit company be enjoined from placing into effect a recently passed city ordinance giving the company authority to control seating of passengers on its buses.

P. 1

THE CASE which originally was filed Jan. 14, 1957, has been set for trial at 9:30 a.m. Thursday before Federal Judge H. H. Grooms. It will be up to Judge Grooms to determine whether the amendment shall be allowed.

Thurs

P. D

The new ordinance was passed recently immediately following repeal of a city ordinance which required segregated seating on buses operating within the city.

Birmingham
Ala.

ATTORNEYS for the 21 Negroes who filed the suit, maintain that the new ordinance, which delegates the authority to control seating to the transit company, in effect maintains the old ordinance.

10-29-58

Test Bus Segregation Policy

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — This is the interior of a city bus in Birmingham, Oct. 20, as Negroes tested the city's new segregation policy. Under a new city ordinance persons who refuse to follow the bus driver's "reasonable request" for proper seating can be arrested for breach of the peace. Thirteen Negroes were arrested on that charge, Oct. 20th, as they boarded buses and sat down in the front contrary to the driver's order that they move to the rear. The 13 were among a larger group, directed by integration leader Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, who tested the bus segregation policy.

(Newspress Photo)

Appeal Convictions In Birmingham Bus Cases

BIRMINHAM, Ala. — (UPI) — Fourteen citizens, including a pastor, were convicted Friday of violating the city's new big segregation law. Their attorney immediately filed for a writ of habeas corpus to free them.

Atlanta Ga.

Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and 13 supporters were ordered held to be held at 10 a. m. Saturday before Judge George Lewis Bailes. The 13 had been free under $900 bond each, and Shuttlesworth under $1,200 bond.

P.1

The 13 were charged with three counts each growing from a mass test last Monday of Birmingham's recently adopted bus segregation law. Shuttlesworth had been charged with four counts.

TOOK FRONT SEATS

The [illegible] nine men and four women, boarded two city buses and took front seats. They were arrested shortly afterwards. Just prior to the protest, the citizens had met with Shuttlesworth who led them to a downtown bus stop but did not attempt to board a bus.

The city commission recently abolished its bus segregation laws, under attack in federal court, and substituted one leaving separation of the races up to the Birmingham Transit Co. The passenger placement law stated it was a breach of the peace to disobey any "reasonable request" by a bus driver.

Shuttlesworth, head of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, filed federal court action two years ago after he and 21 other Negroes were arrested for taking front seats on city buses. The case still is pending.

Last fall, Shuttlesworth was beaten when he attempted to enroll children in a white public school.

VIOLATORS LEFT IN JAIL

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (SNS)— Fourteen Negroes, including integration leader Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, who were convicted Thursday for violating Birmingham's bus seating law, were left in jail without bond for the weekend by Circuit Judge George Lewis Bailes Saturday.

[illegible] were withheld until Monday at 7 p. m., when the Rev. Shuttlesworth will face a maximum sentence of two years in jail and $400 fine. The other 13 could get up to 18 months and $300.

Trials Set Thursday In Bus Seating Test

BY GEORGE COOK

Thirteen Negroes, arrested yesterday after an attempt to break down color bars on Birmingham Transit Co. buses, are scheduled to be tried Thursday night in Recorders Court.

Post Herald

Each of the Negroes, nine men and four women, was placed in City Jail on three charges:

1. Disorderly conduct.
2. Conspiracy to commit a breach of the peace.
3. Conspiracy to cause a breach of the peace.

Each of the defendants was placed under a total of $900 bond and all 13 still were in City Jail last night.

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor ordered a thorough investigation of each defendant, including pictures and fingerprinting.

Birmingham, Ala.

"This is nothing but another effort by (the Rev. F. L.) Shuttlesworth to get more publicity so he can get more money from the North," Commissioner Connor declared.

Connor pointed out that newspapers, radio and television stations had been alerted to a meeting of the Negroes shortly before noon yesterday at Guinn Finance Co., 411 17th-st, n.

Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, told the Negroes at the meeting that "as there is no law for segregation on buses, taxis, etc., there is no legal basis to force Negroes to sit in the rear."

Fri.

The Negro minister gave the group a list of 10 instructions.

10-31-58

At the conclusion of the meeting, Shuttlesworth told the group to break up and ride 10 buses in an unsegregated manner.

However, the Negroes all boarded two buses at the corner of 19th-st and Second-av. n. scattering themselves in seats from front to back.

There were no whites on either bus.

Post Herald

The majority of the Negroes on both buses were complying with the company's rules regarding seating and when the drivers requested the others to change their positions an "additional four or five got up and moved," according to Police Capt. W. J. Haley.

Fri.

Captain Haley said more of the Negro passengers complied with the seating rule than refused to do so.

10-31-58

On the refusal of 13 Negroes to move, the bus drivers called police. The drivers, on noting the gathering of a crowd at the scene, had the buses returned to the Transit Co.'s car barns, where the defendants were arrested.

The Shuttlesworth move came approximately 24 hours prior to a scheduled meeting between leaders of the ACMHR and officials of Birmingham Transit which had been set for 11 this morning.

Yesterday afternoon Donald S. James, president of Birmingham Transit, sent the following telegram to Shuttlesworth:

"At your request we, in good faith, arranged a meeting at 11 tomorrow.

"In view of the events transpiring today, which we are informed were instigated by you, we are herewith canceling the meeting."

Shuttlesworth himself was not among the group that defied the company ruling, although he showed up later at the car barn while the arrests were being made.

Sentences Loom For 14 Negroes

Tried To End Segregation On City Buses

MORE ARRESTS MADE

Commercial Appeal

By United Press International

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 27. —The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and 13 followers faced sentences Monday night on misdemeanor charges growing out of their attempt to break down racial barriers on city buses.

Appeal

Three Montgomery Negro ministers who came here to "express the concern" of Montgomery Negroes over the mass arrest, were arrested.

Memphis, Tenn.

Revs. Arthur W. Wilson, Solomon Seay and Hannibal Hubbard were picked up on vagrancy charges at Rev. Shuttlesworth's home where they had gathered with about 18 Birmingham Negroes.

Tues. 10-28-58

None of the local group was arrested.

Rev. Shuttlesworth and his jailed followers spent the week end behind bars after they were found guilty on several charges each in connection with the integration attempt a week ago.

p. 19

Charges Listed

The counts against Shuttlesworth, who did not board the buses, were inciting to violate the passenger placement ordinance leaving segregation up to the discretion of the Birmingham Transit Co., inciting to disorderly conduct, conspiring to commit a breach of the peace and causing a breach of the peace.

The other 13 were charged with the same counts except for that dealing with inciting to violate the bus ordinance.

The same group has a habeas corpus hearing scheduled for Circuit Court Tuesday on a petition to gain their release from jail.

In another aspect of the case, Federal Judge H. H. Grooms Thursday will hear the suit of 21 Negroes attacking the old city segregation ordinance as unconstitutional.

That suit was filed almost two years ago but recently the city revoked the ordinance and set up the new passenger placement law which specifies that refusal to obey a "reasonable request" of a bus driver is a breach of the peace.

The three Montgomery Negroes arrested Monday were members of the Montgomery Improvement Association which led the successful bus boycott in the state capital.

'Authorized' Trip

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the MIA said Seay was executive secretary, Wilson treasurer and Hubbard chairman of the finance committee.

Dr. King said he "authorized" the three to go to Birmingham "to express our concern over the fact members of our race were arrested there and not allowed out on bond.

"I could not go myself and these three men, pastors of our largest churches in Montgomery, went to see if there was anything we could do in this hour since the struggle is a mutual one," he said.

Police Capt. G. L. Pattie and Lt. J. R. Davis, who arrested the three Negroes, said they were taken into custody because they could not show "proper identification."

Negro attorney Arthur Shores said he would file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to gain their release.

Pastors Were Seized In Home Of Shuttlesworth

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS) — Three Montgomery, Ala. ministers were reportedly arrested around noon Monday, Oct. 27 as they attended a meeting of the executive committee of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights held at the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of 3232 No. 2th Ave.

Atlanta World

Assistant police chief J. C. Lance said when questioned by a reporter that he had not heard of the alleged arrests but that he would check on it. He said a number "of crank calls" had been coming into police headquarters.

Atlanta, Ga.

A spokesman for the ACMHR said he was in the meeting when police came and inquired about the identity of the visitors. He said that about 25 were in the meeting when police threatened to arrest all of them unless the identity of the visitors were revealed.

Tues. 10-28-58

The spokesman said that when the ministers identified themselves as the Rev. S. S. Seay, Rev. A. W. Wilson and Rev. H. H. Hubbard of Montgomery, the trio were arrested and carted away

Rev. Seay is executive secretary the Montgomery Improvement Association. Rev. Wilson is pastor of Holt Street Baptist Church and Rev. Hubbard of Bethel Baptist church.

p. 1

Atty. Arthur D. Shores said the three arrested ministers were being held for investigation and that he would file a writ of habeas corpus seeking to free them.

Rev. Shuttlesworth, two other ministers, four women and seven others were still in city jail Monday after legal maneuvers Saturday failed to get them out.

The official charge placed against the three ministers was vagrancy. This was explained as being done because they did not have proper identification."

World

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor said that "Birmingham does not need any outside agitators coming into our city and dabbling in our affairs."

Tues. 10-28-58

The Montgomery ministers, Connor said, "are going to see what the inside of our city jail looks like."

The Montgomery men were talking with about 18 local Negroes at the Shuttlesworth home when they were arrested and taken to the police station where they were held for investigation. None of the Birmingham Negroes was picked up.

Rev. M. L. King, Jr., who said all three men were ministers, denounced their arrest as "new low in the tactics that some Southerners are willing to use to maintain the system of segregation."

2 Sent to Jail Under Bus-Seating Law

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Oct 28 58

Birmingham, Oct. 27 (AP)—Two Negro ministers were sentenced to jail terms Monday night for violating Birmingham's bus-seating law, and 12 other Negro defendants were warned they had "better stay out of trouble."

City Recorder William Conway sentenced the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth to 90 days in jail and fined him $100. The Rev. J. S. Phifer was given a 60-day sentence and fined the same amount.

Conway let 12 other Negroes who took part in a mass violation of a law intended to maintain segregation on buses off with a 180-day suspended sentence and a warning.

Attorney Arthur D. Shores said the convictions of Shuttlesworth and Phifer would be appealed. He said he did not know about the others.

All the 14 Negroes were returned to the City Jail at least overnight because the warden has a writ to produce them for another hearing in Circuit Court Tuesday on habeas corpus proceedings filed in their behalf.

Three Negro ministers who led the Montgomery bus boycott were arrested on vagrancy charges while visiting at the home of Shuttlesworth earlier in the day. The charge was dropped and they were released after they were identified and questioned.

After their arrest, Police Commissioner Eugene Connor had promised a police crackdown on "outside agitators coming to our city and dabbling in our affairs."

The Montgomery ministers were identified as the Rev. S. S. Seay, the Rev. A. W. Wilson, and the Rev. H. H. Hubbard.

Birmingham Negro Arrested For Promoting Bus Boycott

38b

Advertiser

BIRMINGHAM (UP)—A Negro man has been arrested for passing out literature urging a boycott of Birmingham city buses, police said.

He was identified as Harvey Kelly, 38. He was charged with violating Alabama's boycott law. This is an indictable misdemeanor which carries a maximum penalty of six months at hard labor and $1,000 fine on conviction.

Montgomery

Det. Capt. G. L. Pattie said that Kelly was being held without bond in the city jail pending transfer to the Jefferson County jail.

11-18-58

Officers arrested Kelly Saturday night in a Negro section of northeast Birmingham.

There have been rumors of a bus boycott in Birmingham, but no visible indication that one might be under way. Large numbers of Negroes ride the city buses daily.

A federal grand jury probe has been ordered of the Oct. 27 arrest of three Montgomery Negro bus boycott leaders who were taken in custody at the home of a Negro integration leader here. U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said the investigation was ordered to determine whether civil rights of the Montgomery ministers were violated.

When Rogers' announcement was made last week, Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene Connor warned that any one, white or black, who aided an attempt to violate the state bus boycott law would be jailed.

'Law be damned,' says 'Bull'

Afro American

p 1 38b

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Eugene (Bull) Connor, public safety commissioner here, has a formula for dealing with either court desegregation rulings or civil rights legislation.

It's "the law be damned."

During an interview, Monday afternoon, he said: "Damn the law, we don't give a damn about the law; down here we make our own law."

Dat. 11-22-58

CONNOR, who as public safety commissioner is in charge of the local police force, made the statement in reference to the arrest three weeks ago of three ministers from Montgomery.

Baltimore

"I had them picked up and held on a charge of vagrancy until we could find out what they were doing here," the public safety commissioner declared.

"We're not going to have outsiders coming here stirring up trouble. If they come here and do the wrong kind of talking, they'll see the inside of our jail."

* * *

AS AN EXAMPLE of what he meant, Connor recalled the 1948 arrest of Sen. Glen Taylor of Idaho who was taken into custody during a speaking engagement here as Vice Presidential candidate on the Progressive ticket as Henry Wallace's running mate.

"He (Taylor) still owes us a $150 fine and 30 days in jail," the commissioner said. "If he ever comes back to Alabama, he's going to pay it."

The Montgomery ministers were arrested at the home of the Rev. Mr. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 3232 29th Ave., north, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

After being questioned, they were released without charges being filed against them.

* * *

CONNOR SAID he ordered a police lieutenant to arrest the clergymen after an informant called and said the trio was here "stirring up trouble."

The commissioner also bitterly attacked the Rev. Shuttlesworth, president of ACMHR, whom he accused of being responsible for "the agitation" around the bus seating situation.

Reference was the arrest Oct. 1 of 13 persons, including four women, after they refused to observe segregated seating arrangements on local buses.

* * *

THE REV. MR. SHUTTLESWORTH was arrested a day later on charges of inciting the group to violate segregated seating regulations.

In addition to the Rev. Shuttlesworth, three other ministers were arrested: the Rev. N. H. Smith, J. S. Phifer and C. F. Jackson.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth was fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail and the Rev. Smith $100 and 60 days.

Afro American

All other defendants were given suspended sentences. However, both the fines and sentences as well as the suspended terms are being appealed. The hearing is scheduled for Dec. 1.

* * *

SINCE THE release of the defendants on bail, the organization has sponsored a series of mass meetings.

Practically all of the meetings have been attended by plainclothes detectives, presumably assigned by Commissioner Connor.

Dat 11-22-58

Four of the officers identified themselves as Detectives O. V. Vance, L. T. Laney, H. A. Fincher and Marcus A. Jones.

Questioned about the presence of these detectives at the meetings, all held in churches, Commissioner Connor said he presumed they were there to observe what was being done and said.

"The police have to keep up with what's going on," he said. "If they didn't we'd wake up one morning and find ourselves in a helluva fix."

38b Ala

* * *

OTHER OBSERVATIONS by the commissioner were:

"So far as police and bus company officials know, as many porsons are riding buses now as prior to the protest mass meetings and arrests.

"A number of emplonees have called police to report their maids and cooks have been threatened with bodily harm if they continue riding buses.

"Excepting Shuttlesworth, the colored people of Birmingham are satisifed with present conditions. As for Shuttlesworth, his interest is in what he can get out of it.

"HE STIRS up trouble and you people up North send him a lot of money which he pockets and uses to his own advantage."

People in the South get along much better than they do in New York City "where school girls get their throats slit and raped."

Persons who bomb homes and churches are the lowest type of criminal and should be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

If they commit such crimes in Birmingham "we'll run them down and see that they are punished. Didn't we arrest and convict the white men who castrated that poor colored man.

"They (the white men) got off too easy with 20 years. What I wish is there was some way to take them out and cut their . . . out.

* * *

"AS FOR THE papers in the North, they're not going to report fair what we do down here — just distort it."

Referring to the AFRO, the commissioner said: "I get your paper and I know what you do."

When he was thanked for the interview, he said: "That's all right, glad you came in."

The interview was arranged by the commissioner's executive secretary, John W. Preddy.

To probe arrest of clergymen

38b-Ala

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Attorney General William P. Rogers has ordered the United States Attorney at Birmingham to lay before a Federal grand jury possible Federal civil rights violations by Birmingham, Ala., police for arresting three visiting colored ministers as vagrants.

Mr. Rogers announced the move at a press conference Thursday. He also disclosed that the Justice Department is "seriously considering" legislation that will run the whole gamut of civil rights for presentation to the 86th Congress which convenes Jan. 7.

Afro American p 1

The Attorney General indicated that his proposals may cover such subjects as school desegregation, bombings of churches, synagogues and schools, and the sending of "hate" mail. It also will cover Part III of the 1957 civil rights bill which was stricken from the measure by the Senate.

Balto

Dat 11-22-58

THAT PROVISION would give the Attorney General authority to bring civil suits to enjoin threatened violations of constitutional rights other than the right to vote. The right to vote is covered by the 1957 Civil Rights Act. The new authority, if enacted, would permit the Attorney General to initiate court action in school desegregation cases.

The decision to seek indictments in the Birmingham case followed a refusal by Eugene (Bull) Conner, Public Safety Commissioner of Birmingham, to discuss with FBI agents "any phase of the matter."

The case arose Oct. 27 when the three ministers, all from Montgomery, Ala., were arrested by police in the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth in Birmingham. After being held for four hours, they were released without any charges being placed against them.

Afro American

AT THE TIME, Connor was quoted as saying "Birmingham does not need any outside agitators come into our city and dabbling in our affairs."

Dat 11-22-58

The Justice Department will seek indictments under an 1870 federal civil rights law which makes false arrest with intent to obstruct civil rights a misdemeanor punishable by a year's imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

The three Baptist ministers who were arrested in the home of the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth were the Rev. Solomon S. Seay, executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association, which sponsored the boycott of Montgomery buses; the Rev. H. H. Hubbard and the Rev. A. W. Wilson.

38b Ala

* * *

THEY WENT to Birmingham after the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth, two other ministers — the Rev. S. J. Phifer and the Rev. A. B. Jackson — and 11 other colored persons, including four women, had been arrested because they refused to move to the rear of a bus in order to test a local ordinance giving bus drivers the power to assign seats so as to maintain racial segregation on buses.

In discussing the new legislation, Mr. Rogers emphasized that the Justice Department wants measures that will "help the basic problem," and is not interested in proposals that will be "good fodder for speeches."

The Attorney General said he had felt it "unrealistic" to propose any strengthening of the 1957 Civil Rights Act in the pre-election Congress that adjourned last August. But since then, he said, "certain events, including a rash of bombings of churches, synagogues and schools, and new segregation controversy, have made it advisable to reconsider the whole matter."

* * *

THE JUSTICE Department is now fully cooperating with local authorities in terroristic bombings, and Mr. Rogers stressed the importance of local responsibility. He said he still was not sure that a new statute would help materially.

The Attorney General also saw "hopeful signs" in Virginia that that state's "massive resistance" leaders are reconsidering their resistance to any school desegregation.

8 to 24 months

• • •

AFTER THE harrowing experience Airman 1/C Wise, a cook, was among those sent to Fairbanks, Alaska, for reassignment.

Explaining her feelings upon learning about the men's predicament, Mrs. Wise said:

"Of course it was unpleasant news, and very upsetting as well.

"There wasn't much that I or anyone could do but just

Alabama arrests are protested

Afro American
p. 9
Baltimore

NEW YORK — The American Civil Liberties Union last week called local and state officials of Alabama to act against "shocking violations of due process of law" in the treatment accorded colored clergymen in Birmingham.

Patrick Malin, ACLU executive secretary, referred to jailing of three Montgomery, Ala., ministers arrested at the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, and accused of attempting to incite violations of city bus segregation laws.

The Union made its protests in telegrams to Gov. James E. Folson of Alabama, Birmingham Mayor J. W. Morgan, Attorney General William Rogers and editors of two Birmingham papers.

Sat 11-29-58

MR. MALIN, in his telegram to Attorney General Rogers, called on the Justice Department to probe the incidents and demand that iinvestigators make a prompt report.

Governor Folsom was called on to make a strong public statement condemning "this illegal and unconstitutional action," saying:

"The failure to respect due process of law in one area can only lead to disrespect in other areas, with the nation as a whole the ultimate loser."

• • •

IN WIRES to the Birmingham mayor and local editors, Malin added that the invasion of personal security can only aggravate tension and should be met by swift local action by responsible citizens in the community.

Warning that violations of law in one area breed disrespect in other areas, the ACLU cited the recent bombings of Jewish synagogues.

One Birmingham newspaper, while disagreeing with the campaign against local bus segregation, did score the arrest of the three ministers from Montgomery, declaring:

". . .You just cannot get away this day with arresting people who are peaceably moving about the country. You can disagree and condemn their interference, but unless they are violating real laws . . .in the long run arrests will not pay off."

Protest can be effective—King

BIRMINGHAM — The bus protest here does not have to be 100 percent effective in order to break the segregation pattern, the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery told the AFRO last week.

If only half of the people were to voluntarily stay off busses, it would have great effect.

• • •

THE REV. Mr. King met with the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth while here. He said he would not attend any of the mass meeting because his physician had advised against crowds.

11-22-58

The Rev. King was stabbed while in New York City last summer promoting sales of his book: "Stride Toward Freedom."

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

"The protest must go on"

Negro Bus Case Appeal Set For Dec. 1

(Birmingham) 385 Ala

None Of 14 Convicted Of Conduct Charges Request Jury Trials

Appeals of recent Recorders Court convictions of 14 local Negroes, sentenced for disorderly conduct after attempting to ride unsegregated on Birmingham buses, have been set for trial before Circuit Judge George Lewis Bailes on Dec. 1.

None of the 14, including the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and J. S. Phifer, requested jury trials.

Shuttlesworth was fined $100 and costs and sentenced to 90 days imprisonment by Recorder's Judge William Conway and Phifer drew a $100 fine plus a 60-day jail sentence.

Birmingham
Ala.
11-7-58

Each of the others was sentenced to 180 days in jail but placed on probation.

Appeal bonds in all 14 cases were set at $300.

The other 12 included: Lillie Bowman, 2428 Third-al, s; Roberta Brinson, 111 First-av, n; Annie Buckley, 306 13th-st, s; Doris Burrell, 1027 Sixth-al, s; Willie Butler, 2712 Fifth-al, s; Johnny C. Collins, 1124 Fourth-av, s; Jim Hendricks, 1830 18th-wy, n; Joe Hendricks, 824 Center-wy, sw; the Rev. C. F. Jackson, 704 12th-st, s; James S. Suttles, 110 Fifth-st, n; Alfred Thomas, 508 14th-av, n, and Arthur Lee White, 109 Ninth-ct, w.

Sue To Kill Alabama's Bus Segregation Law

Kansas City

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP) — Negroes filed suit in U. S. District court last week asking that a new city ordinance, aimed at keeping the city's buses segregated, be declared unconstitutional.

Attorney Arthur Shores filed the suit for 13 Negroes, asking that the Negroes previously arrested and convicted under the ordinance be given $100,000 in damages.

Fri. 11-28-58
388
Ala

The group, including the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth filed the suit against the Birmingham City Commission and the Birmingham Transit Co., maintaining that the Commission and the bus company are "seeking to enforce the ordinance in a manner which will deprive them of equal protection of the law guaranteed by the 14th Amendment."

Bus Seating Law Challenged

Amendment of Birmingham Suit to Be Asked

Times Picayune
38b
10-30-58

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UPI)—Federal Judge H. H. Grooms will be asked Thursday to amend a suit attacking Birmingham's former bus segregation law to apply to a new ordinance aimed at keeping the races apart.

The case involves 22 Negroes who filed suit in January, 1957, to have the segregation ordinance thrown out as unconstitutional.

About two weeks ago, the city commission repealed the law, substituting a so-called passenger placement ordinance which leaves seating to the discretion of the Birmingham Transit Co.

The new law provides that failure to obey a "reasonable request" o fthe bus driver, such as to move to the rear of the bus, a breach of the peace.

Attorneys for the 22 Negroes will request that their original suit be amended to cover the law which they claim is being used to maintain segregation.

Fourteen Negroes, including Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, an integration leader, were arrested last week and convicted under the ordinance after they sought to ride in the front of city buses.

The mass integration attempt was interpreted as a move to show that bus segregation was still a fact in Birmingham even though there were no specific laws keeping the races apart.

Only one of the 22 Negroes involved in the suit also took part in the recent integration try. He was Rev. J. S. Phifer, 42, who with shuttlesworth was both fined and sentenced to a jail term. The other 12 Negroes received suspended sentences.

Both Shuttlesworth and Phifer are free on bond of $300 each.

Birmingham Bus Leaders Free On $300 Bond

38b

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 27—The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader, and 13 of his followers were freed today after four days in jail for testing Birmingham's new bus segregation policy.

Both Shuttlesworth and the Rev. J. S. Phifer had to post $300 appeal bonds, however, while the remaining 12 Negroes were released after a habeas corpus hearing.

Circuit Judge Lewis Bailes refused to free the two ministers on the habeas corpus petition on grounds the plea was "not well taken" in xiew of the jail terms and fines they received Monday night for their part in the bus integration attempt.

Attorneys for the two men filed notice of appeal and gained their release on bond.

Shuttlesworth was fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail and Phifer was fined $100 and ordered to serve 60 days. The other 12 Negroes received only 180-day suspended jail terms.

Racial Curb Revised in Dixie City

38b

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 14 (AP)—The Birmingham bus segregation law was repealed today by the City Commission.

It was replaced by a new ordinance authorizing bus firms to make rules for seating riders to assure speedy, orderly, safe and peaceful handling of passengers."

Refusal to obey requests of drivers would constitute a breach of the peace, a misdemeanor.

Wed. 10-15-58

The law repealed today was under attack in the courts as unconstitutional. Negroes engaged in mass violations of the law in December, 1956, as a means of testing its legality.

A statement today by the three Commission members said they were "unanimous in our conviction that segregation on buses should be maintained in the interest of both white and Negro races."

It added that the past record of Federal court decisions makes it obvious that the old segregation ordinance probably would be thrown out in pending litigation.

Negroes Arrested In Attempt To Test Birmingham Bus Law

News

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — More than a score of Negroes, seeking to test validity of Birmingham's new bus seating law, were arrested Monday.

Police Chief Jamie Moore said they would be charged with breach of the peace, a misdemeanor.

38b

The new bus seating law was adopted last week by the Birmingham City Commission which has just repealed the old ordinance requiring bus segregation.

The new ordinance gives bus drivers authority to assign seats to passengers.

Charleston S.C.

Negroes, coming from a meeting about four blocks away, boarded two buses in the downtown area and sat in seats usually used by whites. They refused to move when the bus drivers directed them to change.

Tues 10-21-58

Both buses then were driven to the Birmingham Transit Co. barn where police began placing the Negroes in patrol wagons.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro minister and integration leader, was one of those placed in a patrol wagon.

The new seating law worked without incident until Monday.

It provides that failure to obey instructions of bus drivers shall be considered disorderly conduct or a breach of the peace. Both are misdemeanors.

The original seating law was repealed just two weeks before a federal court test of its validity was scheduled. That test resulted from arrests made in December, 1956, when Shuttlesworth led mass violations of the ordinance.

The new act contains no mention of race. In practice, drivers have been asking Negroes to sit in the back and whites in the front seats.

Lawyer Calls Birmingham Bus Seating Law 'Unjust'

Montgomery Advertiser
38b

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—Birmingham's new bus segregation law was called fair on its face but unjust in application Monday by an attorney for 14 Negroes convicted of violating the ordinance.

In final arguments atty. Arthur D. Shores argued that the new law under which drivers enforce bus seating arrangements is a device adopted to maintain racial segregation.

Montgomery

Trials of 13 Negroes who appealed lower court sentences after their mass violation last Oct. 20 were heard by Circuit Judge George Lewis Bailes. They did not request a jury trail. A decision on the appeals was passed until Tuesday.

Tues 12-3-58

A 14th Negro was convicted and filed an appeal from the earlier city recorders court hearing but did not appear.

UP TO DRIVERS

The new measures gives bus drivers authority to direct passengers where to sit, and makes it a breach of the peace to disobey them. Birmingham Transit Co., which operates the buses, has posted signs in the vehicles directing whites to sit from the front and Negroes from the rear.

Asst. City Atty. J. Reese Johnston said that the city's case rested on proving that a breach of the peace occurred.

Driver I. M. Daniels testified that nine Negroes got on his bus at a downtown stop and sat in a forward area. He testified he asked the nine to move back, individually, on three separate occasions. They remained seated.

Daniels' bus and another which the Negro demonstrators boarded were driven to the bus garage and the 14 were arrested.

Police Capt. W. J. Haley testified that a traffic hazard was created downtown when the buses were halted because of the demonstration. He said "a number of people—It was in the 100s—had gathered in the street."

Haley said he ordered the buses driven to the bus garage in order to get traffic moving again and to complete an investigation of the case.

The Negroes were sentenced under Section 311 of the city code, which deals with disorderly conduct.

Patterson Appeared In Bus Case

Post Herald

p. 8

June 27-58

Birmingham Ala

The Montgomery Advertiser of May 23, 1958 carried the following report of an address by Judge Wallace:

"Wallace pointed to the integration order on the city buses as an example of a 'lack of diligence' on the part of the attorney general's office.

"'The only state officer who could have done something to add to the weight of Alabama legal authority to the fight against integration did not even enter the battle,' he said."

This reported Wallace campaign remark is a plain misstatement of fact. The simple answer is found in the official reports of the decisions in the Montgomery bus case.

The United States District Court report (Browder v. Gayle, 142 F. Supp. 707, 709) records John Patterson's appearance and participation in the case.

The official report of the Supreme Court decision on appeal (Gayle v. Browder, 352 U.S. 903) [illegible]

"Walter J. Knabe for appellants in No. 342, John Patterson, attorney general of Alabama, and William [illegible] McQueen and Gordon Madison, asistant attorneys general, for appellants in No. 343."

It is hard to understand Judge Wallaces's failure to check these reports. He must know that the names of participating attorneys appear along with the decision.

Surely, a candidate of Judge Wallace's maturity and experience will correct this misstatement of fact, and henceforth see to it that his campaign oratory is accurate.

M. ROLAND NACHMAN JR.
Montgomery

Negro Violators of Bus Segregation Are Freed

P. 5

Jacksonville Fla

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 28 (UPI)—Fourteen Negroes arrested for trying to break down segregation on city buses were released today after four days in jail.

Two leaders of the group, Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and Rev. J. S. Phifer, were forced to post appeals bond of $3[illegible] each while the other 12 gained their freedom after a brief habeas corpus hearing.

Shuttlesworth and Phifer were fined $100 each and sentenced to jail terms of 9[illegible] and 60 days last night for their part in the mass attempt to ride in the front of two Birmingham Transit Co. buses.

Their followers received suspended sentences of 180 days each and City Judge [illegible] Conway warned the defendants to "stay out of trouble."

The 14 Negroes were convicted of several misdemeanor counts last Friday but had to remain in jail over the weekend due to insufficient notice on a habeas corpus petition filed to gain their release.

Their sentencing set the stage for a federal court test Thursday of the city's old segregation ordinance which was replaced recently by a law leaving separate bus seating for whites and Negroes up to the discretion of the transit firm.

Wed. 10-29-58

A group of 21 Negroes sued almost two years ago to have the segregation law tossed out as unconstitutional. The recent bus-riding incident was believed to have been an effort to show that segregation was still a fact even though the ordinance was repealed.

Meanwhile, three Montgomery Negro ministers, all officers of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. headed by Rev. Martin Luther King, were freed after vagrancy charges against them were dropped.

The three, Revs. Arthur W. Wilson, Solomon Seay and Hannibal Hubbard, were picked up by city police Monday while attending a meeting at Shuttlesworth's home.

Charges In Bus Boycott Dropped

News Courier

Wed. 11-27-57

Charleston S.C.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Nov. 26 (AP) — All remaining criminal charges growing out of the Montgomery bus boycott by Negroes and the subsequent bombings of several Negro churches and homes of boycott leaders were dismissed by the state today.

Prosecutor William F. Thetford announced the decision.

He also announced that Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., only one of the Negro leaders tried as a result of the boycott of segregated city buses, had agreed to pay a $500 fine and dismiss an appeal of his conviction of violating the antiboycott law.

King led the boycott. Trials of 89 Negro defendants were postponed pending King's appeal, now abandoned.

Four white men were indicted for the bombing of four Negro churches and the homes of two integration ministers.

Bus segregation ended on order of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Two of the white defendants were acquitted and charges against two others were postponed

Thefford mentioned the acquittal today in a prepared statement announcing the dismissal of all remaining charges resulting from the bombings and the bus boycott.

Birmingham Cleric Arrested For Urging City Bus Boycott

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

11-26-58

P1

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — A Negro minister was arrested here Tuesday and charged with urging a bus boycott. Police said members of his congregation had complained that he was urging them to boycott city buses.

The Rev. Calvin W. Woods was released several hours later under $500 bond. He is pastor of the East End Baptist Church in Birmingham.

Another Negro previously arrested was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months in jail after he was convicted of distributing boycott literature.

John Harvey Kelly, 38, was convicted by County Judge Francil Thompson. His attorney, Peter Hall, gave notice of appeal and $1,000 bond was set.

Hall said that if the sentence is upheld in circuit court, "I don't know where we'll take it, but we'll go from there."

Hall charged that the Alabama statute which makes it a misdemeanor to distribute literature advocating boycott is unconstitutional.

Kelly testified that he found a leaflet on his windshield and another near his car. He said he took them to a nearby cafe.

38b

Birmingham Seating Suit Thrown Out

City Law Repealed, Declares Judge In Bus Litigation

Advertiser

P1

10-31-58

Montgomery, Ala

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—Negroes attacking bus segregatiin in Birmingham received a major rebuff Thursday when a federal judge dismissed their suit because the city segregation ordinance has been repealed.

This was the ground given by U.S. Dist. Judge H. H. Grooms in dismissing a suit filed after 21 Negroes were arrested for a mass demonstration against the statute Dec. 26, 1956.

He also refused to permit the plaintiffs to amend their petition to attack a new legal barrier against integrated seating.

After abolishing the segregation statute two weeks ago, the City Commission adopted an ordinance empowering bus drivers to assign passengers to seats. The Birmingham Transit Co. posted signs requiring white persons to sit from the front and Negroes from the rear, as they were required to do under the previous ordinance.

GIVEN JAIL TERMS

Fourteen Negroes led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth promptly violated the new seating law and were arrested. Shuttlesworth, a leader of the 1956 demonstration, and the Rev. J. S. Phifer received jail terms and the others were given suspended sentences.

The 21 Negroes have the right to appeal to the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans if further demurrers to the segregation suit are overruled, or they can launch an entirely new legal attack on the new seating law.

Grooms assessed court costs against the plaintiffs.

When the City Commission repealed the bus segregation ordinance it failed to repeal a later ordinance which reaffirmed the segregation statute.

Attorney Arthur D. Shores, representing the Negroes, argued that because the affirmation had not been repealed this retained the grounds for the original suit.

BY IMPLICATION

Grooms, however, held that affirmation was repealed by implication when the segregation ordinance was discarded.

Shuttlesworth received a 60-day sentence and Phifer a 30-day term in the latest bus-riding cases and both were fined $100. They have been free on bond pending a hearing on their appeal. Shores said appeals would be filed and bonds posted in the cases of the other 12.

The Negros were held in jail for five days from the time of their conviction last Thursday until they appeared for another court hearing Tuesday.

Three Negro ministers who led the prolonged Montgomery bus boycott were arrested at Shuttlesworth's home while visiting there Monday. They were held for several hours on a vagrancy charge before being released, and the charges dropped.

Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor at the same time issued a statement warning that "outside agitators" who came to Birmingham would be jailed.

The Justice Department announced that its Civil Rights Division has begun a preliminary investigation of the arrests.

A mass meeting of Negroes sponsored by the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights adopted resolutions condemning the arrest of the Montgomery ministers and endorsing Shuttlesworth. Another mass meeting is scheduled for Friday night.

Negroes at the meeting also telegraphed bus company officials asking them to meet with Negro representatives Friday.

38b

U.S. TO PROBE ARREST OF 3 NEGRO CLERICS

Tribune

P. 9

Orders Jury Convened in Birmingham

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—Orders went out Thursday for a federal grand jury probe of the Birmingham police department to find out whether it has violated the civil rights of three Negro clergymen.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said the grand jury will be convened in Birmingham as soon as possible. It will investigate the arrest of the clergymen on vagrancy charges.

Rogers told a news conference the grand jury investigation was ordered after Eugene Connor, Birmingham's public safety commissioner, refused to discuss the arrests with FBI agents. Connor also instructed Birmingham police officers not to talk, Rogers said.

38b

May Ask New Rights Law

Connor could not be reached in Birmingham for comment.

After the Oct. 27 arrest of the pastors, who had come from Montgomery, Ala., Connor proclaimed that outside agitators found in Birmingham would see the inside of the city jail.

Birmingham Negroes have been demonstrating against a law intended to maintain racial segregation on the city's buses.

The attorney general also announced at his news conference that the justice department is considering recommending to Congress the enactment of new civil rights legislation to cope with the recent wave of school, church, and synagog bombings.

"Hate" Mail Increases

Rogers expressed concern over the increase in the volume of "hate" mail and what he called the defiance of court decisions in segregation cases. As for the bombings, Rogers said they were cowardly "and any thoughtful, decent American is ashamed of them."

The three Montgomery clergymen, Rev. S. S. Seay, Rev. A. W. Wilson and Rev. H. H. Hubbard, were arrested at the home of the Rev. F. Luther Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

A technical charge of vagrancy lodged against them was dropped after they had been questioned for several hours. They said they had come to Birmingham to see if there was anything they could do to help in the bus situation.

On the same day, Shuttlesworth was fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail for violating the bus seating law.

Second Move in 2 Days

Rogers' announcement marked the second time in two days that a federal agency has moved in racial cases affecting Alabama Wednesday the civil rights commission announced plans for hearings, beginning Dec. 8 at Montgomery, on the alleged denial of voting rights to Negroes.

Rogers disagreed with a reporter's suggestion that race relations have deteriorating in the last year. The attorney general said he believes there has been a great deal of improvement. "There are hopeful signs in Virginia, for example," he said.

There have been recent indications in Virginia that the state might reappraise its program of "massive resistance" to public school integration if present state laws are held invalid.

Rogers said race relations in Virginia have improved in several areas, especially in the elimination of Jim Crow laws.

Rogers [left] and Connor

Negroes Plan To Stiffen Bus Boycott

United Press International

New York, N.Y.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 3.—Birmingham Negroes planned a meeting tonight to map strategy in a transportation boycott staged to protest continued segregation on city buses.

Several hundred Negroes voted in a protest meeting Friday to boycott the city transit system. But a number of Negroes were observed riding the buses during the weekend.

38b

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, head of the integration movement here, predicted the boycott would become more thorough as more members of his race learned about it. "We don't expect 100 percent cooperation right away," he said.

Doubts Success

Mon. 11-3-58

Donald S. James, president of the transit company, predicted Negroes would continue to ride the buses on a segregated basis, and said he does not believe that "Shuttlesworth presents the majority of Negroes."

P. 15.

Mr. Shuttlesworth said a meeting would be held tonight and that the protesting group would get together two nights a week while the boycott is in progress, as was done during a year-long boycott in Montgomery that finally broke down that city's segregated seating system.

In other racial developments:

● Segregationist John Kasper goes on trial in Nashville, Tenn., today in connection with riots that broke out here when first grade classes were integrated in 1957.

The New Jersey-born racist is charged with inciting the riots ,which lasted almost a week and were climaxed with the dynamiting of an integrated school, Assistant Attorney General Paul Bumpus said he expected the trial to last four or five days.

● In Jackson, Miss., Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday the "time is running out on segregationists in the Democratic party."

Mr. Mitchell told 700 members at the annual state NAACP conference that "the increased political awareness in the North will make it necessary for them to get some new ideas or get a new party."

He also urged all Negroes to ovte in tomorrow's general election although "in most Southern states colored voters will have to close their eyes and hold their noses" while choosing a candidate.

Boycott Law Conviction Appealed By J. H. Kelly

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

B'ham World

B'ham, Ala.

An appeal has been taken in the case where John Harvey Kelly, of 3526 67th Street, 3?-year-old Hayes Aircraft employee, was fined $1000 and sentenced to six months hard labor by Judge Francis Thompson, Monday, Nov. 24 on charges of violating the Alabama boycott law.

Mr. Kelly who testified in his on behalf that he did not know any thing about a bus boycott, had never advocated such a course, and was not part of any conspiracy to prevent anybody from riding the Birmingham Transit Company buses was represented by Atty. Peter A. Hall.

Sat

11-29-58

Deputy Solicitor Willard McCall prosecuted the case in which he placed five witnesses on the stand, namely Henry McKeithers, 6249 36th Ave. No.; James Howard Meadlock, 6725 35th Ave. No.; Charles E. Fitzpatrick, 517 65th St. No.; Detective A. W. Casoot and Detective T. E. Lindsay.

One of the counts against Mr. Kelly was dropped at the beginning of the trial when Atty. Hall pointed out that it was based upon a section of the Alabama Code which was repealed in 1951. The defense counsel also argued that the remaining count could not apply against the defendant. In his demurrer Atty. Hall laid a predicate based upon the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, obviously looking toward the U. S. Supreme Court for eventual relief.

386

Ala

P. 1

Mr. McKeithers testified that he was in the Aircraft Cafe, 62nd Street and 35th Avenue North (Parker Heights) when the defendant came in and gave a dodger which contained instructions about a stay-off-the-buses campaign and asked him (McKeithers) "to pass it on to your friends." The state introduced the leaflet as evidence. It did not carry the name of a sponsor.

On cross examination, Mr. McKeithers testified that Defendant Kelly had been "gone about two minutes" from the cafe when the police officers arrived, and found one of the throw arounds in his possession.

B'ham World

Sat.-11-29-58

In both direct and cross-examination, Atty Hall took exceptions from rulings by the court. The defense counsel tried unsuccessfully to have Witness McKeither testify to what other than the leaflet did the police find on him when he was searched.

Both Mr. Meadlock and Mr. Fitzpatrick denied on the witness stand on cross-examination of hearing Defendant Kelly say "pass on" the leaflet. Mr. Meadlock said Defendant Kelly showed him the dodger and inquired, "have you seen anything like this?" Mr. Fitzpatrick testified that he latter "tore up" the leaflet given to him.

The two officers testified that they found dodgers urging the stay-off-the-buses campaign on the person of Mr. McKeither, Mr. Meadlock and Mr. Fitzpatrick when they questioned them at the cafe.

Testifying on behalf of the defendant were Samuel Stewart who said he was in the cafe at the time Mr. Kelly was there and when the officers came; the Rev. Dan Carter, with whom Mr. Kelly rooms and Obie Harris, proprietor of the cafe where the incident allegedly occurred.

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Ala

Mr. Stewart testified that he was in the company of the three persons found with the leaflets but that he did not hear Defendant Kelly suggest to them "pass it on." Atty. Hall tried unsuccessfully to show through the Rev. Carter that police came to his home and searched. The court sustained objections to this line of questioning. Atty. Hall took exceptions.

Atty. Hall established through testimony that when police the same night of the leaflet incident questioned Defendant Kelly on his job that they did not find any of the dodgers. Defendant Kelly testified that he found one of the leaflets on the door of his automobile and two others on the windshield wiper, the latter two after driving to Airport Cafe on the way to work.

Two other persons were arrested this week in connection with an alleged boycott. The Rev. George Billups, 33-year-old Hayes Aircraft Corporation worker, of 3316-64th Place No., was arrested Tuesday, Nov. 26 for refusing to admit police officers to the meeting of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights at First Baptist Church, Ensley, Monday night, Nov. 24.

The Rev. Calvin Wallace Woods, pastor of East End Baptist Church, was also arrested Tuesday for allegedly advocating the boycott of local transit buses.

Meantime there have appeared news stories based upon attributed sources which said that the Birmingham Transit Company had no fall off of business due to any protest. News stories have said that the bus protest was ineffective. Similar opinions have been attributed by such news stories to City

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Hall.

Other d

1. The developments are these:
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was appealed H. Grooms on Oct. 30
Circuit Court Nov. 25 to the Fifth
Arthur D. Sh of Appeals by Atty.
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The city junkedis segregation laws.
the court mooted those laws, and
2. A new suit the case.
which attacks the has been filed
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persons were arrestunder it several
They appealed with ed and fined.
for Dec. 1 before C hearings set
George Lewis Bailes. rcuit Judge

Judge Frees Alabama Woman In Bus Fight

New Crusader

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 11-22-58

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — A Negro woman, Minnie Grant, 42, charged with creating a disturbance on a city bus was found not guilty by Judge D. Eugene Lee Monday during a hearing in recorder's court.

P. 2

Mrs. Clara King, a white woman, complaianant in the case, said Miss Grant struck her in the stomach with her fist.

Miss Grant and three other Negro witnesses said the King woman struck the first blow in the altercation Tuesday at Court Square. The incident occurred as the bus was discharging passengers at the Court Square stop.

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Ala

Bus Bias Judgment Is Sought

By EMORY O. JACKSON

386

B'ham World

Ala

Thirteen of the 14 Negro persons jailed and meted fines in connection with riding local transit buses on an open seat basis have filed a $100,000 damage suit against the three members of the City Commission and the Birmingham Transit Company.

Plaintiffs listed in the complaint filed Nov. 12 in the U. S. District Court here were Lillie Bowman, James C. Suttles, Joe Hendricks, Jim Hendricks, Roberta Brinson, Rev. J. S. Phifer, Johnny C. Collins, Annie Burkley, Doris J. Burrell, Alfred Thomas, Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Willie Butten and Rev. B. F. Jackson.

B'ham World

Listed as defendants in addition to the corporation were J. W. Morgan, Eugene Connor, J. T. Waggoner, individually and as members of the Board of Commissioners for the City of Birmingham.

Styled a class suit, the complaint seeks a preliminary injunction, a declaratory judgment, a restraining order against the enforcement of Section 1487 of General City Code of Birmingham, and damages. A speedy hearing is requested.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores filed the complaint on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Sat. 11-15-58

A similar suit which had been instituted approximately three years ago was dismissed Oct 20 by the U. S. Judge H. H. Grooms. He ruled that repeal of the old bus seating ordinance under which the earlier suit was brought made it moot. Sponsors of the litigation have indicated that they will appeal.

The document avers that all of the plaintiffs except the Rev. Shuttlesworth were arrested 'on or about Oct. 21, 1958" and 'requested to make bond, tried and convicted pursuant to . . . ordinance 1487-F." It added the Rev. Shuttlesworth 'was arrested on Oct. 22, 1958."

It charges that the bus company in compliance with said Ordinance (1487-F) .... has caused signs to be placed on its buses directing Negroes to seat themselves from the rear of the bus forward and whites to seat themselves from the front of the bus backward" and "has operated said buses on the basis of racial segregation in violation of the rights guaranteed to plaintiffs and other Negro citizens under the constitution and laws of the United States."

The complaint avers that Birmingham Transit Company, "acting in concert with the other defendants in this cause, have conspired and continue to conspire to deny" the 13 plaintiffs and "other Negroes similarly situated, rights guaranteed" by the federal constitution. It adds that the defendant bus company "has stopped its buses and called police officers of the City of Birmingham, and for the purpose of arresting plaintiffs in violation of their constitutional rights."

It said further that "because of illegal and unconstitutional acts and threats .. resulting fear of arrest, embarrassment, humiliation and violence to their person, plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer great loss and inconvenience, as result of the denial to them of their right to use said facilities of the Birmingham Transit Company on an unsegregated basis without fear or intimidation."

The complaints ask the court to "declare" Ordinance 1487-F unconstitutional "as applied to these plaintiffs and others similarly situated".

The Rev. Shuttlesworth is pastor of Bethel Baptist Church (North); president of the Alabama Christian Movement; the holder of a Russwurm Award presented by the National Newspaper Publishers Association and the "1957 Citizen of the Year" of the Alpha Phi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. He was one of the featured speakers at the 1958 Summit Conference of Negro Leaders held in Washington, D. C.

Ala. Ministers Call Bull Connor's Bluff And Get Away With It, Too

Afro American

Sat 12-27-58

Baltimore Md.

P. 5

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Twenty courageous ministers on Sunday defied arrest and preached sermons advocating a boycott of segregated buses.

In doing so, the clergymen openly challenged Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor who has threatened to arrest anyone advocating such a boycott.

One reason for his failure to arrest the ministers is believed to be the pending Federal grand jury investigation of the arrest of three Montgomery, Ala., ministers in Birmingham.

The announcement was made by U.S. Attorney General William Rogers.

The dramatic appeal was made from the pulpit in the town where the Rev. C. W. Woods had been arrested for preaching against segregation on Nov. 28.

Commissioner Connor said that he could arrest all the ministers if he wanted to.

* * *

THE REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH, pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church, protested the assignment of plainclothes white policemen to church services.

"I am going to preach against segregation, even if I have to end my sermon in jail," the preacher said.

"We must end segregation. It is a sin to help the bus companies practice the sin of segregation," he added.

"On Nov. 28 the police arrested the Rev. Mr. Woods for advising his followers not to ride the buses. He had refused permission for police to attend a meeting of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

"We will continue to preach what God tells us to preach, even if those who speak against such evils as segregation are threatened with arrest in violation of the Constitution which gives us freedom of worship and freedom of speech," the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth declared.

* * *

THE INTEGRATION leader, who is under conviction of violation of Birmingham's bus seating laws, said that Paul was arrested for preaching and Jesus was crucified on the cross.

He said nothing will stop Birmingham's ministers from preaching the truth.

"City Hall is not going to tell us what to preach. Bull Connor has a gospel. And God has a gospel.

"Segregation by law is a sin, because it charges a man with a crime because of the color of his skin. No Christian should be made to sit in any different place than any other Christian.

"You sin when you yield to the bus company's sin of segregation."

38b

* * *

THE PREACHER also told his congregation that "I urge you to stay off the buses until this sin is removed.

"I call upon you to use passive resistance to defeat this evil."

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth also said that the people must refuse to cooperate with evil, whether it be on the buses or elsewhere.

"We may have to suffer for doing right," he said, "but non-violence accepts suffering."

During another meeting, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth said that some 40 or 45 children would soon apply for admission to white schools.

* * *

THE PREACHER and 12 other persons have been convicted of violating Birmingham's new seating law, which is a subterfuge to continue segregation on the city's buses.

All are free on bond and have appealed the conviction.

* * *

THE 20 PREACHERS also signed a statement concerning the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Woods.

The statement says in part:

"We believe it (the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Woods) constitutes an unwarranted and illegal invasion of the inviolability of the Christian pulpit.

"The minister standing before his people is charged with preaching to them the Word of God as the Holy Spirit gives him utterance.

"He has the responsibility to counsel them as to what is right and what is wrong, what is in accord with and what is contradictory to the teaching and the Spirit of our Lord.

"No earthly authority has any right to interfere with the minister in the discharge of his duty. Once a breach is allowed here the whole concept of the separation of Church and State on which our democratic society rests, has been destroyed.

* * *

"THE REV. MR. WOODS was carrying out this duty when he preached against segregation. We declare our Christian solidarity with him in this action and on Sunday, Dec. 14, each of us is resolved to make this known to his people from the pulpit and to counsel them along similar lines with regard to concrete issues of discrimination and segregation confronting our community."

The 20 ministers signing the statement were:

The Revs. J. L. Ware, R. M. Joseph, C. H. George, Samuel Marshall, O. D. Jones, C. C. Welch, J. S. Phifer, J. W. Hayes, J. A. Hayes, A. L. Woods Jr., N. H. Smith Jr., M. M. White, C. H. Parker, F. L. Shuttlesworth, J. P. Parnell, Agee Hamilton, D. B. Todd, J. H. Stinson, Edward Gardner and J. C. Parker.

B'ham Defendants File $100,000 Suit

By SAMUEL HOSKINS
Staff Correspondent

11-22-58

P. 20

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Thirteen persons arrested here last month for protesting segregation on local buses, filed a $100,000 suit against City Commissioners and the bus company on Wednesday afternoon.

In addition to asking damages, the plaintiffs requested the court to enjoin the city and bus company from enforcing racial segregation on public buses and to declare the recently enacted "seating regulation" ordinance unconstitutional.

The legal action was filed in the District Court of U.S. Judge H. H. Grooms.

Arthur D. Shores of the law firm of Shores, Hall and Billingsley, is representing the plaintiffs.

*

DEFENDANTS are Mayor J. W. Morgan, Eugene Connor, J. T. Waggoner, all members of the City Board of Commissioners, and the Birmingham Transit Co.

Plaintiffs are the Revs. F. L. Shuttlesworth, J. S. Phifer and C. F. Jackson, Mesdames Roberta Brison, Lillie Boman, Annie Burkley, Miss Doris J. Burrell, James C. Suttles, Joe Hendricks, Jim Hendricks, Alfred Thomas, Johnny C. Collings and Willie Butler.

All except the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth were arrested and jailed Oct. 21 when they challenged the legality of City Ordinance No. 1489-F which delegates authority to the bus company to seat colored passengers in the rear of buses.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth was arrested the following day on charges of inciting the 12 to violate the law.

* * *

LEGAL ACTION was filed under authority of Federal law authorizing citizens to seek redress for deprivation of rights guaranteed by the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

In their petition, the plaintiffs designated the new ordinance as exhibit "A" that colored bus passengers are segregated solely on a basis of race and color.

The plaintiffs also asserted that the Mayor, Police Commissioner Connor, Commissioner Waggoner and the bus company agreed among themselves to compel obedience of the ordinance with respect to racial segregation.

In so doing, the complainants say, the defendants actually caused their arrest, jailing, humiliation and unlawful confinement.

ANOTHER SECTION of the petition accuses the transit company of placing signs on its buses directing colored to seat themselves from the rear and whites from the front of buses.

This, the complainants say, is done in violation of their constitutional rights as guaranteed by the law of the land.

The bus company further is accused of acting in concert with the other defendants and conspiring with them to deny the plaintiffs and other colored persons similarly situated rights guaranteed them — the right not to be segregated on buses.

Further, the court was asked to award the plaintiffs $100,000 in damages, plus cost, and enjoined enforcement of the new ordinance.

MR. SHORES said a motion for a hearing on the request for an injunction against enforcement of the law will be filed in approximately a week.

When informed that the suit had been filed, Commissioner Connor said, "Well, that's fine."

Asked if he had any other comment he declared: "I ain't got a dang comment on none of 'em."

Ala. Judge Upholds Bus Seating Law

13 Convicted

Thurs 12-11-58

BIRMINGHAM, (ANP) — Judge George Lewis Bailes Tuesday upheld this city's new bus seating law in affirming convictions of 13 Negroes for violating it. The Negroes, including the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth gave notice of further appeal.

The new law allows bus drivers to assign seats to all passengers. It does not mention race or segregation, but in practice derives have assigned Negroes to the rear sections and white riders to the front.

Failure to obey the orders of the drivers is a breach of the peace, a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum of six months in jail and a $200 fine.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth was sentenced to [illegible] days in jail and fined $100. The Rev. J. S. Phifer was sentenced to 80 days and fined the same amount. Although the other men received suspended sentences, they joined in the appeal.

Mix Pastor Put In Jail

38b Ala

Daily World

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — A Negro minister was jailed here yesterday several weeks after he preached a sermon condemning racial segregation.

The Rev. Clavin Woods is the sixth Negro minister to be arrested in Birmingham during the past few weeks.

The 25-year-old pastor of East End Baptist Church was freed after about eight hours under $500 bond on a charge of urging a bus boycott.

Police said members of his congregation had complained that he was urging them to boycott city buses.

Woods, who has been pastor of the East End church since July, 1957, told a reporter he had preached against racial segregation but had not mentioned boycott.

Jackson Miss

NEGRO PROTEST

"I urge individuals everywhere to comply with what is just," he said. "I told them that they should protest racial segregation, because it is unjust. But whatever they do, they should keep in mind that the word of God should be their chief foundation and cornerstone."

Woods, father of five children, said he hadn't preached on segregation "since the first Sunday in November."

He added that "I didn't feel that I was transgressing any law."

Woods said he is "probably a member of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights —but not a very active member."

The movement was formed after the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People was outlawed in Alabama several years ago. It is headed by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth.

Shuttlesworth and the Rev. J. S. Phifer are under jail sentences and $100 fines upon conviction of violating Birmingham's bus seating law last October. Shuttlesworth was sentenced to 90 days and Phifer to 60 days in jail. They have appealed.

Both were held five days in jail without privilege of bond before they were released.

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor has said he would jail anyone urging a boycott of Birmingham's buses.

Three Montgomery Negro ministers were arrested at Shuttlesworth's home last month, charged with vagrancy, but later were released and the charges dropped.

They were the Rev. S. S. Seay, executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., the Rev. A. W. Wilson, and the Rev. H. H. Hubbard.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, MIA president, said the ministers had come to Birmingham to see if they could help in the bus struggle here.

"I want to reiterate that we don't need, and we're not going to stand for, any out-of-towners coming to Birmingham and agitating our people," Connor said at the time.

Woods attended Miles College in Birmingham after he was graduated from high school here. He then attended Birmingham Baptist College, a Negro school, but left before he completed work for his degree.

Another Negro previously arrested was fined $1,000 yesterday and sentenced to six months in jail after he was convicted of distributing boycott literature.

Daily World

John Harvey Kelly, 38, was convicted by county Judge Francis Thompson. His attorney gave notice of appeal, and bond was set at $1,000.

Kelly's attorney, Peter Hall, charged that the Alabama statute which makes it a misdemeanor to distribute literature advocating boycott is unconstitutional.

There had been rumors of a boycott of Birmingham buses by Negroes because of the segregation issue. However, no evidence of an organized boycott has developed.

11-26-58

Birmingham Transit Co. officials said there has been no decline in the number of Negro riders.

Negroes Attack New Ordinance

Injunction Sought To Halt Enforcement

Post Herald

P. 1

38b

Birmingham Ala

Negro attorneys coming into Federal Court tomorrow to argue bus segregation in Birmingham asked the court yesterday to let them amend their complaint and swap ordinances.

The case began in December, 1956, when 22 Negroes rode in white sections of city buses. They filed a Federal Court suit in January, 1957, asking the court to declare Sections 1002 and 1413 of the city code unconstitutional.

Yesterday, they asked the court to substitute the new city ordinance, allowing the bus company to control seating, for the old ordinances.

Wed

10-29-58

Last week the City Commission dropped the old ordinance on segregated seating and left it up to the company, but said anyone refusing to obey reasonable requests of drivers concerning seating is breaching the peace.

The bus company ordered Negroes to sit from rear to front, whites to sit from front to rear.

The Negro attorneys cite this in the request filed yesterday, and said it preserves segregated seating in violation of the constitution.

The court was asked to order an injunction stopping the bus company and the city from enforcing the new ordinance.

When the case comes before the court tomorrow, it will decide whether to allow the amendment to be added to the existing complaint.

Attorneys on the other side will ask the court to rule the case is "moot" because the old ordinance has been dropped.

Post Herald 1

Meanwhile, a habeas corpus hearing for 14 Negroes involved in the Oct. 20 test of the new bus seating law ended in a few minutes and all the Negroes were freed.

Wed.

10-29-58

Circuit Judge George Lewis Bailes asked just one question: "Were the defendants named in the petition sentenced last night?"

The defendants' attorneys, Arthur Shores and Orzell Billingsley Jr., answered together, "that's right."

38b

Judge Bailes said in the case of the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth and the Rev. J. L. Phifer, both of whom received sentences and fines, the petition was denied.

In the case of the others, who received suspended sentences, the issue was moot since they were free to go.

Right after the hearing bonds of $300 each were made by Shuttlesworth and Phifer, and a city jailer and city attorney were on hand to sign them.

The courtroom, packed with Negroes, welcomed the 14 defendants, who have been in jail since last Thursday night.

New Alabama Travel Survey To Be Planned

Birmingham World

Birmingham Ala

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP) — A new survey of travel conditions affecting Negroes in Alabama will be undertaken in early July by the Alabama Public Affairs Assn., it was disclosed last week.

Sat 7-12-58

The study will be under the direction of John L. LeFlore, former NAACP official, who has made investigations of Jim Crow travel conditions on the common carriers for more than 20 years. He said the survey will be made to ascertain the extent of compliance by railroads and bus lines with an Interstate Commerce committsion ruling and U. S. Supreme court decision outlawing segregation in both interstate and intrastate commerce, and in waiting rooms.

P. 8

38b

Ala

LeFlore said that complaints have been made that several of the railroads and bus lines are continuing to either enforce or "condone" segregation based or race, in violation of federal law.

He added that city bus policies and the current Montgmery bus conditions will probably be includedl in the survey.

38b 1958

ALABAMA

2

10-Foot Cross Burned At Home Of White Minister Near Mobile

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 3-11-58

1.2-A

38b

MOBILE, Ala., (AP)—The burning of a 10-foot cross at the home of a white minister was being investigated monday by police of suburban Saraland.

The Methodist minister, the Rev. John T. Parker, was one of 32 white Mobile preachers who signed a statement last week endorsing a petition by Negro ministers seeking the repeal of city bus segregation ordinances.

Parker was conducting evening church services last night when the cross was set ablaze in front of his home. His wife and two small daughters, 8 and 4, were at home.

The family declined comment.

A smaller cross was burned in front of his church at Saraland, north of Mobile, Thursday night.

N. W. Patrick, Saraland chief of police, said officers are seeking clues in both burnings.

The petition by 37 Negro ministers was presented to the Mobile City Commission Tuesday.

Travel survey set for Ala

38b

Afro-American

P. 15

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 3-22-58

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP)—A new survey of travel conditions affecting colored citizens in Alabama will be undertaken this month by the Alabama Public Affairs Association, it was disclosed last week.

The study will be under the direction of John L. LeFlore, former NAACP official, who has made investigations of jim crow travel conditions on the common carriers for more than 20 years.

He said the survey will be made to ascertain the extent of compliance by railroads and bus lines with an Interstate Commerce commission ruling and U.S. Supreme court decisions.

LeFlore said that complaints have been made that several of the railroads and bus lines are continuing to either enforce or "condone" segregation based on race in violation of federal law.

'Let Them Sit Anywhere' Plead Blond Clergymen

Bus appeal sent Mobile city council

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat 3-15-58

4A

38b

MOBILE, Ala. — "We feel we have enough good thinking citizens with the Christian element to reach our goal.

"It was the first time in our city's history that the white clergy has rallied support to us in a matter such as this."

The Rev. W. M. Smith, pastor of the Big Zion AMEZ Church here, was speaking of a move spearheaded by 37 colored ministers and 32 white pastors to bring about desegregation of Mobile, Prichard and Chickasaw buses "through a Christian approach."

The 69 interracial clergyman filled petitions last Tuesday and Wednesday with the Mobile City Commission asking repeal of city ordinances requiring segregation of white and colored passengers on public buses.

Mobile Mayor Joseph N. Langan and the two commissioners, Charles F. Hackmeyer and Henry R. Luscher said they would consider the request, but took no action on it.

* * *

THE REV. MR. SMITH, who headed the delegation of colored clerics that appeared before before the commission, stated;

"We have been endeavoring to hold the line, because we feel this matter can be accomplished in a Christian manner.

"We will exhaust every possible medium before going into court, but we intend to take whatever steps are necessary to alleviate the condition.

"We are open for further conferences and discussions on the matter. All we want is bus desegregation in a Christian-like manner.

"The repeal of bus segregation ordinances probably would result in less friction than a court fight."

The 37 colored ministers signing the petition for desegregation of buses made the request Tuesday. The following day, 32 white Protestant ministers affixed their signatures to a petition in support of the colored churchmen.

The petition of the white ministers read in part;

"We commend the Christian spirit in which our colored brethren are approaching the matter at hand.

Afro-American

"**THE PROPOSAL** they have made to you (Mobile Commission) is an intelligent means of achieving a goal whose inevitable realization must now be apparent to all thinking people.

"We, as a group of Christian ministers, are concerned that hostilities and violence not develop or occur to disrupt the peace and harmony of our community."

Sat 3-15-58

The petition was delivered to the commission by a delegation composed of Dr. Carl A. Adkins, pastor of Dauphin Way Methodist Church;

1.2

The Rev. Francis B. Wakefield Jr., pastor of All Saints Episcopal Church and Dr. John C. Frist, pastor of Government Street Presbyterian Church.

"They did just what I expected them to do," the Rev. Mr. Smith stated, adding;

"We not only have liberal persons of the white race here, but also good Christian ministers."

The Rev. Smith told the Mobile Commission, "there has been a possibility of a suit being filed since the U.S. Supreme Court handed down the decision ending bus segregation.'

38b

He told the AFRO, "we have a vacuum in Mobile. We took this action to fill that vacuum.

"It is the first approach made in a Southern area by a group of ministers for such action."

Mobile

COLORED MINISTERS in their petition stated in part;

"Segregated seating on buses and other means of public transportation tends to degrade sacred human personality.

"The action of the Supreme Court relieves a large number of American citizens from the injustices and indignities suffered under discriminatory seating in public transportation.

"We request that the Mobile City Commission remove from the books all ordinances requiring segregated seating at the earliest possible date.

"Such an action will be a wise and new approach in the South to this matter of human rights and human dignity.'

Asked if there had been any trouble since the petition was presented to the commission, the Rev. Mr. Smith said several ministers had received threatening phone calls, but no violence had erupted.

No racial incidents have been reported on Mobile buses. Prichard and Chickasaw are suburban areas of Mobile within the distance of a bus ride. The petition embraces desegregation there also.

The Mobile bus line is a subsidiary of National City Lines Inc., of Chicago, the same firm that owns the bus lines in Montgomery, Ala., where a year-long boycott by colored persons ended in bus desegregation on Dec. 21, 1956.

The Montgomery bus integration order came from the Supreme Court and enjoined city officials and the bus line from enforcing segregation codes in ing.

* * *

IN MOBILE, the city ordinances demand separate seating of the races, with colored persons forced to sit in the rear of buses or stand.

Upon filing their petition with the Mobile City Commission, the ministers also sent a copy to the Prichard City Hall.

The commission gave no indication when it would take action in the matter.

Pastors' race petition is hit by 369 laymen

News B

38b

Sat 3-29-58

Birmingham Ala

MOBILE, Ala. March 29—(AP)—A recent endorsement by 31 white Protestant ministers of a Negro petition for desegregation of Mobile buses has been criticized by Methodist groups.

A resolution signed by 369 Methodist laymen and others from the official boards of two Methodist churches was presented to the Mobile City Commission and to governing bodies of suburban Prichard and Chickasaw.

The resolutions asked the city officials to disregard the statement of endorsement by the white ministers.

THE MINISTERS had urged in their statement the officials approve a prior petition by 34 Negro ministers asking repeal of city ordinances requiring separate seating of the races on city buses.

The 31 white ministers included 17 Methodist pastors.

The resolutions contended the white ministers "violated their places in our churches by taking action without consulting the congregations and disregarding the overwhelming opposition of a great majority of the laiety."

THE STATEMENTS were presented to the Mobile City Commission by a delegation headed by William B. Dillard. He said the 369 who signed the resolution represented 21 Methodist churches in the area.

Also presented were resolutions of censure by official boards of the Toulminville and Crawford Methodist Churches. Pastors of neither of the churches had signed the white ministers' endorsement.

DILLARD SAID the laymen have organized the "Methodist Laymen's Assn. of the Mobile Area." He said its purpose is "to let it be known that Methodist laymen do not approve actions that have been taken recently within the Methodist churches."

The delegation spokesman said organization of the group was based on the belief "the action of any person employed by the church should have the approval of the majority of the members of that church."

The petition by the Negro ministers was presented to the City Commission March 4. No action has been taken by the city officials.

Racists Terrorize Mobile Supporter

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

38b

Thurs 3-27-58

MOBILE, Ala. — (ANP) — A local white minister who signed a statement endorsing a petition by Negro ministers asking that city bus segregation ordinances be repealed is being terrorized by racists, it was reported.

He is the Rev. John T. Parker, who was one of 32 white Mobile ministers who signed the statement.

Police reported that Rev. Parker has been the victim of two recent cross burnings, the last one a 10-

foot cross in front of his home. A few days prior to that, a similar cross was burned in front of his church at Saraland, a north Mobile surburb. Police were seeking clues in both burnings.

Local segregationists, including the congregation of a Bapt'st church, have been up in arms ever since the Negro ministers filed the petition with the support of their white clergymen. The Baptist congregation placed an ad in a Mobile newspaper calling for the maintenance of segregation. The city council is considering the ministers' petition.

Ala. Police Arrest Man In Boycott

38b

Defender

Birmingham, Ala. — Harvey Kelly, [illegible] arrested Monday for passing out literature urging [illegible] boycott of the city buses

[illegible] has been charged with violating Alabama's boycott law and faces a maximum penalty of six months at hard labor and $1,000 fine.

Louisville Ky.

According to Detective Captain G. L. Pattie, Kelly was arrested in a Negro section of the city as he handed out the literature and is being held without bail.

Thurs 11-20-58

Police Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Conner has indicated that he will throw anyone in jail who participates in a boycott. A group of Negro citizens, including the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, was recently arrested for riding in the front of a bus and fined under a new ordinance that enpowered the bus driver to assign seats.

Union, Railroad Face Court Action

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen Local 604 and the Frisco Railroad are named as defendants in a suit by three Negro firemen who are charging racial wage discrimination. The case, first heard in U. S. District Court, has been carried to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans by the plaintiffs.

Motion Filed To Substitute Names In Waiting Room Case

38b

A motion to substitute the name of Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor for former Public Safety Commissioner R. E. Lindbergh, in the "Terminal Waiting Room Case" was filed in the federal court here March 24.

Ala.

Attys. Demetrius C. Newton and Oscar W. Adams, Jr., legal counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Baldwin, plaintiffs in the case, filed the motion. The suit was filed Jan. 25, 1957.

Sat. 3-29-58

The suit, which challenges the the constitutionality of Birmingham's public waiting room segregation laws, has been before the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, where a dismissal verdict by U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne was reversed Jan. 14, 1958.

Atty. Newton said the district court had overruled a recent motion by the members of the Public Service Commission that they be dropped as defendants in the case. The members of the Birmingham City Commission and the Birmingham Terminal Company are the other defendants in the case.

The case, when it is tried on its merit, will be heard by a three-judge federal panel. No date has been set for the hearing.

Negro Acquitted In Bus Tussle

Birmingham Ala

MONTGOMERY, June 30 (AP) —A Negro woman arrested after a tussle with a white woman on a city bus was acquidded of a disorderly counduct charge in City Court today.

Judge Eugene Loe threw out the complaint against Minnie Grant, 22, of Montgomery.

Mrs. Clara King of Montgomery, who swore out the warrant said she accidentally bumped into the Negro woman and the latter struck her in the stomach.

The Negro testified, on the other hand, that Mrs. King kicked her first. Three other Negroes aso told the court the white woman struck first.

City, Terminal Co. File Answers In Negroes' Waiting-Room Suit

38b

The City of Birmingham and Birmingham Terminal Co. filed answers in Federal Court Tuesday denying that they infringed on the rights of a Negro couple arrested in the Terminal Station white waiting room in 1956.

Post Herald

Ala.

The answers are in the Carl and Alexinia Baldwin case. The Baldwins, a Birmingham Negro couple, were arrested in the "interstate and white" waiting room on Dec. 22, 1956, by city police.

B'ham Ala.

A charge against them was dropped in City Court and later the couple filed a suit in Federal Court asking the court to declare separate waiting rooms unconstitutional.

The case was thrown out on a motion to dismiss, but the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered it placed on the docket for a hearing.

The answer filed by the terminal company points out that Alabama Public Service Commission requires the terminal to provide waiting rooms "designated for the convenience of those who wish to conform to the long-established social customs of the communities. . . ."

The terminal's answer says the separate waiting room for intra-state (points in Alabama) and interstate and white waiting rooms "contributed to the maintenance of inter-racial goodwill and the avoidance of incidents. . . ."

Thurs. 4-3-58

It provides the separate waiting rooms . . . but not under compulsion, the terminal says.

The City of Birmingham's answer denies that Birmingham isn't allowing the Baldwins or other Negroes to use the waiting room marked "interstate and white."

And the city disclaims any practice which infringes on the constitutional rights of the Baldwins.

The city's answer says it "denies that they are enforcing, executing or pursuing . . . a policy, practice, custom or usage which deprives plaintiffs (the Baldwins) . . . of any rights . . . to use the waiting room designated interstate and white . . ."

Alabama Public Service Commission filed its answer some time ago. It presented the PSC side of the issue.

The Baldwins' case hasn't been set for trial here yet.

Counsel for the Negroes is the law firm of Newton and Adams. City Attorneys are James Willis and J. M. Breckenridge and Cabaniss and Johnston represent the terminal.

Alabama waiting room arrest suit reply filed

38b Ala

BIRMINGHAM — Lawyers for the Birmingham City Commission denied in Federal Court, last week, that the constitutional rights of Mr. and Mrs Carl L. Baldwin were violated when the couple was arrested for using the "white" waiting room of a Birmingham terminal.

Afro American

The denial was contained in the Commission's answer to a suit filed by Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, seeking to have the city's waiting room segregation law declared unconstitutional.

Sat. 4-12-58

THE BALDWIN'S suit was dismissed a year ago by U.S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne, who said that the case offered a "hypothetical" question upon which the court was not required to rule.

Baltimore, Md.

Judge Lynne's ruling was reversed in January of this year by the U.S. Court of Appeals, which instructed the lower court to hear the case.

Arrest Ala. Woman In Bus Row

Defender P. 1

Chicago Ill

38b

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — A Negro woman was arrested in Montgomery Sunday for allegedly sitting on the lap of a white woman while riding on an integrated bus.

Police arrested Mrs. Rose Wilson on a disorderly conduct charge for the incident, which they said touched off a mild tussle. The woman was later released on $200 bond.

Ala.

Sat 4-26-58

Officers said Mrs. Wilson boarded the vehicle and a few moments later sat on the lap of Mrs Eyrl A. Gray. The women grappled shortly, authorities said, before the scene was quieted.

Several racial flareups have occurred on the Montgomery bus system since the conveyances were ordered integrated by the U. S. Supreme Court more than a year ago.

13

Negro woman jailed in capital for row on bus

News P. 3

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 19—(AP)—A Negro woman tried to occupy a seat occupied by two white women on a city bus here Thursday and a scuffle developed when the Negro sat in the lap of one of the white passengers.

B'ham Ala.

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said the Negro, booked as Rosa Wilson of Montgomery, was taken to jail on a warrant charging disorderly conduct and assault and battery. He said the warrant was signed by Mrs. B. A. Gray of Montgomery, the white woman involved.

Ruppenthal said Mrs. Gray told officers she and another white woman shared a seat on the bus when several Negroes boarded it on Dexter-av, in the heart of downtown Montgomery.

Sat 4-19-1958

MRS. GRAY SAID she leaned over to raise a window and the Negro woman sat down on her.

The police chief quoted the white woman as saying the Negro scratched her and that she (Mrs. Gray) started shoving to get the Negro off her lap.

However, Ruppenthal added, the Negro said both women were pushing each other before Mrs. Gray was scratched.

The chief said the Negro told officers she knew two white women were in the seat but that she thought there was room for her, too.

Montgomery Has A New Bus Arrest

Daily World Atlanta Ga

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(INS)—A Negro woman was arrested in Montgomery for allegedly sitting on the lap of a white woman while riding on an integrated bus.

Police arrested Mrs. Rose Wilson on a disorderly conduct charge for the incident, which they said touched off a mild tussle. The woman was later released on $200 bond.

Sat 4-19-58

Officers said Mrs. Wilson boarded the vehicle and a few moments later sat on the lap of Mrs. Eyn A. Gray. The woman grappled shortly, authorities said, before the scene was quieted.

Several racial flareups have occurred on the Montgomery Bus System since the conveyances were ordered integrated by the U. S. Supreme Court more than a year ago.

Arrest Follows Bus Altercation

Appeal P. 19

Negro Woman Is Booked On Assault Charge

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 18.—(UP)—A Negro woman was jailed Friday after she reportedly sat in a white woman's lap on a city bus Friday morning and a fight developed.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said Rosa Wilson of Montgomery was booked on charges of disorderly conduct and assault and battery on a warrant signed by Mrs. E. A. Gray. She was released from city jail after posting $200 bond Friday afternoon.

Sat 4-19-58.

Commissioner Sellers said Mrs. Gray told officers she and another white woman were sharing a seat on the bus when several Negroes boarded it in the heart of downtown Montgomery.

Mrs. Gray said she leaned over to raise a window and the Negro woman sat down on her. Commissioner Sellers quoted Mrs. Gray as saying the Negro woman "scratched" her and that she "started shoving" in an effort to get the Negro woman off her lap.

Memphis Tenn

The commissioner said Rosa Wilson told investigating officers that both white women were pushing each other before Mrs. Gray was scratched on the right arm. She said she knew the two white women were in the seat but thought there was room for her.

Several incidents of a similar nature have occurred on city buses here since the Supreme Court held city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional in December 1956. For more than a year before that, Negroes boycotted the segregated buses under the direction of Rev. Martin Luther King and the Negro Montgomery Improvement Association, formed as a result of the boycott.

Negro Woman Jailed After Fracas On Bus

MONTGOMERY, April 18 (AP)—A souffle with a white passenger over a seat on a city bus sent a Negro woman to jail here today. She was released several hours later on $200 bond.

Post Herald

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said the trouble began when the Negro, booked as Rosa Wilson of Montgomery, sought to take a seat occupied by two white woman and sat down in the lap of one of the passengers.

P. 11

Sat 4-19-58

Ruppenthal said Mrs. B. A. Gray, also of Montgomery, told investigating officers the Negro scratched her and that she (Mrs. Gray) shoved back to push her away.

The Negro reported, on the other hand, the chief said, that she and Mrs. Gray were pushing each other before the scratching started. Ruppenthal quoted the Negro as saying she thought there would be room for her on the seat.

Birmingham

He said Mrs. Gray related that as she leaned over to raise a window on the bus Rosa Wilson tried to sit down, landing on Mrs. Gray's lap. The woman signed warrants charging the Negro with disorderly conduct and assault and battery.

Ala.

A hearing on the charges was set for April 25 in city court.

The incident was another in a long series dating back to a U. S. Supreme Court decision in 1956 holding city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional. Since then Negroes have been free to sit where they please as far as the laws are concerned.

Negro Jailed For Scuffle On Bus With White Woman

Advertiser

A scuffle with a white passenger over a seat on a city bus sent a Negro woman to jail Friday on charges of disorderly conduct and assault and battery.

Montgomery Ala.

Police Commissioner Clyde Sellers said the Negro was booked as Rosa Wilson of Montgomery on a warrant signed by the white woman. She was released several hours later on $200 bond.

Sellers said the trouble began when the Negro sought to take a seat occupied by the white woman, identified as Mrs. B. A. Gray.

Detectve A. L. Herring quoted Mrs. Gray as saying she leaned over to raise a window on the bus when the Negro tried to sit down and landed on Mrs. Gray's lap.

38b

The white woman said the Negro scratched her, and that she (Mrs. Gray) started shoving to get the Negro off her lap.

But, police said, the two women were pushing each other before Mrs. Gray's arm was scratched.

Sat 4-19-58

The Wilson woman was quoted as saying that she knew the woman was in the seat but that she thought there was room for her also.

P. 6A

Preliminary hearing was scheduled for April 25 in Recorder's Court.

The chief said the Negro told officers she knew two white women were in the seat but thought there was room for her, too.

Negro Woman Stirs Scuffle on Alabama Bus

Constitution P. 6

Atlanta Ga

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—A Negro woman tried to occupy a seat occupied by two white women on a city bus here Friday and a scuffle developed when the Negro sat in the lap of one of the white passengers.

Sat 4-19-58

Police Chief G. J. Ruppenthal said the Negro, booked as Rosa Wilson of Montgomery, was charged with disorderly conduct and assault and battery.

Women Fight On Dixie Bus

38b

Courier

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Police reported that a Negro woman and a white woman got into a fight on a local city bus when the Negro woman sat on the white woman's lap after the latter allegedly refused to make room for the Negro woman.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Police refused to identify either woman, both of whom were taken to police headquarters.

Court Fines Negro Woman In Bus Row

Advertiser P. 8A

A Negro woman, arrested April 18 after allegedly engaging in a scuffle with a white woman on a city bus, was fined $50 and costs for disorderly conduct in Recorder's Court Firday.

38b

A charge of assault and battery against the defendant, Rosa Wilson, 1820 Stribling St., was nol prossed by Judge D. Eugene Loe.

Montgomery Ala.

The woman said her fine and her attorney, Fred Gray, said the ruling would not be appealed.

SAT IN LAP

Mrs. B. A. Gray said she was seated on the bus and was attempting to raise a window to motion to a friend outside when the Wilson woman partially sat down in her lap.

Mrs. Gray said she attempted to shove the woman from her lap and that the latter retaliated by pushing her and scratching her arm.

Sat 5-10-58

The bus was parked on Dexter avenue at the time, she said, and there was an empty seat between her and the window she was attempting to raise.

SHOVING

The Wilson woman testified that Mrs. Gray was seated next to the window and that there was sufficient room on the seat next to the aisle to sit down. She said that when Mrs. Gray turned around and saw that she was a Negro, she began shoving and calling her names.

Besides Mrs. Gray, city witnesses included the bus driver, A. M. Courtney, and two white women, Betty Hollifield and Mrs. C. O. Goodson.

Supporting the Wilson woman's testimony were two other Negroes, Alice H. Williams and Jean Phillips.

Negro Freed In Bus Fight

Advertiser

P. 17B

Judge D. Eugene Loe Monday dismissed charges against a Negro woman charged with creating a disturbance on a city bus.

Minnie Grant, 22, of 1823 Foster St., was found not guilty of disorderly conduct during a hearing in Recorder's Court.

Montgomery Ala.

Complainant in the case was Mrs. Clara King, a white woman of 2624 Lower Wetumpka Rd., who said she swore out a warrant against the defendant after the Negro struck her in the stomach with her fist.

Tues. 7-1-58

The Grant woman and three other Negro witnesses said Mrs. King struck the first blow in the altercation last Tuesday at Court Square.

The incident occurred as the bus was discharging passengers at the Court Square stop.

Alabama justice favors blonde; no appeal is seen

38 b

6-7-58

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—There will be no appeal of a $50 fine imposed upon a colored woman here in a case stemming from a bus row between Mrs. Rose Wilson and Mrs. B. A. Gray, according to Fred Gray, attorney for Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson was fined $50 in the case after the white woman testified in Judge D. E. Loes' Recorder's Court last week that Mrs. Wilson attacked her following an incident over seating on a city bus.

The white woman contended that Mrs. Wilson partially sat in her lap and struck her when she attempted to shove her from her lap.

MRS. WILSON testified that Mrs. Gray began shoving her and calling her names when she took a seat next to her. Two witnesses, Mrs. Alice H. Williams and Mrs. Jean Phillips, supported Mrs. Wilson's testimony.

The bus driver, A. M. Courtney and two white women, testified in favor of Mrs. Gray as to the incident.

Judge Loes nol prossed a charge of assault and battery against Mrs. Wilson, but fined her $50 and costs on a disorderly conduct count.

BUS INJUNCTION GOES INTO EFFECT

38 b

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A permanent federal injunction against racial segregation of passengers on New Orleans public buses went into effect F[illegible]

Officials of New Orleans Public Service, Inc., conferred with attorneys on what action, if any, would be taken in the face of the move. There was no word from police officials on any proposed action.

The last technical act in the city's suit attempting to retain segregation [illegible] the U.S. District Court clerk here filed a copy of a U.S. Supreme Court judgment in his records.

[illegible] now by federal authorities to continue to enforce segregation under a state law requiring it.

Negro Sues EAL for $50,000

Constitution

38 b

P-14

Ala

June 6-19-58

Atlanta, Ga

Northern District of Federal Court here has been sent a $50,000 damage suit filed by a New York Negro who says she was forced off a bus near Anniston, Alabama.

Pearl Watson, of Manhattan filed the suit in New York against Eastern Air Lines. She said she was on an EAL flight from New York to Birmingham last Christmas Day.

The plane was grounded in Atlanta because of weather and passengers were put on a bus to continue the trip to Birmingham.

The suit said that near Anniston the bus driver told the woman, "I don't want none of you Northern niggers on this bus, come down here to make trouble."

The suit was transferred after the airline said it wanted the Atlanta Baggage & Cab Co., which Eastern said operated the bus, in the suit.

Negro woman's suit against EAL sent to Georgia

6-19-58

ATLANTA, June 19—(AP)—Federal Court for the Northern District of Georgia has been sent a $50,000 damage suit filed by a New York Negro who says she was forced off a bus near Anniston, Ala.

Pearl Watson, of Manhattan filed the suit in New York against Eastern Airlines. She said she was on an EAL flight from New York to Birmingham last Christmas Day.

The plane was grounded in Atlanta because of weather and passengers were put on a bus to continue the trip to Birmingham.

The suit said that near Anniston the bus driver told the woman, "I don't want none of you Northern niggers on this bus who come down here to make trouble."

The suit was transferred after the airline said it wanted the Atlanta Baggage & Cab Co., which Eastern said operated the bus, in the suit.

Police jail pastor for preaching

Afro American

38 b

Baltimore

12-6-58

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"Dear white brethren, when you get to heaven, we'll be there."

A few days after the Rev. Calvin W. Woods made this statement from the pulpit of Peace Baptist Church, he was arrested, jailed for eight hours and released on $500 bond pending his trial.

He is charged with urging a bus boycott. The Rev. Mr. Woods, pastor of East End Baptist Church, denies the charge. He said that he merely preached a sermon against segregation.

"I URGE individuals," he said, "to comply with what is just. I told them that they should protest racial segregation, because it is unjust.

"But whatever they do, they should keep in mind that the word of God should be their chief foundation and corner-stone."

He said that he preached against segregation on Nov. 2. However, on Saturday, Nov. 15, he spoke at a mass meeting at which he directed the "dear white brethren" statement to two detectives in the audience.

* * *

THE DETECTIVES, part of the city-wide team assigned to spy on gatherings of colored persons, were identified as O. V. Vance and L. T. Laney.

They were assigned by Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor who has been attempting to forestall a city bus boycott similar to the one in Montgomery.

The police department said that the Rev. Mr. Wood was arrested on the complaint of "members of his church" who said that he was urging a boycott.

* * *

ALSO LAST week, John H. Kelly, 38, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months in jail on a charge of distributing boycott literature.

He told County Judge Francis Thompson that he found a leaflet on his windshield and another near his car. He said that he took them to a nearby cafe.

Despite this explanation, Judge Thompson convicted him. Mr. Kelly's attorney, Peter Hall, said that he will appeal the case to the circuit court.

He said he will attack the Alabama statute providing punishment for distributing boycott literature on constitutional grounds.

12-6-58

MR. KELLY is free on $1,000 bond pendingthe appeal hearing. If the sentence is upheld in circuit court, Mr. Hall said:

"I don't know where we'll go from there."

An employee of the Hays aircraft plant, Mr. Kelly was held in jail without bail for several days before the trial. He was released a few days before the hearing on $100 bail.

* * *

MEANWHILE, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, leader of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, said of the arrests:

"It is bad when ministers can't stand in their pulpits and preach without fear of thought control."

One of the first to be arrested in the city's "big push" against civil rights advocates, the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth told the AFRO that despite formal protests to Police Commissioner Connor, detectives still cover meetings and church services.

* * *

HE SAID that instances of intimidation have increased. From three to four squad cars of officers are sent to mass meetings sponsored by the ACMHR. Police officials say the officers are covering the meetings in line of duty.

Another minister, the Rev. Charles Billups, was arrested Friday night on charges of interfering with an officer. He denies the charge.

Late last week, he was released on $100 bail pending a Monday night hearing.

* * *

THE REV. MR. SHUTTLESWORTH, two other pastors and 13 other citizens (four of whom were women) were arrested in October for violating Birmingham's bus seating laws.

(One of these laws authorizes the bus driver to seat passengers at his discretion.)

In City Court the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth and the Rev. J. S. Phifer were convicted and fined $100 each. The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth was also sentenced to 90 days in jail; the Rev. Mr. Phifer, 60.

The two ministers have appealed the convictions. A hearing on their appeal will be held Dec. 1.

This day has been designated as "Walking Prayer Day" by Birmingham citizens sympathetic to the ministers.

* * *

TWO DAYS after the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth's arrest in October, three other ministers were arrested.

They had come from Montgomery to talk with the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth.

The police learned of their presence and raided the Shuttlesworth home. Asking the identity of each person they found there, they hustled the Montgomery pastors off to jail.

They were released later with a stiff warning from Police Commissioner Connor.

JUDGE UPHOLDS BIRMINGHAM'S BUS SEAT LAW

P. 5

38 b

12-3-58

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 2 (AP)—A Birmingham Circuit judge Tuesday upheld this city's new bus seating law in affirming convictions of 13 Negroes for violating it.

Judge George Lewis Bailes fixed sentences for the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and 12 other defendants at the same levels as those fixed earlier in City court.

The Negroes gave immediate notice of further appeal.

Drivers Assign Seats

The new law allows bus drivers to assign seats to all passengers. It does not mention race or segregation, but in practice drivers have assigned Negroes to the rear sections and white riders to the front.

The new law is somewhat similar in language to the school placement law, recently upheld by the United States Supreme court, in that it contains no mention of race but in effect preserves separation of Negro and white persons.

Negro Atty. Arthur D. Shores, defending the Negroes, called the new bus law fair on its face but discriminatory in application.

Told Each to Move

Failure to obey the orders of the drivers is a breach of the peace, a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum of six months in jail and a $200 fine.

I. M. Daniels, a bus driver, testified that he individually told nine Negroes who took forward seats on his bus to move to the rear. They remained seated.

Police Capt. W. G. Haley testified that a traffic hazard was created downtown when the buses were halted because of the demonstration. He said, "A number of people—it was in the 100s—had gathered in the street."

Gets 90 Days, $100 Fine

Shuttlesworth was sentenced to 90 days in jail and fined $100. The Rev. J. S. Phifer was sentenced to 30 days and fined the same amount. The others received suspended sentences but joined in the appeal.

The Negroes were sentenced under a section of the city code, dealing with disorderly conduct.

White Woman Defends Cleric

Arrest N.O. Minister In Ala. Seat Dispute

Weekly News

Sat 3-1-58

Montgomery - (ANP) - A liberal white woman who couldn't stomach Southern segregation last week came to the defense of a young Negro minister as he was arrested for sitting beside her in a taxi at the airport here.

The woman, unidentified, but believed to be from New York, protested the arrest of the Rev. Moses Pleasure, 29, executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association. She protested vigorously but vainly as officers arrested Rev. Pleasure on a complaint of disorderly conduct filed by white taxi driver, Robert O. Mobley. Pleasure is a native of New Orleans, La.

Last Friday, Rev. Pleasure appeared in Recorders Court to answer the charge and was fined $50 and costs by Judge Eugene D. Loe. He has appealed the case, however.

The incident leading to Rev. Pleasure's arrest occurred after the minister arrived here by plane and finding that the friends who had intended to meet him were unable to do so, he decided to take the airport limousine (a taxi-type auto) into town.

Rev. Pleasure testified that upon reaching the limousine, he found the rear seats filled, so he sat down beside the white woman on the front seat. The woman did not object, he said, but the driver asked her to move.

In fact, the woman protested audibly to police who were summoned by the driver to arrest Rev. Pleasure. She termed the minister, who holds a master's degree from Harvard University, a "perfect gentlemen."

However, her pleas fell on deaf ears, and Rev. Pleasure was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. A high official of the Montgomery Improvement Association contended, however, that Rev. Pleasure was actually arrested for violating the city's segregation ordinance.

He is the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of the local First Baptist church and first vice-president of the Association. President of the organization is the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

Weekly

Issuing a statement which reflects the attitude of Negroes in connection with the arrest, Rev. Abernathy said:

"We intend to give Rev. Pleasure all moral and financial support and take the case to the Supreme Court of the U.S. if necessary.

Sat 3-1-58

"Rev. Pleasure was fined on a charge of disorderly conduct, but he actually was arrested for violating the segregation ordinance. We are determined to keep fighting until we clear out city's books of this unjust law." The segregation ordinance was be leved to be shattered by the successful bus boycott in 1956. However, jimcrow in other forms of public transportation continues.

Travel Services In State Under Scrutiny Of Court

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

World P.1

Travel services for human beings - from trolley bus to jet plane are under court scrutiny in Alabama.

The key case in this intricate pattern is what has come to be known as the "Baldwin Case". It arises out of a waiting room in a railroad station in Birmingham but webs itself around the basic statewide laws from which the two standard pattern draws its strength.

Birmingham

Ala.

Representing the Baldwins are Attys. Demetrius C. Newton and Oscar W. Adams, Jr. They have handled the case through its rough road of litigation in Recorder's Court, the U. S. District Court, and the Court of Appeals.

December 22, 1956 Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Baldwin, holding roundtrip tickets to Milwaukee, Wis., sat in the waiting room marked "Interstate and White Passengers" at the Birmingham Terminal Station. They were arrested and charged with "disorderly conduct."

January 25, 1957, the Baldwins filed a suit in the District Court of the United States, Northern District of Alabama, challenging the segregation practices at the Birmingham Terminal and challenging the constitutionality of the state laws supporting such practices and seeking halt the enforcement of such laws.

February 12. Chief Recorder Ralph E. Parker in the City Court nol prossed the city's cases against the Baldwins.

March 4th, 1957, U. S. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne dismissed the case because in his opinion "No good purpose would be served by prolonging this baseless litigation." The court also said "the oral arguments of counsel for the (Baldwins) fell far short of clarifying the theory of the complaint." The court said the Baldwin case "did not fall" within the category of state action.

However, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, rejected both the opinion and the line of reasoning of Judge Lynne Jan. 14.) The Court of Appeals was unanimous in ruling on the aspects of the case as it related to the Birmingham City Commissioners and the Alabama Public Service Commission. A majority of the three-judge panel ruled that the Birmingham Terminal Station was a proper defendant group in the case.

The meat of the grievance "spelled out" by the Baldwin complaint as viewed by the Court of Appeals was "that the defendants (City Commissioners, Alabama Public Service Commissioners, Birmingha Terminal Station, a Corporation, under color of practice, custom, usuage or state law, were denying Negroes equal privileges and immunities by depriving them of their right to use the 'Interstate and White Waiting Room' or any other waiting room, because of their race and color."

In overturning Judge Lynne, the Court of Appeals observed: "The District Judge, stating that 'No.... federal court has a right to adjudicate a difference or dispute of a hypothetical or abstract character' .... apparently thought that these allegations presented only those of a prescribed hypothetical or abstract moot case. But under the rules so often repeated by us, and even more recently restated in Conley versus Gibson ..... we see nothing hypothetical or academic about this claim as a pleading. In straightforward alongue which the plaintiffs seek to prove by evidence. They charge that pursuant to orders of the Public Service Commission acting presumably under Section 186 ..... the Public Service Commissioners, the City Commissioners, and the Terminal are now following the custom, practice and usage of enforcing compulsory segregation by race in the Terminal waiting rooms."

World P.6

Sat 3-1-58

Continuing the Appeals Court said: "Nor can there be any serious question on the sufficiency of the allegation that these state acts were being done by each 'under color of .... statute' or 'under color of any .... custom or usuage, of (a) state .... The difficulty of the District Judge, on this point seems, we think, from his mistaken notion, several ways implied, that an action of a person cannot be state action (under color of law) if it is contrary to or in excess of authority granted under state way, or if the state law were invalid. On this approach, he then reasoned thatsince only the offending railroad can be criminally punished .... for failure to obey.. the Public Service (Commission,) and the order could under no circumstance apply to interstate passengers and terminal facilities in view of the contrary ruling in N. A. A. C. P. versus St. Louis San Francisco Ry. Co....... and no Birmingham ordinance purported to forbid unsegregaetd waiting rooms, these officials could not have been acting under color of law."

But the Court Appeals declared "that is not the test."

Said the Court of Appeals: "The Public Service Commission clearly had the general authority to issue orders. And the City Commissioners and policemen subordinate to them had general authority to make arrests. If these powers are being misused, either because beyond the power invested in them by the local or because the use of the power deprives one of a constitutionally protected right, it is still under color of state law for misuse of power, possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because the wrongdoer is clothed with the authority of state law, is action taken 'under color of state law."

"We think that this makes it state action because the state law leaves to another, a railroad company, the obligation of enforcing its state policy. When given police powers, individual citizens become state agents without question", the Court of Appeals declared.

"For these reasons", the Court of Appeals said, "we think the complaint, construed as attacking the unconstitutionality of enforced segregation both in interstate as well as intrastate commerce states a claim against the Terminal."

White Ministers Join Negro In Effort To End Bus Segregation In Mobile

MOBILE, Ala. — (NNPA) — Thirty-seven colored ministers urged the municipal governments of Mobile, Prichard and Chickasaw to end enforced racial segregation in the seating of passengers in buses serving the three Gulf Coast municipalities.

They were joined in their efforts by 31 white ministers who also petitioned the three city governments to outlaw segregation on Mobile City Lines buses. Both racial groups represent the largest and most influential churches of the [illegible]

Very conspicuous by their absence were several prominent colored Baptist ministers including the Rev. U. J. Robinson, pastor of the Franklin [illegible] Baptist church of Mobile and president of the Alabama Baptist Convention Inc.

Also failing to sign the petition was Rev. Harold W. Seever pastor of Mobile's largest white congregation the Dauphin Way Baptist church and president of the Alabama Baptist convention.

The petition said "The Supreme court of these United States has rendered decisions ruling unconstitutional the practice of segregated seating on buses and other means of public transportation. We believe these decisions to be just and right.

"Segregated seating on buses and other means of public transportation tends to degrade sacred human personality. We are confident you know it is unfair and [illegible].

"The actions of the Supreme Court relieves a large number of American citizens from the injustices and indignities suffered under discriminatory seating in public transportation. The actions of the court is now the law of the land. As Christians and as citizens we are compelled to obey the law. Its ultimate implementation here as well as elsewhere is inevitable."

The white ministers' petition urged the support of the [illegible]

Aid Is Asked In 'Justice' Fight By Group

MONTGOMERY [illegible] — [illegible] of bus segregation in Montgomery "is only a beginning" of plans for "a bigger, better and more beautiful community," Negro leaders said here yesterday.

Daily Home

In a plea for continued "spiritual and financial" support from their people, they put forth a 10-point plan which they said would help bring about a community "wherein . . . good race relations exist."

An organization born during the Negro bus boycott more than two years ago, the Montgomery Improvement Assn., outlined the program in a pamphlet distributed here.

Fri. 4-4-58

The MIA said plans are continuing for other long-range goals although the Supreme Court ruled the city and state bus segregation laws invalid following the Negroes' mass refusal to ride segregated buses here.

"Your [illegible] is still an urgent necessity if the struggle against injustice is to be continued," the pamphlet said. Montgomery's Negro population is estimated at 50,000.

"The only feasible solution to problems of group relations and race relations is through the Christian and non-violent approach," the pamphlet's preface said.

Enforced segregation is "A social evil which must be eradicated before any group or people can reach their full social, political, economic and moral maturity," it added.

Community action is advocated in the program to build up:

Non-partisan civil and political action.

The improvement of Negro standards of education for individual competence.

Betterment of the economic status of the Negro.

Respect for law enforcement.

Higher standards of health, recreation, public relations, spiritual enrichment, and cultural advancement.

Jury Indicts Brother Of Ga. Governor

ATLANTA (AP) — R. A. (Cheney) Griffin was indicted Thursday on a charge of accepting money to influence his brother, Gov. Marvin Griffin, to approve legislation.

But the Georgia governor quickly laid it to "dirty politics."

The indictment returned by the Fulton grand jury charged that Cheney Griffin accepted $1,500 and did influence the governor to approve "a certain unconstitutional resolution" passed by the 1957 Legislature.

Fri. 4-4-58

The resolution involved was one deeding 124.4 acres of state land in Appling County to a group of Baxley citizens.

DENY CHARGES

Cheney said in a prepared statement: "This is all part of a scheme of political persecution and the charges made are absolutely unfounded and untrue."

But the governor in a prepared statement issued through his office, said the charge that his brother influenced him to sign a strictly local bill is ridiculous.

"The charge is untrue," he added. "It is politics pure and simple—and dirty politics at that."

Noting that the measure passed unanimously, the governor said there was no opposition to it then or now as far as he knows and asked, "Why did anyone feel it necessary to spend money to try to influence the signing of a local bill on which there was no opposition."

The indictment against the governor's brother was returned under an act of the 1878-79 Legislature making it a felony for any official or employe to accept money to influence the governor or any department head in the discharge of any official duty. The penalty for violation is from one to 20 years imprisonment.

NEWS STORY

The grand jury investigation stemmed from a story by Jack Nelson, Atlanta Constitution writer, reporting that the Baxley citizens had raised $1,500 as expenses for getting the resolution passed. The land was deeded to the Southeast Georgia Recreational Assn., for development of a golf course.

Appling County Rep. William Parker, author of the resolution, said there were no legitimate expenses in connection with its passage.

Negro Sues After Alabama Bus Incident

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 3-5-58

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—A Negro woman is suing Eastern Airlines for $50,000 for her humiliation when she and her baggage were allegedly thrown off an airlines bus in Alabama last Christmas.

The suit was filed late yesterday. Eastern today moved to have it shifted from State Supreme Court to federal court. The motion will be heard at a later, as yet unspecified, date.

Pearl Watson, 42, of West 151st St., said she was flying to Birmingham from New York, but the plane was forced down at Atlanta. She said the airline provided a bus to take her and other passengers to their destination.

Near Anniston, Ala., she said, the bus driver "without cause or provocation and by threats and intimidation forced me to get off the bus about 50 miles from Birmingham and strew by baggage and belongings all over the road."

"He abused me and humilitated me," she said, "by saying 'I don't want you northern niggers on this bus. You come down here to make trouble.' "

The driver was not named in the suit.

BUS BOYCOTT GAIN SEEN BY NEGROES

3 Years Later, They Feel New Respect in Montgomery Despite Much Rancor

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. [illegible]—Three years ago yesterday Negroes deserted the city's segregated bus system in a mass protest demonstration.

The objectives of the protest did not include desegregated seating. The Negroes' demands were:

¶More courteous treatment from bus operators.

¶Seating on a first-come, first-served basis with Negroes continuing to be seated from the rear and whites from the front.

¶Employment of Negro drivers on predominantly Negro routes.

The bus company refused these requests, although Negroes made up about 75 per cent of its passengers. The year-long boycott followed, punctuated by threats, intimidation and violence, including the bombing of the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King.

Dr. King heads the Montgomery Improvement Association formed by Negro leaders to carry on the boycott.

Another organization, the White Citizens Council, also developed significant strength during the trouble and soon counted among its membership the Mayor and the Police Commissioner.

High Court Decisive

The boycott ended when the United States Supreme Court on Nov. 13, 1956 held the bus segregation laws of Alabama and Montgomery unconstitutional.

Today, Negro bus riders sit where they please.

Although there were incidents immediately following bus desegregation, officials reported little trouble now.

Dr. King, who achieved international prominence for his role in the boycott, said in an interview that the bus problem "is history."

He noted that there were few complaints of trouble between white and Negro passengers and that the drivers were "very courteous."

"In the general atmosphere of the white community," he said, "there seems to be a new respect—not love—for the Negro. They seem to be saying 'we didn't know it was in them.' "

Moderates Are Casualties

However, Dr. King and other observers on both sides of the controversy said that the bus boycott had left traces of bitterness and some casualties, among them the white moderate.

"The moderate finds himself now in a position where he can hardly function," commented the minister. This was the result, he and the others agreed, of the enforced choosing of sides during the dispute.

The hardening of the lines within the community was generally expected to continue as a result of Dr. King's disclosure Thursday that the Negroes would take steps shortly to seek an end to school segregation.

Birmingham Bus Law Denounced

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth defied a police warning and called on Birmingham Negroes Sunday to stay off the buses until the "sin of segregation" ends.

Shuttlesworth was one of 20 Negro ministers who said in advance of their sermons that they planned to denounce Birmingham's bus segregation law.

No arrests were made but Police Commissioner Eugene Connor said he could have arrested all of them if he had wanted to. Connor warned recently that anyone leading and attempt to boycott Birmingham buses would be thrown in jail, "white or black."

Shuttlesworth is one of 13 Negroes convicted of violating Birmingham's bus seating law. He faces a 90-day jail sentence and $100 fine if his appeals to state and federal courts fail.

38b 1958

'Bull' Connor seen fanning the flames

38b

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

Afro
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 11-22-58
p. 6

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — On the surface and at first glance, the fight over continued segregated seating on local buses appears to be a running duel between two opposing personalities.

At one end of the spectrum is a Bible-pounding Baptist minister, the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth — adept at blending homespun humor, ridicule and biting sarcasm into fire-and-brimstone emotionalism.

The finished product is a shiny, new impelling civil rights alloy.

* * *

OCCUPYING the other extreme is blustery Eugene (Bull) Connor, police commissioner and dedicated states' rights advocate who zealously guards against anything slightly resembling racial integration.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth has been in the forefront of the Alabama civil rights battle since the state outlawed the NAACP and fined it $100,000.

He sums his credo up in these words:

"I'm fighting for the downtrodden citizens who, though crushed to the ground and trying to rise, wouldn't crush another."

* * *

POLICE COMMISSIONER Connor, elected a year ago on a segregationist platform by only 103 votes, brands the Rev. Shuttlesworth "a trouble maker."

"He doesn't speak for our respectable colored citizens," the commissioner bellows.

The clergyman's prompt and non-poetical reply is: "There used to be a lot of people who believed the "bull' that Bull used to shoot, but today there are none."

IN A WORD, the hassle over bus seating is no mere feud between the police commissioner and the president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

Here in Birmingham, as elsewhere in the South where the issue is yet to be resolved, segregated seating on public transportation conveyances is a festering sore.

It feeds on an accumulation of resentment which, in turn, is rooted in the humiliation and indignity intimated by enforced public segregation.

38b Ala.

Since December, 1956, when the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed intra-city bus segregation, continuation of the practice here has been attributed the coercive power of the police.

(Birmingham)

* * *

THE NAME Connor has come to symbolize bus segregation because of all public officials here he has been most vocal on the subject.

Since Oct. 14 when the city repealed the old bus segregation law and adopted an ordinance delegating segregation powers to the bus company, continuation of the practice has been attributed to collusion between the city and the Birmingham Transit Company.

At a mass meeting, last week, the Rev. Shuttlesworth pounded the Bible and shouted: We're fighting an all-around conspiracy."

He added: "Bull Connor and the bus company are trying to do by force what the city couldn't do by law."

* * *

THE LEGAL background for the charge is this:

On Dec. 26, 1956, 22 persons filed a suit contesting the constitutionality of the old bus seating segregation law—sections 1002 and 1413 of the General City Code.

This law pointedly required separation of the races on public transportation facilities. It made failure to comply a misdemeanor.

A month ago, Oct. 14, the City Commission suddenly repealed sections 1002 and 1413 which the Dec. 26, 1956, suit challenged.

* * *

SIMULTANEOUSLY, the commission adopted ordinance 1487-F, the new law which makes no mention of race. It is labelled "An Ordinance Relating To Carriers Of Passengers For Hire."

However, this ordinance delegates to common carriers authority "to formulate and promulgate" rules and regulation for seating of passengers.

The bus company promptly had the "for colored" and "for white" signs hauled down.

In their stead, it substituted signs which instructed colored passengers to commence seating from the rear to the front of buses, and whites from the front to the rear.

DRIVERS and operators are authorized to "request" passengers to abide by these regulations.

Failure to obey such "request" shall be constituted as a breach of the peace, the law states.

Twelve members of the ACMHR refused to obey the "request" on Oct. 21. They were arrested, jailed for five days, convicted and 11 given suspended sentences.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth, who was not among them, was arrested the following day on charges of inciting the 12 to violate the law.

Kept in jail with the others, he was convicted, fined $100 and given a 60-day sentence.

Since the release of the 13, mass meetings have been held nightly with thousands in attandence.

Last Wednesday afternoon, the Birmingham 13 filed a suit against the City Commission and the bus company for $100,000 damages.

* * *

THEY ALSO asked the court to stop the city and the bus company from enforcing the law until the court can rule on its constitutionality.

* * *

SUCH ARE the backround and issues.

Here are some conclusions reached after several days of careful observation:

Both bus company officials and Police Commissioner Connor deny that fewer people are riding buses than prior to the arrests.

They are either in error, or are deliberately trying to hide the facts.

While there is no organized effort to keep people off buses, cab drivers, teachers and ministers report that hundreds of former bus riders are either walking, riding taxis or sharing rides with car owners.

POLICE COMMISSIONER Connor contends Shuttlesworth has no following and does not represent the "respectable element" of the colored population.

The fact is, as the commissioners' detectives covering the mass meeting can verify, expressions from and reaction of the thousands attending the meetings indicate they see in Shuttlesworth the symbol of their dissatisfaction over enforced bus segregation which they feel is both illegal and immoral.

(In this connection, the assigning of detectives to cover the church meetings is building more resentment and is bad public relations for the police force.)

Last week, other ministerial groups held meetings on the issue.

The president of one of the largest ministers organizations in the city told the AFRO: "We have decided to act. We can't let this protest movement fail."

The minister added: "We don't want to take the ball away from Shuttlesworth. We just want to help him carry it."

Lawyer Calls Birmingham Bus Seating Law 'Unjust'

Montgomery
Advertiser
38b
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues, 12-2-58
p. 1

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—Birmingham's new bus segregation law was called fair on its face but unjust in application Monday by an attorney for 14 Negroes convicted of violating the ordinance.

In final arguments atty. Arthur D. Shores argued that the new law under which drivers enforce bus seating arrangements is a device adopted to maintain racial segregation.

Trials of 13 Negroes who appealed lower court sentences after their mass violation last Oct. 20 were heard by Circuit Judge George Lewis Bailes. They did not request a jury trail. A decision on the appeals was passed until Tuesday.

A 14th Negro was convicted and filed an appeal from the earlier city recorders court hearing but did not appear.

UP TO DRIVERS

The new measures gives bus drivers authority to direct passengers where to sit, and makes it a breach of the peace to disobey them. Birmingham Transit Co., which operates the buses, has posted signs in the vehicles directing whites to sit from the front and Negroes from the rear.

Asst. City Atty. J. Reese Johnston said that the city's case rested on proving that a breach of the peace occurred.

Driver I. M. Daniels testified that nine Negroes got on his bus at a downtown stop and sat in a forward area. He testified he asked the nine to move back, individually, on three separate occasions. They remained seated.

Daniels' bus and another which the Negro demonstrators boarded were driven to the bus garage and the 14 were arrested.

Police Capt. W. J. Haley testified that a traffic hazard was created downtown when the buses were halted because of the demonstration. He said "a number of people—It was in the 100s—had gathered in the street."

Haley said he ordered the buses driven to the bus garage in order to get traffic moving again and to complete an investigation of the case.

The Negroes were sentenced under Section 311 of the city code, which deals with disorderly conduct.

Negroes Appeal Bus Seating Case

Post Herald

2nd Suit Pending In U. S. Court Here

38b
Birmingham, Ala.
Birmingham
11-26-58

A group of Birmingham Negroes who lost a bus seating case in Federal Court here last Oct. 30 yesterday appealed the decision to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

A second suit, filed Nov. 12 against the new bus seating law, is pending in Federal Court here.

The suit appealed yesterday is the one that began back in December of 1956 when 21 Birmingham Negroes tried to ride in the front sections of city buses.

The Negroes came into court in January of 1957, challenging the constitutionality of the old Birmingham bus segregation law. Before the case came up for trial, the city dropped the ordinance.

A new law was passed, which doesn't mention race but allows the bus company to make rules regarding seating.

Atty. Arthur Shores, representing the Negroes, asked U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms to swap the new law for the old one in the case, but Judge Grooms refused.

Judge Grooms then signed an order saying the case was "moot" since the old law no longer existed.

On Nov. 12, a couple of weeks after the ruling in the first suit, a group of Negroes filed the new suit in Federal Court against Birmingham Transit Co. and the city, attacking the "application" of the new city law, and not the law itself.

In that suit the Negroes said the law deprives Negroes of their rights under the 14th

mendment because the bus ompany has ordered Negroes to ll seats from rear to front and hites to occupy seats from front o rear.

They asked for a preliminary njunction stopping the new ordinance from being enforced, nd a final jjudgment declaring he law unconstitutional in its pplication.

They also asked the court to issue a final judgment permanently enjoining anyone from enforcing the law, or any law requiring segregated seating on buses.

The new suit grew out of bus ntegration attempts last month, nvolving a group led by the ev. Fred Shuttlesworth.

All of the Negroes were found uilty in Recorders Court of iolating the new ordinance.

Ministers Speak For Freedom

Birmingham

Pulpit freedom, the sin of segreation and the issue of freedom f speech were voiced by 20 ministers in their sermons, Sunday, Dec 4, in protest over the arrest of a young Baptist minister who allegedy urged support of a stay-off-the us campaign in protest of seating egregation on Birmingham Transit bus lines.

In a lengthy statement, Saturday, 20 pastors, mostly Baptists announced that they would preach "against segregation" in their messages Sunday. The statement carried he names of the Reverends J. L. Ware, president of the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference; F. L. Shuttlesworth (who was arrested in onnection with the protest over acial seating on transit buses), resident of Alabama Christian ovement for Human Rights, and S. Phifer (who was one of the arrested open-seat bus riders, ct. 23); R. M. Joseph, C. H. eorge, Samuel Marshall, O. D. ones, C. G. Welch, J. W. Hayes, A. Hayes, C. L. Woods, Jr., N. H. mith, Jr., M. W. Whitt, C. H. arker, J. P. Parnell, Agee Hamiln, D. B. Todd, J. H. Stinson, Edard Gardner and J. C. Parker.

The statement said that "one of r fellow ministers" identified as e Rev. Calvin W. Woods, pastor East End Baptist Church was heduled to be tried in court, Dec. of being "accused of having unselled his congregation . . . . . . the responsibility of not [illegible] buses."

The statement added that no earthly authority has any right to interfere with the minister in the discharge of his duty." It said further, "Rev. Woods was carrying out this duty when he preached against segregation. We declare our Christian solidarity with him in this action and on Sunday, December 14th, each of us is resolved to make this known to his own people from the pulpit and to counsel them along similar lines with regard to the concrete issues of discrimination and segregation confronting our community." The Rev. Woods was arrested Nov. 25, and placed under $500 bond.

The statement said it believed that the arrest of the Rev. Woods constituted "an unwarranted and illegal invasion of the inviolability of the Christian pulpit."

"STATEMENT"

TEXT — "One of our fellow-ministers is to be tried in the Court of Misdemeanors on December 17th, accused of having counselled his congregation from his pulpit in the course of a service of worship on the evil of segregation, particularly on the buses, pointing out the wrong of cooperation with the continuance of segregation, and hence laying upon them the responsibility of not riding on segregated buses. On this ground, he is charged with violation of the state boycott law."

"Each of us as an individual charged with the preaching of the Gospel and the pastoral care of the people of his congregation, has reflected upon the meaning of this action of the civil authority against Rev. Calvin W. Woods."

"We believe that it constitutes an unwarranted and illegal invasion of the inviolability of the Christian pulpit. The minister standing before his people is charged with preaching to them the Word of God as the Holy Spirit gives him utterance. He has the responsibilty on counsel them as to what is right and what is wrong, what is in accord with and what is contradictory to the teaching and the spirit of our Lord."

World

"The pastor has a special responsibility to give such counsel and inspiration to his people with regard to fundamental issues relating to human brotherhood and the dignity of every human being as a child of God and the object of redemption by Jesus Christ, in times of crisis such as our community and our country are experiencing today. It is then that the need for wise and courageous Christian counsel is most intense and urgent."

Dec 12-[illegible]-58

"No earthly authority has any right to interfere with the minister in the discharge of his duty. Once a breach is allowed here the whole concept of the separation of Church and State on which our democratic society rests has been destroyed."

"Rev. Woods was carrying out this duty when he preached against segregation. We declare our Christian solidarity with him in this action and on Sunday, December 14th, each of us is resolved to make this known to his own people from the pulpit and to counsel them along similar lines with regard to the concrete issues of discrimination and segregation confronting our community."

"We note, finally, that in thus discharging our Christian responsibility and defending the Word of God and the inviolability of the pulpit, as Christians throughout the ages and in many lands have done, we are also rendering a patriotic service to our country and to the cause of democracy. Freedom of thought, of speech, of conscience, of religion, enshrined in the Constitution of the United States, is what distinguishes a free from a totalitarian society. This distinction we are resolved to do all in our power to defend and maintain in this age when democracy is gravely threatened in many parts of the world."

Shores acts for 21 Negroes—

Bus segregation decision is appealed to U. S. court

Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham News

Twenty-one Birmingham Negroes took their bus segregation suit against Birmingham City Commission and Birmingham Transit Co. to the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans today.

Arthur Shores, attorney for the Negroes, filed notice of appeal of the decision handed down Oct. 30 by Federal Judge H. H. Grooms in Federal District Court here this morning.

386

Judge Grooms ruled that the suit by the Negroes attacking the now-repealed Sections 1002 and 1413 of the Birmingham City Code, which called for segregated seating on city buses, is a "moot question" since repeal of the ordinances.

11-25-58

HE ALSO REFUSED earlier to permit the Negroes to amend their original suit filed Jan 14, 1957, to include City Ordinance 1487-F which was passed Oct. 14, 1958, following repeal of the other two ordinances.

Ordinance 1487-F gives the Transit Co. power to regulate seating on its buses and makes wilful refusal to obey a reasonable request of the driver a breach of the peace.

Thirteen other Birmingham Negroes, including the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, were arrested and charged with violating this ordinance shortly after its passage.

AND ON NOV. 12 the 13 Negroes filed a suit in federal court against the city commissioners and the transit company asking for $100,000 in damages for the ordinance's application to them.

They also asked for declaratory judgment that the latest ordinance as applied to them and other Negroes be declared unconstitutional. They also asked for an injunction restraining the city commission and the transit company from enforcing the ordinance.

38b 1958

ALABAMA

✓

Negro Minister Found Guilty In Limousine Seating Dispute

By DICK HINES

38b Ala.

Advertiser P. 5a

Jan 1-25-58

Montgomery Ala.

A Negro minister who refused to move from the front seat of an airport limousine Sunday was found guilty of disorderly conduct yesterday after his lawyer unsuccessfully sought to make the racial question the main issue in the case.

The Rev. Mose Pleasure Jr., 29, was fined $50 and costs by Judge D. Eugene Loe, who heard the case in Recorder's Court. Pleasure immediately filed notice of an appeal from the ruling and posted a $100 appeal bond.

Fred Gray, Negro attorney, based his defense on the premise that Pleasure was asked to move from the front seat, where a white woman was already seated, because of his race.

The testimony of prosecution witnesses said Pleasure was asked to move from his position becaue of a "company policy" to the effect that for safety purposes, no more than one paid passenger should be seated on the front seat in addition to the driver.

The incident occurred Sunday night when Pleasure arrived at Dannelly Field after a flight from Nashville, Tenn., on an Eastern Airlines plane. Two limousines and a cab were at the airport to receive passengers from the plane and Pleasure entered the front seat of one where an unidentified white woman was seated.

Robert O. Mobley, dispatcher and driver of the Black & White & Yellow Cab. Co., asked Pleasure to move from the front seat several times. When the Negro refused to move, Mobley called police and Pleasure was arrested on a warrant signed by Mobley.

The first witness called by City Solicitor David W. Crossland was George M. Slaughter, part-owner of the limousine service. Slaughter told of the "company policy" against allowing more than one paid passenger on the front seat.

Under cross - examination by Gray, Slaughter said the rule was not a written one, but was "just a policy."

Mobley corroborated Slaughter's testimony concerning the company's safety policy and said it was observed except in cases of emergency.

Gray attempted to ask Mobley if the company has any policy regarding the seating of Negroes but there was an objection to this questioning and the objection was upheld by Loe.

Loe said he would not let the issue of segregation or integration enter into the disorderly conduct case.

Under further cross-examination, Mobley denied that he told Pleasure that the company had a policy that Negroes could not sit in the front seat of the limousines.

He also said that other than refusing to move, Pleasure's conduct was not otherwise offensive and that the woman on the front seat described the Negro as "a perfect gentleman."

Gray then put Pleasure on the stand. Pleasure said he chose the limousine in which the woman was seated because he believed that it would be the first to leave the airport.

He alleged that Mobley told him to move because "there is a city ordinance against Negroes sitting on the front seat."

He refused to move, he said, "because I was comfortable and felt I had a right to sit there."

Pleasure said the driver did not tell him to move because of a safety regulation. If he had known such a rule existed, based on safety, he would have moved, he said.

But in deciding against Pleasure, Loe stated that the "the court finds that the conduct of the defendant was calculated to create a breach of peace."

Pleasure, who resides at 2742 Rutland St., is executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., a Negro organization which supported the bus boycott.

The Rev. Martin Luther King is president of the association and was among the spectators at the hearing yesterday.

Minister Fined In Airport Bus Incident; Case Appealed

Daily World

P. 1 38b

Dec 1-28-58

Ala.

Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —A Negro minister who was convicted and fined [illegible] for refusing to give up his seat [illegible] in an airport limousine, has appealed his case to Montgomery Circuit Court.

Attorneys for the Rev. Moses Pleasure, Jr. executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association, filed the appeal immediately after the case was heard in Recorder's Court last week.

Judge Eugene Loe fined the minister for disorderly conduct. Negro Atty. Fred Gray insisted the case involved segregation, and the city prosecutor maintained that it did not. The judge said he was not "going to let segregation enter into it."

Rev. Pleasure told the court several passengers, including the unidentified woman, expresed dissatisfaction over his arrest.

Robert O. Mobley, limousine driver, testified the minister refused to move after he told him of a company policy which permits only one passenger and a driver to sit in the front seat of a limousine. He said all rear seats were filled and that he asked Rev. Pleasure to move to another vehicle.

Rev. Pleasure said he refused to move after Mobley told him that a section of the city code made it unlawful for Negroes to sit with white passengers in airport limousines or taxi cabs.

The association in which the minister is an official lead a successful bus boycott here it ended after the U. S. Supreme Court wiped out city and state bus segregation laws last November.

MIA president is the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., who was present during the proceedings against Rev. Pleasure. Rev. King spearheaded the boycott against bus segregation.

Battle Offers 8-Point Plan On Race Issu

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Jan 1-31-58

38a

Ala

P. 3D

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 30 (AP)—Laurie C. Battle today released an eight-point proposal which he says would keep federal troops from "forcing integration in our schools" and to protect election officials "from unfair prosecution."

Battle, campaigning for governor of Alabama, said he would ask for three special emergency acts to prevent federal troops from taking over any school, and to "protect" voting officials.

One act he proposes would authorize the closing of any school where federal forces might be sent, and cutting off state funds. The school then would be reopened as a private school.

STATEWIDE ELECTION

The second emergency act he proposes would provide for a statewide election before any school in Alabama could be integrated.

The third proposal would give the governor the responsibility of protecting voter registrars and other election officials "from unfair prosecution by the federal government while fulfilling their duties in upholding the laws of Alabama."

Battle, releasing his proposals to the press today, said also that he would discharge Alabama's National Guardsmen before allowing them to be federalized in the integration dispute.

"All of us are distressed about Little Rock and the likelihood of something just as bad or worse happening in Alabama," Battle said. "There has been a lot of talk, but I am presenting the first workable plan to make sure that it does not happen here," he added.

Federal troops were dispatched to Little Rock High School last year to maintain integration at the school.

STRICT ENFORCEMENT

Battle said also that he would insure strict enforcement of Alabama's segregation laws, and keep new legislation ready to replace any laws declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Other points of his proposal included coordination of state law enforcement authorities; mobilizing "the best legal talent in Alabama to lead the fight to prevent carpet-bag rule and prevent illegal federal dictatorship" in school operation; "immediate steps to organize a solid bloc of Southern governors to work together" in seeking "proper consideration of our Southern views"; and a pledge to "restore the goodwill between the races in Alabama that was set back 25 years by Little Rock."

Negro Freed In Bus Fight

38b

Advertiser

Ala 1B

Montgomery Ala

Tues 7-1-58

Judge D. Eugene Loe Monday dismissed charges against a Negro woman charged with creating a disturbance on a city bus.

Minnie Grant, 22, of 1823 Foster St., was found not guilty of disorderly conduct during a hearing in Recorder's Court.

Complainant in the case was Mrs. Clara King, a white woman of 2624 Lower Wetumpka Rd., who said she swore out a warrant against the defendant after the Negro struck her in the stomach with her fist.

The Grant woman and three other Negro witnesses said Mrs. King struck the first blow in the alterpation last Tuesday at Court Square.

The incident occurred as the bus was discharging passengers at the Court Square stop.

PSC Denies Infringing On Rights Of Negroes

Post Herald
P.C.
Wed 1-29-58
38 c

Alabama Public Service Commission denies it is "infringing" on the rights of Negroes who want to desegregate Terminal Station here, it said yesterday.

PSC made the statement in its answer to the Negroes' complaint in the waiting room case which was reversed by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Jan. 14, after U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne dismissed it.

The case began in December 1956, when a Negro couple, Mr and Mrs. Carl Baldwin, were arrested while sitting in the white waiting room at Terminal Station.

They filed a complaint in Federal Court here Jan. 25, 1957 asking the court to declare separate waiting rooms unconstitutional and Judge Lynne dismissed it.

The Public Service Commission, named as one of the defendants in the case, said in its answer, it denies "that there is any policy, practice, custom or usage of these defendants (the PSC) which infringes in any way upon the constitutional rights of the plaintiffs."

The answer, filed for C. C. Owen, Jimmy Hitchcock and Sibyl Pool, members of the commission, says the order the commission is enforcing is . . . "all common carriers by rail shall provide . . . separate sitting or waiting rooms for the white and colored races."

Birmingham
Ala.

And the commission contends the order "does not violate the constitutional rights of the plaintiffs. . ."

The answer was prepared by the office of Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson, as attorney for the PSC.

The Baldwins are represented by Demetrious C. Newton and Oscar W. Adams Jr.

White Woman Defends Negro Minister Who Shared Her Taxi Seat

Call P.C. Kansas City
Fri 1-31-58
38 c

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — A liberal white woman who couldn't stomach Southern segregation last week came to the defense of a young Negro minister as he was arrested for sitting beside her in a taxi at the airport here.

The woman, unidentified, but believed to be from New York, protested the arrest of the Rev. Moses Pleasure, 29, executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association. She protested vigorously but vainly as officers arrested Rev. Pleasure on a complaint of disorderly conduct filed by white taxi driver, Robert O. Mobley.

Last Friday, Rev. Pleasure appeared in Recorders Court to answer the charge and was fined $50 and costs by Judge Eugene D. Lee. He has appealed the case, however.

The incident leading to Rev. Pleasure's arrest occurred after the minister arrived here by plane and finding that the friends who had intended to meet him were unable to do so, he decided to take the airport limousine (a taxi-type auto) into town.

Asked To Move

Rev. Pleasure testified that upon reaching the limousine, he found the rear seats filled, so he sat down beside the white woman on the front seat. The woman did not object, he said, but the driver asked him to move.

In fact, the woman protested audibly to police who were summoned by the driver to arrest Rev. Pleasure. She termed the minister, who holds a master's degree from Harvard university, a "perfect gentleman."

However, her pleas fell on deaf ears, and Rev. Pleasure was arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. A high official of the Montgomery Improvement Association contended, however, that Rev. Pleasure was actually arrested for violating the city's segregation ordinance.

He is the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of the local First Baptist church and first vice-president of the Improvement Association. President of the Association is the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, famed for leading the Montgomery bus boycott.

Negro Jailed After Fight On City Bus

Advertiser
38 c
Wed. 6-25-58

A Negro woman was arrested on a warrant sworn out by a white woman Tuesday as the result of a disturbance on a city bus.

Minnie Grant, 22, of 1823 Foster St., was charged with disorderly conduct after her arrest at the bus stop at Court Square.

She was released under $100 bond and hearing was set for Monday in Recorder's Court.

Clara King, 2624 Lower Wetumpka Rd., said she swore out the warrant as the result of an altercation in the doorway of the bus.

Montgomery
Ala.

Earlier during the bus ride, she said, she and another Negro woman exchanged words over a bus seat. She said the woman wanted to sit on the empty seat beside her but sat elsewhere in the bus with Negroes after an argument.

As the bus arrived at Court Square, she said, passengers arose to get off and when the bus stopped, she was accidentally thrown against the Grant woman.

She said the Negro turned and struck in the stomach. She said she retaliated by kicking the Negro woman.

Dismissal is reversed—

Terminal segregation suit goes back to court

News B'ham Ala.
38 k

The year-old Terminal Station waiting room segregation case, dismissed here last March, will come up again in Federal Court.

The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans yesterday reversed and remanded the case and ordered further proceedings.

The case was brought by a Negro couple, the Carl Baldyins, who were arrested Dec. 17, 1956, in the "interstate and white waiting room" of the Terminal Station.

They filed a complaint in Federal Court here Jan. 25, 1957 asking the court to declare separate waiting rooms unconstitutional.

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE Seybourn Lynne dismissed the complaint on a motion, pointing out that "no judge or a federal court has a right to adjudicate a difference or a dispute of a hypothetical or abstract character."

Defendants in the case are Birmingham city commissioners, Alabama Public Service Commission and Birmingham Terminal Co. They had asked for the motion to dismiss the case.

Oscar W. Adams Jr. and Demetriuous C. Newton, attorneys for the Negro couple, appealed the decision to the Appeals Court, which reversed and remanded the case.

IN THE MAJORITY OPINION by Judge John R. Brown of Houston, Tex., the Appeals Court ordered "further and no inconsistent proceedings."

The opinion noted that the Negro couple was "seeking protection" of constitutional rights to be free in interstate commerce from "the denial of equal rights and privileges."

THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT also asks for a final judgment defining the legal rights of the parties in the case and asks Federal Court to declare the state waiting room law null and void.

Since the case challenges a state law, a three-judge panel will have to hear it.

The judges who hear the case will have to decide whether to grant a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from enforcing the state law on waiting rooms.

No date has been set for the hearing.

Mobile Negroes Ask Bus Segregation End

38 c

MOBILE, March 4 (AP)—A halt to bus segregation in Mobile and neighboring Prichard was requested by a group of Negro ministers today.

A delegation presented a formal petition to the Mobile City Commission requesting repeal of city ordinances requiring segregation of white and Negro passengers on public buses. A copy was left at the Prichard City Hall.

Herald P.C.

Mobile Major Joseph N. Langan and the two commissioners, Charles F. Hackmeyer and Henry R. Luscher took no action on the petition. They said they will consider the request. The commissioners declined to elaborate.

Wed 3-5-58
Birmingham, Ala.

The petition was signed by 37 Negro ministers of the Mobile area.

The Rev. W. M. Smith, who headed a four-man delegation that appeared before the Mobile commission, told the city officials that "there has been a possibility of a suit being filed" since the U. S. Supreme Court handed down the decision requiring desegregation of public buses.

Smith, pastor of the big Zion AME Church, added, however, that "some of us have been endeavoring to hold the line, because we have felt it could be accomplished in a Christian manner."

No racial incidents have been reported on the Mobile buses. Several Negro homes were bombed in Mobile in January, 1957, and there have been scattered cross burnings during the past two years.

Most of the incidents were in residential areas where white and Negro sections adjoin.

The petition requested that the commission remove from the books all ordinances requiring segregated seating, "at the earliest possible date."

Alabama Negroes Appeal Bus Ruling

38 c

Federal Court Had Dismissed Suit On Seating

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 25. — (UPI)—A group of Negroes Tuesday appealed a Federal District Court ruling which dismissed their suit against Birmingham's segregation laws on city buses.

Commercial Appeal

Notice of appeal to the United States Fifth Court of Appeals at New Orleans was filed by Arthur Shores, attorney for the 21 Negroes.

Federal District Judge Herbert Grooms ruled Oct. 30 that the Negroes' suit attacking city segregation laws on buses was a "moot question" since the ordinances had been repealed before the case came up in court.

Memphis
Tenn

Judge Grooms had also denied the Negroes permission to amend their suit to cover a new passenger placement ordinance which replaced the segregation laws and gave the Birmingham Transit Co. power to regulate seating on its vehicles.

Wed 11-26-58

The passenger placement law makes wilful refusal to obey a "reasonable" request of a bus driver a breach of the peace.

The 21 Negroes brought their original suit almost two years ago after their arrest in a mass test of bus segregation practices.

Last month, 14 Negroes, including Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, were arrested on charges of violating the new law in a second mass test. They have filed a Federal Court suit asking $100,000 damages for their arrest and conviction.

13

They also sought a declaratory judgment that the latest law be declared unconstitutional and asked for an injunction to restrain the City Commission and the transit company from enforcing the new ordinance.

In both court actions, the City Commission and the Birmingham Transit Co. were named defendants.

RECORDS & RESEA
P O BOX 68
TUSKEGEE INST
ALA
10 12 59

City's new law is upheld by Bailes—

Circuit Court finds Negroes guilty in bus seating cases

Birmingham News

Circuit Judge George Lewis Bailes upheld Birmingham's new bus seating law by finding 13 Negroes guilty of disorderly conduct in attempting to integrate Birmingham Transit Co. buses.

The law delegates to the transit company the authority to seat passengers in a manner to accord "safe, efficient, orderly and convenient" service.

38b

A transit company official testified yesterday that, in application, passengers are separated by race.

Birmingham

THE REV. F. L. SHUTTLESWORTH, Birmingham integration leader, whose case was one of two cases testing the city ordinance, was found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days at hard labor, upholding a previous conviction in Recorder's Court Oct. 26.

News 12-3-58

Atty. Arthur Shores, counsel for the 13 defendants, filed notice that he would appeal all the convictions.

The Rev. J. S. Phifer was fined $100 and sentenced to 60 days at hard labor. Eleven other defendants were given suspended sentences of 180 days at hard labor.

7, 1

THE OTHER DEFENDANTS were: Lillie Bowman, 2428 Third-al, s; Roberta Brinson, 111 First-av, n; Annie Buckley, 306 13th-st, s; Doris Burrell, 1027 Sixth-al, s; Willie Butler, 2712 Fifth-al, s; Johnny C. Collins, 1124 Fourth-av, s; Jim Hendricks, 824 Center-wy, sw; the Rev. C. F. Jackson, 704 12th-st, s; James S. Suttles, 110 Fifth-st, n; and Alfred Thomas, 508 14th-av, n.

Arthur Lee White, 109 Ninth-ct, w, previously convicted did appear to appeal his case.

The charges against the Negroes grew out of an incident Oct. 20 this year, when they boarded buses at 19th-st and Second-av n, and sat in seats reserved for white passengers.

Shuttlesworth was charged with causing a breach of the peace by urging other Negroes at a mass meeting to integrate city buses.

Bus Sitters Preach In Jail

38b

Afro American

Sat 11-1-58

Baltimore

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The Birmingham City Jail Saturday night had an atmosphere of holiness it never had before as 14 inmates, led by ministers, sang, prayed, and preached.

Outside the jail throngs of colored citizens prayed along with the captives.

This scene grew out of the refusal of a circuit judge here to grant two legal maneuvers aimed at releasing 14 colored persons from City Hall where they were remanded Thursday night, Oct. 23, after being found guilty in city night court in connection with the violation of Birmingham's transit seating laws on transit buses.

Circuit Judge George Lewis Bailes turned down petitions for habeas corpus and also dedenied a motion for a writ of mandamas seeking to get the jim crow bus-seating violators out of jail.

Judge Bailes cited Section 12, Title 10 of the Alabama Code which requires that notice be given by counsel for the petitioners to the attorney for the opposition. Over the bristling objections of Attorney Orzell Billingsley Jr., who represented the "Birmingham 14," Judge Bailes continued the hearing until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, Oct. 28.

* * *

ASKED BY the judge whether he had satisfied the notice requirement in the jail-release action sought, Attorney Billingsley asked the court to permit him to check the original petitions he filed in the sheriff's office. Court recessed for about 20 minutes to permit him to re-check.

Returning to court, Mr. Billingsley explained that the opposite party had not been served. He told the court that Police Chief Jamie Moore refused to accept service from him and had not been served by the sheriff's office. The attorney for the jailed bus riders also said he understood that the police chief had since left the city.

Judge Bailes pointed out to Billingsley that the attorney for the opposite party in this case would be the city attorney or legal department. Neither had been given notice.

THE COURT said since the action "comes out of the breast of a judgment in the court below," he did not see fit to rule other than to continue the hearing, although the case might be "moot" at that time.

Afro American

Rebuked and visibly shaken by the ruling, Mr. Billingsley countered with a motion for a writ of mandamus to have Recorders Judge William C. Conway to show cause why the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and the other 13 bus-seating violators should not be released from jail. The court said this motion would also be considered Oct. 28.

Sat 11-1-58

Insistently, Mr. Billingsley urged the court to find a way for the jailed bus-riders to be released. He argued that city court refused to continue the recognized bond in delaying until Monday night, Oct. 27 the sentencing of the accused. "My clients are still in jail," pleaded Mr. Billingsley. "Passing this case until Tuesday offers no relief whatsoever for my clients."

The court interrupted his argument that city court on Monday night might continue the sentencing for 30 days. "Let's cross that bridge when we get there," asserted Judge Bailes.

38b

Contending that these were minor cases and that among the 14 jailed bus riders were pastors who needed to conduct their services, and that the Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth was underdf $900 bond, Billingsley urge the court to grant the petition for the requested release.

Thirteen colored bus riders were arrested Oct. 14 and charged on three counts each in connection with front-seat bus riding. The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth is accused in four counts of inciting the violations.

MINISTERS JAILED, FREED

U.S. Slates Probe Of Negro Arrests

38b

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Justice Department has promised to take "all appropriate steps" if any federal law was violated in the arrest of three Negro ministers at Birmingham, Ala., on vagrancy charges.

Times Union

The three ministers, all from Montgomery, Ala., were arrested Monday by Birmingham police, held for several hours, then released and the charges dropped.

Department officials said today in answer to inquiries that a protest had been made to Atty. Gen. Rogers by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Jacksonville

But the officials said that even before Wilkins' telegram came "A preliminary investigation into the matter had already been started" by the department's civil rights division.

Times 11-30-58

Later the department said it had advised Wilkins that if the report of the preliminary investigation "establishes a basis for federal action, all appropriate steps will be taken by the department."

7, 2

The three ministers were identified as the Rev. S. S. Seay, a leader in the long Negro boycott of segregated buses in Montgomery; the Rev. A. W. Wilson and the Rev. H. H. Hubbard.

They were arrested at the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Birmingham Negro minister who later on the same day was given a 90-day jail sentence and $100 fine for violating Birmingham's bus-seating law.

Alabamans Jail Negro 'Intruders'

38b

Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Three Montgomery Negro ministers were jailed Monday in a police crackdown on "outside agitators coming to our city and dabbling in our affairs." But they were released several hours later.

Atlanta Ga.

The ministers, themselves leaders in the Montgomery bus boycott, were arrested at the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, one of 14 Birmingham Negroes arrested last week for violating bus seating laws here.

10-28-58

Shuttlesworth and another Negro minister were sentenced to jail terms Monday night, and the 12 other defendants were warned they had "better stay out of trouble."

PJ

City Recorder William Conway sentenced Shuttlesworth to 90 days in jail and fined him $100. The Rev. J. S. Phifer was given a 60-day sentence and fined the same amount.

Conway let 12 other Negroes, who took part in a mass violation of a law intended to maintain segregation on buses off with a 180-day suspended sentence and a warning.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores said the convictions of Shuttlesworth and Phifer would be appealed. He said he did not know about the others.

The visitors from Montgomery arrested Monday were identified as the Rev. S. S. Seay, pastor of the AME Zion Church and executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., which directed the long Montgomery bus boycott; the Rev. A. W. Wilson, pastor of the Holt Street Baptist Church, and the Rev. H. H. Hubbard, pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church.

Constitution

Tues

BUS STRUGGLE

10-28-58

At Montgomery the Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the MIA, said the ministers had gone to Shuttlesworth's home to see if there "is anything we can do to help" in the Birmingham bus struggle.

38b

Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor said that a check would be made to see if any outsiders are trying to step into the city's racial problems.

LIVED IN PEACE

"The two races have lived in peace ever since I've been in Birmingham, and we intend to continue to live in peace," said Connor before the three were freed.

"The Birmingham Police Department and both the white and colored people of Birmingham do not need any outside agitators coming to our city and dabbling in our affairs."

BREACH OF PEACE

The Birmingham City Commission recently abolished the ordinance requiring segregated seating on city buses. They adopted another giving bus drivers authority to tell passengers where to sit, and making it a breach of the peace to disobey them.

The Birmingham Transit Co., which operates city buses, posted signs instructing whites to seat from the front and Negroes from the rear, as they did in the past.

In Circuit Court—

Shuttlesworth's appeal being heard

38k

BY JIM SHAW, News staff writer

Birmingham News

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader, went on trial in Circuit Court today in an appeal of his Recorder's Court conviction for violating the city's new bus seating ordinance.

Shuttlesworth convicted with 13 other Negroes after an attempt to ride buses on an integrated basis, was fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail in Recorder's Court.

Birmingham

HE WAS THE FIRST to go on trial in the appeal cases before Circuit Judge George Lewis Bailes. Shuttlesworth did not ask for a jury trial.

Twelve of the 14 Negroes received suspended sentences after conviction in the lower court, and also are appealing their cases.

Another Negro, the Rev. J. S. Phifer, was fined $100 and sentenced to 60 days in jail by Recorder William Conway Oct. 26. The 14 Negroes had been held in jail five days without bond.

Mon. 12-1-58

FIRST WITNESS this morning was Bud Gordon, reporter for The Birmingham News who testified he saw Negroes at a meeting downtown Oct. 20 before the 14 boarded buses.

PJ

Policeman W. W. Gamble also testified about seeing a crowd of Negroes at a finance company on 17th-st, n, that day.

Shuttlesworth's lawyers, Arthur D. Shores and Orzell Billingsley, objected repeatedly to questions by Asst. City Atty. J. Reese Johnston.

The Negro attorneys in their questions attempted to show that Shuttlesworth was not linked with the mass meeting at the finance company.

Gordon testified he saw Shuttlesworth at the meeting, but he said he did not see when Shuttlesworth boarded a bus.

The Negroes were arrested at the Birmingham Transit Co. car barn after the bus driver halted his regular run and drove there.

The integration attempt came shortly after adoption of a new ordinance by the City Commission giving transit company employes discretion in seating passengers.

Shuttlesworth is appealing a disorderly conduct conviction under the new ordinance.

Two transit company employes testified that company policy calls for separation of races on buses here.

BUS DRIVER I. M. Daniel said 10 to 12 Negroes boarded his bus at Second-av and 19th-st, some taking seats directly behind him.

He said the Negroes refused to move to the rear when he asked them to.

Daniel testified he sent for his supervisor.

DANIEL SAID that any passengers not complying with company policy would not be entitled to ride buses.

H. W. Webb, assistant superintendent, said bus drivers are instructed to operate their vehicles in as safe a manner as possible.

Asked if this would mean on a segregated basis, Webb replied, "I would think so."

PATTERN SHAPED IN MONTGOMERY

~~Times~~ P. 65

Year After Strike, Negroes Riding Buses in Amiable Voluntary Segregation

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

38b

Sun. 2-2-58

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 1—It has been a year since this capital city experienced racial terrorism in connection with desegregation of public bus facilities.

In a five-week period, fourteen major acts of violence occurred, including bombings of Negro homes and churches and firing on buses in lonely areas.

The violence culminated Jan. 27 of last year with an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the home of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro community leader. Twelve sticks of dynamite wrapped around a metal tube were tossed on the porch, but the device failed to explode.

The Montgomery bus dispute gained prominence because of a dramatic 385-day boycott in which most of the city's 40,000 Negroes, under Mr. King's leadership, refused to ride under the traditional separate seating arrangements.

The boycott ended Dec. 21, 1956, when the United States Supreme Court ruled that the city's transport segregation ordinances were unconstitutional. Immediately thereafter violence began.

38b

For the last year the pattern on buses has been consistent, with Negroes sitting where they please, although there has been amiable voluntary segregation. A few minor flare-ups have occurred over seat holding.

Adv

During the terrorism, bus service was canceled several days and once a sundown curfew on service was imposed.

At the height of the violence, Mr. King declared that Montgomery "is a city that it's dangerous to live in."

The Montgomery Advertiser carried an editorial calling for the resumption of bus service even "if they run empty." It said the issue was no longer segregation but "whether it is safe to live in Montgomery."

On Jan. 30 last year, seven white men were arrested in connection with racial violence. On Feb. 16, a local all-white grand jury indicted four of the men, saying "we believe we are expressing the feeling of our citizens who believe in law and order, nd that they are a great majority of our people."

The grand jury report emphasized that there was "no weakening in the determination of the people to preserve our segregated institutions."

"We prefer that the problems of maintaining segregation be met openly and honestly rather than with cowardly stealth under cover of darkness," it added.

Subsequently, two of the men were acquitted by a trial jury and charges against the others were dropped. Despite the emotional reactions calm prevailed, law and order were maintained, and an "acceptable" bus seating adjustment was made.

At present the seating pattern is as follows:

In the downtown area where whites and Negroes move in equal numbers Negroes sit where they please. However, most Negroes usually take seats at the rear.

As a bus moves into a Negro neighborhood Negro passengers take any seat they prefer. A bus entering a white neighborhood usually finds white passengers in the front-section seats. It is not uncommon for a white person boarding a bus headed for a Negro neighborhood to take a seat behind those occupied by Negroes.

Negro leaders stress that the two most important factors are the absence of discourtesy on the part of bus drivers and the "whole climate of not being told we are second-class passengers."

"The main thing we wanted was to stop that demeaning by law," they say.

PSC Denies Negro Waiting Room Illegal

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Wed. 1-29-58

38b

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 28 (AP)—Members of the Alabama Public Service Commission replied to a federal court suit today in which they denied that segregation in public transportation waiting rooms is illegal in Alabama.

Public service Commission members contend that the Alabama State Code specifically provides for separate waiting room facilities for white persons and Negroes.

P. 1A

The denial was made in answer to a federal court suit brought by a Negro couple, the Carl Baldwins, who were arrested in December, 1956, in a waiting room at terminal station here.

The Baldwins are asking in U.S. District Court that Separate waiting rooms in Alabama be declared unconstitutional.

In its reply today, members of the Public Service Commission said that because of provisions in the Alabama SKTATE Code:

"No rights guaraneed to the plaintiffs and other Negroes under the constitution or laws of the United States of America have been violated by these defendants."

Judge Seybourn H. Lynne had dismissed the complaint but the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans reversed the ruling and sent the case back to the District Court at Birmingham.

The reply was signed by Attorney General John Patterson, and Gordon Madison, an assistant attorney general, for the Public Service Commission.

A three-judge panel will have to hear the case, and no date has been set for a hearing.

LAST BRIEF IS FILED ON BUS SEGREGATION

Evers Attorneys Want Law Held Unconstitutional

CITE MONTGOMERY CASE

By ROY JENNINGS

Attorneys for O. Z. Evers, Negro postal clerk, called on a three-judge Federal Court yesterday to declare unconstitutional the state's segregation laws on public transportation because they are like those recently voided at Montgomery, Ala.

38b

Adv

Appeal P. 3

In a brief filed in Federal Court here, they contended the Memphis bus desegregation suit is governed by the Montgomery case in which a state policy was struck down as an abridgement to the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Dec. 2, 1958

Last To Be Filed

The Evers brief was the last to be filed by the multiple litigants. The yhave five days to bring rebuttal then the judges will start their deliberations.

Memphis, Tenn.

Regardless of the decision, the adverse party will appeal the findings to the United States Supreme Court. Meanwhile, bus seating policies will remain in force here.

The postal worker contended his rights were violated when he was not permitted to sit on the front seat of a Memphis Street Railway coach almost two years ago. He filed suit against the City Commission, MSR, and police personnel.

His attorneys, who include Robert Carter, general counsel of the National Association of Colored People, said the defendants' brief is a very long one, "of which little is devoted to the basic issue discussed."

They called "specious and sterile" the City of Memphis arguments about the lack of notice for the state to enter the case, the absence of good faith on the part of the defendant and the involvement of the NAACP in the suit.

The state attorney general and Governor got ample warning, they indicated. Thir brief pointed out the state officials were supplied with a copy of the complaint in October, 1956 and made no effort to intervene prior to a hearing here last month.

Their apparent lack of interest probably was because the Supreme Court uphel dthe Montgomery case about the time they got their copy of the Memphis complaint ,the brief said.

Abandoned in Nashville

"It should be further noted," the document said, "that in Nashville, where the attorney general has his office, the bus company has abandoned racially segregated seating and the attorney general took no stand that such abandonment is illegal."

Contentions made about the good faith nature of the lawsuit and activities of the NAACP were branded as "vicious, irresponsible and unsupported charges."

In defending the NAACP, the brief said, "apparently there is nothing wrong with a state agency spending needlessly public funds to defend a clearly illegal state policy."

Judge lays groundwork for killing bias laws

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — "I don't believe a city can arrest people, and because they get them to the city courts first, evade the civil rights statutes and the Constitution," U.S. District Judge Hobart Grooms said.

Afro American

He thus cleared the way for a Federal court test of Birmingham's ordinances requiring segregated seating on city buses.

P. 3

38b

Judge Grooms in effect ruled that a Birmingham City Court decision upholding the bus segregation laws is not binding on Federal courts.

Baltimore, Md.

Adv

SIMILAR ORDINANCES, in Montgomery have been declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The action filed by 21 colored persons, leaves that case open for a non-jury trial by Judge Grooms. No date has been set for the case.

Feb. 8, 58

Those who brought the case were fined last year by the late Robert E. Parker of Recorder's Court for violating the segregation ordinances.

The 21 are seeking a Federal court ruling that the ordinances are unconstitutional.

CITY RULING NOT BINDING

Grooms Clears Legal Path For Birmingham Bus Suit

Advertiser Montgomery Ala

Thurs 2-27-58 P. 1A

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 26 (AP)—United States District Judge H. Hobart Grooms cleared the way today for a federal court test of Birmingham ordinances requiring segregated seating on city buses.

Grooms in effect ruled that a Birmingham city court decision upholding the bus segregation laws is not binding on federal courts.

Similar ordinances in Montgomery have been declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Ala

The action, filed in behalf of 21 Negroes, leaves the case open for a non-jury trial by Grooms. No date has been set for the case.

Those who brought the suit were fined last year by the late Judge Ralph E. Parker of Recorder's Court for violating the segregation ordinances.

The Negroes seek a federal court ruling that the ordinances are unconstitutional. City Attorney J. H. Willia argued in effect that the case already had been ruled on by Parker.

"I don't believe a city can arrest people, and because they get them to the city courts first, evade the civil rights statutes and the Constitution," Grooms said.

What Negroes can learn from Gandhi

38 b

When Montgomery, Ala. integrated its buses, everyone waited for the explosion! But it never came . . . and today Montgomery Negroes sit next to the whites in peace!

Now, in this week's issue of The Saturday Evening Post, you'll learn how this major ntegration battle was won —by following the principles of he great Mahatma Gandhi. You'll see how Negro leaders convinced their people *not* to fight, but to turn the other cheek, just as Gandhi did when he freed 400,000,000 segregated Indians!

New Orleans La

And you'll read what the ingredients are in Gandhi's policy of "peaceful protest" that can wear down oppressors, change laws . . . and what *could* happen if our American Negroes put his proven principles to work! It's all in the penetrating article "What Negroes Can Learn From Gandhi," written especially for the Post by Chester Bowles, our former ambassador to India.

Mobile Negro Accused Of Bus Violation

Post Herald

Birmingham Ala

MOBILE, Nov. 18 (UPI)—A unemployed Mobile Negro ha been charged with refusing t obey the city bus segregatio laws, and a hearing has been se for Friday.

Robert Coker, 35, was booked Monday on charges of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and carrying a knife. He was fined $50 today on the knife count in Recorder's Court.

11-11-58

Judge Herndon H. Wilso heard some testimony today i the bus seating incident, which occurred Monday on a Mobile City Lines vehicle, but continued the case until Friday.

38 b

Coker was arrested by Special Mobile County Deputy R. Cash, who said he was riding the bus and noticed the Negro sitting near the front. He said he asked Coker to move to the rear but the Negro refused and an argument broke out, during which, Cash said, Coker was forcibly ejected from the vehicle.

Coker told the Recorder's Court hearing that he was seated toward the rear of the bus and was not defying the city ordinance that requires Negroes to fill public vehicles from the rear.

Name Substitute Motion In Bus Seat Case To Be Heard Feb. 26

38 b

U. S. Judge H. H. Grooms was scheduled this Wednesday, Feb. 26 to hear a motion in the bus-seat case to substitute the name of Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor for the name of Ex-Public Safety Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh.

Ala

World p. 1

The members of the three-man board of commissioners of Birmingham, the three-peson Alabama Public Service Commission and the Bimingham Tansit Company wee named as defendants in the complaint.

Wed 2-26-58

Dec. 26-27, 1956, seveal membes of the Negro group rode the local transit buses and sat in seats in the bus section marked "White". They were arrested and charged with violation of Birmingham's racial seating laws.

Birmingham Ala

January 14, 1957, Atty. Arthur D. Shores filed a suit in federal court on behalf of 21 of the open-seat bus-riders which challenged the constitionality of the constitionality of the city's bus segregation laws. On Feb. 21, 1957, Judge Groom overruled a motion by counsel for the defendants seeking to dismiss the complaint.

May 3, 1957, Judge Grooms overruled a motion by Birmingham Transit Company that sought to eliminate the company from the suit.

A three-judge panel ruled laws in Montgomery which similar to Birmingham's seating laws unconstitutional. In New Orleans, La., the federal court struck down racial seating laws as being in violation of the 14th Amendment.

Ministers Back Negro Bus Integration Plea

MOBILE, March 5 (U.P.)—The governments of Mobile, Prichard and Chickasaw today were asked by 31 white Protestant ministers to accept the request of a group of area Negro clergymen to end bus segregation.

The white ministers, in a signed statement, commended the tone of the Negro petition, presented yesterday, here and in neighboring Prichard, for expressing "their purpose to accomplish this end in a spirit and manner that will not damage the good relations that prevail among the races in our communities."

Thurs. 3-6-58

"We also commend the proposal . . . as an intelligent means for achieving a goal whose inevitable realization must now be apparent to all thinking people," the statement said.

Birmingham

The Negro petition called for repeal of all ordinances preventing integration of area bus service "at the earliest possible date" and without "tragic occurrances" of "strife, disorder, tension and even violence" that have occurred elsewhere.

Ala

38 b

The petition was signed by 37 Negro ministers. There were 31 signatures on the statement handed this morning to the governing bodies of the three Gulf Coast cities in support of the request.

Supt. Russell J. Cortwright of Mobile City Lines, Inc., which serves all three cities, refused to comment at this time. The parent company, National City Lines, Inc., of Chicago, said it also had no comment.

Mobile Mayor Joseph N. Langan yesterday invited public comment on the request to abolish laws calling for Negroes to fill public conveyances from the rear and said the matter would be kept under consideration "until such time as the public mandate is known."

This was the first group response.

"We are particularly thankful for the absence of violence and the continuance of peaceful relations," the statement said. ". . . We recognize, nevertheless that . . . feelings sometimes erupt into acts of violence.

"When a representative group of Negro ministers, therefore, petition the governing officers and bodies of our communities for the redress of a condition which they deem unjust and, also, express their purpose to accomplish this end in a spirit and manner that will not damage the good relations," it continued, "we are . . . appreciative of their desire.'"

The white ministers were represented by Dr. A. Carl Atkins, pastor of the Dauphin Way Methodist Church; Dr. Francis B. Wakefield, rector of the All Saints Episcopal Church; and Dr. John C. Frist, pastor of the Government Street Presbyterian Church.

Cleric terrorized for racial stand

Afro-American

P. 13 38 b

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP)—A local white minister who signed a statement endorsing a petition by colored ministers asking that city bus segregation ordinances be repealed is being terrorized by racists, it was reported.

Baltimore

He is the Rev. John T. Parker, who was one of [illegible] white Mobile ministers who signed the statement recently and sent it to the city council.

Police reported that the Rev. Mr. Parker has been the victim of two recent cross burnings, the last one a 10-foot cross in front of his home. A few days prior to that, a similar cross was burned in front of his church at Saraland, a north Mobile suburb. Police were seeking clues in both burnings.

Oct. 4-5-58

Local segregationists, including the congregation of a Baptist church, have been up in arms ever since the colored ministers filed the petition with the support of their white clergymen. A Baptist congregation since has placed an ad in a Mobile newspaper calling for the maintenance of segregation.

Negroes Attack Law In Sunday Sermons

38 b Ala

Birmingham Ministers Rap Bus Seating Ordinance

Commercial

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 14.—(AP)—Twenty Negro ministers, who said they [illegible] denounce Birmingham's bus segregation law, preached without police interference or arrests Sunday.

Memphis Tenn

Rev. J. L. Ware, whose name headed the list of ministers announcing their intention of attacking the law, said he did not make bus segregation the theme of his sermon, however. "We're not just interested in the buses," Ware said. "The big thing we're interested in, is that we not have to clear our sermons with the officials."

12-15-58

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor declined comment.

The ministers said their sermons were planned as protests to the arrest of another Negro pastor accused of urging Negroes to boycott Birmingham buses.

Rev. Calvin W. Woods was arrested Nov. 25, and charged with urging a boycott, a violation of Alabama law.

The statement of the Negro ministers called Woods' arrest "an unwarranted and illegal invasion of the inviolability of the Christian pulpit." The arrest also was described as a threat to the separation of church and state.

Negroes are attacking segregation on Birmingham buses in two Federal court suits.

The city commission last October, adopted a new ordinance intended to preserve segregation without mentioning race or segregation. The measure gives bus drivers authority to tell passengers where to sit, and makes it a breach of the peace to refuse to obey their instructions. The Birmingham Transit Co., operator of the city buses, has posted signs directing whites to sit from the front and Negro passengers from the rear.

PETITION PRESENTED

Advertiser

Negro Group Asks Mobile To End Bus Segregation

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed 3-5-58

P 1 38b

MOBILE, Ala., March 4 (AP) — A halt to bus segregation in Mobile and neighboring Prichard was requested by a group of Negro ministers today.

A delegation presented a formal petition to the Mobile City Commission requesting repeal of city ordinances requiring segregation of white and Negro passengers on public buses. A copy was left at the Prichard City Hall.

Mobile Mayor Joseph N. Langan and the two commissioners, Charles F. Hackmeyer and Henry R. Luscher, took no action on the petition. They said they will consider the request. The commissioners declined to elaborate.

The petition was signed by 37 Negro ministers of the Mobile area.

The Rev. W. M. Smith, who headed a four-man delegation that appeared before the Mobile commission, told the city officials that "there has been a possibility of a suit being filed" since the U.S. Supreme Court handed down the decision requiring desegregation of public buses.

Smith, pastor of the big Zion A.M.E.Z. Church, added, however, "some of us have been endeavoring to hold the line, because we have felt it could be accomplished in a Christian manner.

No racial incidents have been reported on the Mobile buses. Several Negro homes were bombed in Mobile in January 1957, and there have been scattered cross burnings during the past two years.

Most of the incidents were in residential areas where white and Negro sections adjoin.

The Mobile bus line is a subsidiary of National City Lines, Inc., Chicago. The same holding company owns the bus line at Montgomery, where a year-long bus boycott by Negroes ended Dec. 21, 1956.

Advertiser

The Montgomery boycott ended the day a federal court enjoined city officials and the bus line from enforcing city and state bus segregation laws. The U.S. Supreme Court has specifically outlawed bus segregation at Montgomery.

P 2 A

Mobile's city ordinances require that white and Negro passengers be seated separately. Negroes are required to take seats from the rear of the bus forward and whites from the front back. No placards with racial designations are used to separate the seats.

Wed 3-5-58

Today's petition said: "Segregated seating on buses and other means of public transportation tends to degrade sacred human personality . . .

38b

"The action of the Supreme Court relieves a large number of American citizens from the injustices and indignities suffered under discriminatory seating in public transportation." It continued:

Ala

"We recognize, however, that the implementation of this decision regarding bus seating has involved strife, tension, disorder, and even violence in some communities.

"It is our arprye that implementation in our community be effected without these tragic consequences . . .

"We believe there is a way to implement the decision in our community without engaging in all the 'procedures' that invariably cause tensions to increase and plant seeds of hate that spring forth for years and years to embitter and do serious harm to good human relations."

The petition requested that the commission remove from the books all ordinances requiring segregated seating, "at the earliest possible date."

Such an action, the petition continued, "will be a wise and new approach in the South to this matter of human rights and human dignity.

"It will promote good will and better human relations in our community, in the entire South, in the nation and around the world. The echo from this voluntary democratic action will be heard with rejoicing by freedom-loving souls in every corner of the earth.

"It will give spiritual, moral and political re-enforcement to our position of leadership in the free world . . ."

BUS PETITION ENDORSED

White Ministers Support Request Of Negroes

38b

Commercial Appeal

P 22

Thurs 3-6-58

Memphis Tenn

MOBILE, Ala., March 5.—(AP)—A group of white protestant ministers Wednesday endorsed a request by Negro ministers for an end to segregation on buses in the Mobile area.

A statement supporting a petition by the Negro ministers was signed by 32 white preachers. The Negro petition was presented to Mobile and Prichard governing bodies Tuesday. It was signed by 21 Negro ministers.

The statement by the white ministers was delivered to the Mobile City Commission and to governing bodies of neighboring Prichard and Chickasaw.

The statement said the ministers commend the Christian spirit with which our Negro brethren are approaching the matter at hand."

It also commended "the proposal they have made to you in their petition as an intelligent means for achieving a goal whose inevitable realization must now be apparent to all thinking people."

Judge Clears Way For 'Bus Case' To Be Heard On Merit

World B'ham Ala. P 1

Sat 3-1-58

U. S. Judge H. Hobart Grooms in clearing the way Wednesday, Feb. 26 for the bus-seat case to be heard on its merit forshadowed his eventual ruling.

He rejected the basic legal doctrine of the defendants and agreed to substitute the name of Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor for Ex-Public Safety Commissioner Robert E. Lindbergh.

38b

Observed Judge Grooms: "I don't believe a city can arrest people, and because they get them to the city courts first evade the civil rights statutes and the Constitution."

Ala

His bench comment came in connection with City Attorney J. H. Willis' core contention of res judicata (that the case had been ruled upon by another court). The late Chief Recorder Ralph E. Parker in a lengthy written opinion, March 18, 1957, found the 21 petitioners guilty of allegedly violating the city's racial seating laws. Judge Parker ruled the city's segregation laws valid and declared the 14th Amendment of the Constitution "null and void."

Judge Parker said further, "I am not alone in saying that the 14th Amendment is null and void."

Atty. Arthur D. Shores who is representing the 21 open-seat petitioners filed a motion to substitute the name of Mr. Connor for that of Mr. Lindbergh. At the time the complaint was filed Mr. Lindbergh was Public Safety Commissioner. In a run-off city primary election in 1957, Mr. Connor won out over Mr. Lindbergh by a margin of about 104 votes.

(The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, (Jan. 14) in reversing U. S. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne in the Birmingham "Waiting Room Case" exploded the application of the theory that disposal of a case involving civil rights by a municipal court deprives one of his constitutional right to be heard on being subjected to state-imposed racial discrimination.)

Atty. Willis vigorously opposed inserting the name of Mr. Connor as defendant along with Mayor Jas. Morgan and Public Improvement Commissioner James T. Waggoner, members of the Birmingham City Commission. The Birmingham Transit Company is also listed as a defendant in the case.

No date was set for hearing the case on its merit.

In Montgomery, the federal courts struck down that city's two-label seating (laws). Racial seating laws in New Orleans, La. have been ruled unconstitutional.

On Dec. 26-27, some 22 persons who rode the local transit buses and sat in the section designated "White" were arrested, jailed, and fined for violating Birmingham's public seating laws.

Jan. 14, complaints on behalf of the open-seat bus-riders were filed in the federal district court seeking to have the seat-marking laws declared unconstitutional.

Mobile Pastors Join Negro Bus Seat Petition

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Thurs 3-6-58

MOBILE, Ala., March 5 (AP) — Thirty-two white Protestant ministers gave their support today to a petition by Negro ministers asking a halt in bus segregation in the Mobile area.

P 1 A

The petition, signed by 37 Negro ministers, had been presented to Mobile and Prichard city councils yesterday. It asked repeal of city ordinances requiring separate seating of white and Negro passengers on public buses.

38b

The statement by the white clergymen was delivered to the Mobile City Commission and to governing bodies of neighboring Prichard and Chickasaw. It said the ministers "commend . . . the Christian spirit with which our Negro brethren are approaching the matter at hand."

The statement also lauded "the proposal they have made to you in their petition as an intelligent means for achieving a goal whose

White clerics support Negro bus seat plea

News B35

3-5-58

MOBILE, Ala., March 5—(AP)—A group of white Protestant ministers today endorsed a request by Negro ministers for an end to segregation on buses in the Mobile area.

38b

A statement supporting a petition by the Negro ministers was signed by 32 white preachers. The Negro petition was presented to Mobile and Prichard governing bodies yesterday. It was signed by 37 Negro ministers.

THE STATEMENT by the white ministers was delivered to the Mobile City Commission and to governing bodies of neighboring Prichard and Chickasaw.

The statement said the ministers "commend . . . the Christian spirit with which our Negro brethren are approaching the matter at hand."

It also commended "the proposal they have made to you in their petition as an intelligent means for achieving a goal inevitable realization must now be apparent to all thinking people."

The endorsement was signed by 18 Methodist ministers, six Presbyterians, five Episcopalians, two Baptists and one Disciples of Christ minister.

It was delivered to the Mobile City Commission by a delegation consisting of Dr. Carl A. Adkins, pastor of Dauphin Way Methodist Church; the Rev. Francis B. Wakefield Jr., rector of All Saints Episcopal Church, and Dr. John C. Frist, pastor of Government Street Presbyterian Church.

The ministers said that violence had sometimes accompanied desegregation of buses elsewhere, and added:

"We as a group of Christian ministers are concerned that such hostilities and acts of violence not develop or occur to disrupt the peace and harmony of our communities . . ."

City officials have declined comment on the petition, other than that they are considering it.

The Negro ministers said that repeal of bus segregation ordinances probably would result in less friction that a court fight.

City ordiannces requiring that Negroes take seats from the rear

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B'ham Ala

whose inevitable realization must now be apparent to all thinking people."

The statement was delivered to the Mobile City Commission by a delegation consisting of Dr. Carl A. Adkins, pastor of Dauphin Way Methodist Church; the Rev. Francis B. Wakefield Jr., rector of All Saints Episcopal Church, and Dr. John C. Frist, pastor of Government Street Presbyterian Church.

It said the ministers had noted that acts of violence had sometimes accompanied desegregation of buses elsewhere, and added:

"We as a group of Christian ministers are concerned that such hostilities and acts of violence not develop or occur to disrupt the peace and harmony of our communities . . ."

THE NEGRO ministers had requested that the Mobile City Commission repeal all city ordinances requiring separate seating of white and Negro passengers on public buses. They said such an action probably would cause less friction than a court fight over the issue.

BIAS REPEAL SOUGHT

38b

Mobile Negro Ministers Ask End to Bus Seating Laws

MOBILE, Ala., March 4 (UP)—A group of thirty-six Negro ministers asked the Mobile City Commission today to repeal all ordinances requiring segregation on city buses.

P. 23

They presented a petition asking specifically that the council repeal the ordinance requiring Negroes to occupy seats in the rear of buses.

Wed. 3-5-58

The commission announced it was taking the petition under consideration.

The ministers asked the council to comply with the law of the land and expressed the hope the ordinances could be repealed without the "tragic consequences" of "strife, tension, disorder and even violence."

New York N.Y.

This was an apparent reference to the successful bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery, Ala.

Six Ministers Ask End To Bus Bias

Daily World 3-21

Atlanta Ga

MOBILE, Ala.—(INS)—Thirty-six Negro ministers petitioned the Mobile City Commission Thursday to end racial segregation on all public buses.

38b

The petition, presented to the three-man Commission by Representatives of the Negro group, asked that the segregation barriers on buses be lifted "at the earliest possible date . . . without the tragic consequences of strife, tension, disorder [illegible] violence."

Ga

Wed 3-5-58

The formal request asks that all city ordinances applying to segregation on public conveyances be removed. The principal ordinance under consideration in the move is one ordering that Negroes board the buses, seating from the rear to the front.

The Negro leaders said they believed the petition was "a way to implement the decision in our community without engaging in all the procedures that invariably cause tension to increase and plant the seeds of hate that spring forth for years to embitter and do serious harm to good relations."

The mayor and two other Commission members who received the request said the matter will be taken "under consideration."

PETITION PRESENTED

Negro Group Asks Mobile To End Bus Segregation

38b

MOBILE, Ala., March 4 (AP) — A halt to bus segregation in Mobile and neighboring Prichard was requested by a group of Negro ministers today.

Advertiser

A delegation presented a formal petition to the Mobile City Commission requesting repeal of city ordinances requiring segregation of white and Negro passengers on public buses. A copy was left at the Prichard City Hall.

P. 1

Mobile Mayor Joseph N. Langan and the two commissioners, Charles F. Hackmeyer and Henry R. Luscher, took no action on the petition. They said they will consider the request. The commissioners declined to elaborate.

Montgomery

Ala.

The petition was signed by 37 Negro ministers of the Mobile area.

The Rev. W. M. Smith, who headed a four-man delegation that appeared before the Mobile commission, told the city officials that "there has been a possibility of a suit being filed" since the U.S. Supreme Court handed down the decision requiring desegregation of public buses.

Wed 3-5-58

Smith, pastor of the big Zion A.M.E.Z. Church, added, however, "some of us have been eddeavoring to hold the line, because we have felt it could be accomplished in a Christian manner.

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Most of the incidents were in residential areas where white and Negro sections adjoin.

The Mobile bus line is a subsidiary of National City Lines, Inc., Chicago. The same holding company owns the bus line at Montgomery, where a year-long bus boycott by Negroes ended Dec. 21, 1956.

The Montgomery boycott ended the day a federal court enjoined city [illegible] from enforcing city and state bus segregation laws. The U.S. Supreme Court has specifically outlawed bus segregation in Montgomery.

3-5-58

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38b

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Ala

"We recognize, however, that the implementation of this decision regarding bus seating has involved strife, tension, disorder, and even violence in some communities.

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"We believe there is a way to implement the decision in our community without engaging in all the 'procedures' that invariably cause tensions to increase and plant seeds of hate that spring forth for years and years to embitter and do serious harm to good human relations."

The petition requested that the commission remove from the books all ordinances requiring segregated seating, "at the earliest possible date."

Such an action, the petition continued, "will be a wise and new approach in the South to this matter of human rights and human dignity. . . .

"It will promote good will and better human relations in our community, in the entire South, in the nation and around the world. The echo from this voluntary democratic action will be heard with rejoicing by freedom-loving souls in every corner of the earth.

"It will give spiritual, moral and political re-enforcement to our position of leadership in the free world. . . ."

✓

Alabama Survey Reveals Negroes Are Still Segregated On Trains & Buses

Defender, Louisville, Ky. Thurs. 1-9-58.

P. 5

By J. L. LeFlore

38b

Mobile, Ala. — (ANP) — Travel segregation remains a "definite reality" at many points in Alabama, a report issued by the Public Affairs Research Committee, stated.

The report made the charge that "despite rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Interstate Gommerce Committee outlawing segregation in waiting roms and on trains and buses, affecting both interstate and intrastate passengers, devious means have been employed to circumvent the law."

Did Not Deter Negro Citizens

It added that violence which marked the period of the successful Montgomery bus boycott and the court victory against segregation on city buses, "did not deter Negro citizens there from continuing to insist that their rights under hte law be respected."

The report noted that Negroes in Birmingham have instituted court action attacking waiting room segregation and a city law requiring separate seats on city buses for whites and Negroes.

Arrested At Flomation, Ala.

It said further that railroad agents at Flomation, Ala., were accused of calling the police to arrest some colored persons traveling in interstate commerce several months ago, who happened to select seats in a section of the passenger station reserved for whites. These arrests were "contrary to federal law."

The Alabama Public Service Commission was said to have compelled railroads to place signs on waiting room doors which have had a tendency to confuse Negro passengers about their rights to use waiting rooms other than those which have been customarily of the jim crow variety. Bus lines in many towns and cities still retain "white" and "colored" signs designating separate wai ing rooms for the two races, th report declared.

Employes Do The Segregating

It said that in many commun ties violations of federal law hav been abetted by employes or railroads and bus lines "who hav flagrantly segregated Negro travelers, or called upon police t arrest those who would not b easily intimidated where thei rights were involved."

The report was issued under direction of J. L. LeFlore of Mobile, for the Public Affairs Research Committee.

It was indicated that a mor comprehensive report dealin with travel segregation will b available in about 60 days.

Segregation on trains, buses in Ala. continues

Afro American P. 17

Baltimore, Md

38b

Sat 1-11-58

MOBILE, Ala. (ANP)—Travel segregation remains a "definite reality" at many points in Alabama, a report issued Wednesday by the Public Affairs Research Committee, stated.

The report made the charge that "despite rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Interstate Commerce Committee outlawing segregation in waiting rooms and on trains and buses, affecting both interstate and intrastate passengers, devious means have been employed to circumvent the law."

It added that violence which marked the period of the successful Montgomery bus boycott and the court victory against segregation on city buses, "did not deter colored citizens there from continuing to insist that their rights under the law be respected."

* * *

THE REPORT noted that colored people in Birmingham have instituted court action attacking waiting room segregation and a city law requiring separate seats on city buses for whites and colored persons.

It said further that railroad agents at Flomaton, Ala., were accused of calling the police to arrest some colored persons traveling in interstate commerce several months ago. These arrests were "contrary to Federal law."

The Alabama Public Service Commission was said to have compelled railroads to place signs on waiting room doors which have had a tendency to confuse colored passengers about their rights to use waiting rooms other than those which have been customarily of the jim crow variety.

Cleric appeals seating fine

38b

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —The conviction and fine of the Rev. Moses Pleasure here Friday for refusing to give up his seat in an airport limousine was immediately appealed following the assessment.

Afro American P. 19

The Rev. Mr. Pleasure, secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association, was convicted of disorderly conduct charges because he would not yield his seat when asked by the limousine driver, Robert O. Mobley.

Baltimore Md

The minister was fined $50 by Recorders Court Judge Eugene F. Loe on the charge made by Mobley.

Sat 2-1-58

* * *

ATTORNEYS FOR the Rev. Mr. Pleasure filed immediate notice of appeal.

Mobley said the cleric sat beside a white woman on the front seat of the limousine.

The clergyman had just arrived by plane from a conference in Atlanta at the time of the incident.

Montgomery Negro Leader Is Jailed After Refusing To Vacate Seat By White Woman

Daily Home Talladega Ala.

P. 1 Mon. 1-20-58

MONTGOMERY (AP)—The Rev. Moses Pleasure, executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., was arrested on a disorderly conduct charge and jailed here last night.

A warrant was sworn out by the driver of an airport limousine who had ordered Pleasure to vacate a front seat and move to another taxi waiting nearby.

Robert O. Mobley, the driver, said the 29-year-old Negro sat beside a white woman on the front seat of the limousine. Since the vehicle was crowded, Mobley asked the Negro man to take the other taxi.

38b

Ala

Pleasure, who had just flown in on an airline plane from Atlanta, refused and Mobley then called the police.

Mobley said the woman beside whom the MIA officials was seated protested the arrest. He quoted her as saying, "Well, I don't see why you're putting him in jail. He's a perfect gentleman."

The MIA secretary was kept at the city jail about three hours before he was released under $100 bond early today. A hearing is scheduled in his case in recorder's court Friday.

Montgomery's 381-day mass Negro boycott of city buses in a protest against segregated seating was spearheaded by the Montgomery Improvement Assn.

A lawsuit filed during the boycott was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court which held city and state bus segregation laws invalid.

Negro Leader Is Convicted In Taxi Seat Case

News & Courier

Charleston S.C.

Sat. 1-25-58

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 24 (AP) — A Negro leader was convicted Friday of disorderly conduct for refusing to give up his seat beside a white woman in a taxicab last Sunday.

P. 9A

Attorneys for the Rev. Moses Pleasure, executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., filed notice of appeal to Circuit Court.

38b

Recorders Court Judge Eugene D. Loe fined Pleasure $50 and costs on the charge brought by the taxi driver, Robert O. Mobley, who said he ordered Pleasure to vacate the seat.

Pleasure sat beside a white woman on the front seat after arriving on an airline flight from Atlanta. Rear seats on the taxi were filled at the time.

Mobley said he asked the Negro to take another taxicab but Pleasure refused. Police arrested him after the cab driver made a complaint.

George Slaughter, a part-owner of the taxi company, testified his company has a policy permitting only one passenger beside the river on the front seat of its cab.

Mobley said he asked Pleasure ee times to move to another nd waiting nearby.

Judge reversed on station ruling

Afro American P. 1

Baltimore 2 Md

Sat 1-25-58

[illegible] on Page 4

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered District Judge Seybourn Lynne to "eat his own words" in a decision handed down last week in a case involving a couple who challenged segregation in a railroad waiting room.

In the majority opinion, written by Judge John R. Brown of Houston, Texas, the Appeals Court reversed the dismissal by the District Court and ordered "further and no inconsistent proceedings" in the case.

The opinion noted that the plaintiff, a colored couple, was "seeking protection" of constitutional rights to be free in interstate commerce from "the denial of equal rights and privileges."

• • •

THE PLAINTIFFS, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baldwin, were arrested Dec. 17, 1956, in the "interstate and white waiting room" of the Terminal Station here. They asked the District Court on Jan. 25, 1957, to declare separate waiting rooms unconstitutional.

The original complaint also asked for a final judgment defining the legal rights of the parties in the case and asked the court to declare the state's laws requiring racial segregation in waiting rooms null and void.

Although Judge Lynne heard the case alone originally, since it challenges a state law it will now have to be heard by a three-judge panel. No date has been set for the "further and no inconsistent proceedings."

• • •

IN DISMISSING the suit in District Court, Northern District of Alabama, Judge Lynne, ruling on a defense motion, asserted "No judge or Federal court has a right to adjudicate a difference or a dispute of a hypothetical or abstract character."

The motion for dismissal of the suit had been made by attorneys for the Birmingham City commissioners, Alabama Public Service Commission and Birmingham Terminal Company, named defendants in the action.

Waxing both historicel and oratorical in his memortndum opinion at the time, Judge Lynne said, in part:

"This is but another in the growing list of cases wherein both the tutored and the untutored apparently entertain the mistaken notion that the proper function of the Federal courts is propaganda rather than judicature . . .

"The framers of our Constitution, in contriving a system of checks and balances, taught us . . that the Federal power extends only to 'cases' or 'controversies' in the constitutional sense . . .

Negro Convicted In Montgomery

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 24 (?)—A Negro leader was convicted of disorderly conduct today for refusing to give up his seat beside a white woman in a taxicab here last Sunday.

P. 9

Attorneys for the Rev. Moses Pleasure, executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., immediately filed notice of appeal to Circuit Court.

Sat 1-25-58

Recorders Court Judge Eugene D. Lee fined Rev. Pleasure $50 and costs on the charge brought by the taxi driver, Robert O. Mobley. Mobley said he ordered Pleasure to vacate the seat.

'Mix' Leader On Trial For Sitting With White

Daily News Jackson Miss

Fri 1-24-58

By LEON BURNETT

United Press Staff Correspondent

A Negro integration leader faced trial in Montgomery, Ala., today on charges filed when he sat by a white woman on an airport limousine.

Police arrested the Rev. Mose Pleasure Jr., secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., earlier this week on a disorderly conduct warrant sworn out by limousine driver Robert O. Mobley. Mobley said the minister refused to move to another limousine.

The charge was under a city ordinance which requires Negroes to ride on rear seats of the airport vehicles. The limousine firm provides taxi service for Negroes at no extra cost if no rear seats are available.

New anti-integration bills were pending before the legislatures of Virginia and Georgia.

PASS WITH EASE

A bill before the Georgia House of Representatives would tighten an existing law which forbids litigation by integration groups designed to break down the state's segregation statutes.

A bill endorsed by Gov. J. Lindsay Almond went to both houses of the Virginia Legislature. It provides for the automatic closing of schools where federal troops are used to enforce court-ordered integration.

Lawmakers predicted the Virginia bill, similar to those already in effect in some other southern states, would pass with ease, probably next week.

An investigation was under way in Nashville, Tenn., of a Negro woman's report that she was told to "move or die" after she moved into a previously all-white neighborhood.

The woman, Mrs. Mary Staton, said cards bearing that message and a Ku Klux Klan insignia were found in her front yard. "But our neighbors are very friendly," she added.

Negro Leader Convicted Of Disorderly Conduct

Daily Home Talladega Ala. P. 1

Fri 1-24-58

MONTGOMERY (AP)— A Negro leader was convicted of disorderly conduct today for refusing to give up his seat beside a white woman in a taxicab here last Sunday.

Attorneys for the Rev. Moses Pleasure, executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Assn., immediately filed notice of appeal to circuit court.

Recorders Court Judge Eugene D. Loe fined Pleasure $50 and costs on the charge brought by the taxi driver, Robert O. Mobley, who said he ordered Pleasure to vacate the seat.

Pleasure sat beside a white woman on the front seat after arriving on an airline flight from Atlanta. Rear seats on the taxi were filled at the time.

Mobley said he asked the Negro to take another taxicab but Pleasure refused. City police arrested him after the cab driver made a complaint.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the MIA and a leader in the recent mass Negro boycott of segregated city buses, was among the spectators in court today.

Pleasure was represented by Fred D. Gray, Montgomery Negro attorney who was one of the lawyers representing members of his race in a court test of city bus segregation.

The 381-day bus boycott ended after the U. S. Supreme Court knocked out city and state bus segregation laws in November, 1956.

George Slaughter, a partowner of the taxi company, testified his company has a policy permitting only one passenger besides the driver on the front seat of its cabs.

Mobley said he asked Pleasure three times to move to another taxi waiting nearby.

U. S. Rules

Court Must Hear Rail Bias Case

NEW ORLEANS—Dismissal of the case in which Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Baldwin sought to invalidate segregated waiting rooms in the Birmingham (Ala.) terminal station has been reversed by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and the case has been remanded to the district court for trial.

Courier P. 8

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were arrested Dec. 17, 1956 while waiting in the "interstate and white passenger" waiting-room of the Birmingham terminal after they had bought round trip tickets to Milwaukee, Wis.

Sat 1-25-58

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THEY SOUGHT a permanent injunction against the Birmingham City Commission, members of the Alabama Public Service Commission, and the Birmingham Terminal Company, enjoining them from enforcing racial segregation in the waiting rooms.

Pittsburgh Pa.

U. S. District Judge Seybourn Lynne of the Northern District of Alabama dismissed the Baldwins' complaint in part, stating that it was a hypothetical case

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NEGRO LEADER FINED

Times P. C35

Minister in Montgomery, Ala., Refused to Yield Taxi Seat

New York

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 24 (AP)—A Negro leader was convicted of disorderly conduct today for refusing to give up his seat beside a white woman in a taxicab last Sunday.

Sat 1-25-58

Attorneys for the defendant, the Rev. Moses Pleasure, executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association, immediately filed notice of appeal to Circuit Court.

Recorders Court Judge Eugene D. Loe fined Mr. Pleasure $50 and costs. The charge was made by the taxi driver, Robert O. Mobley, who said he had ordered Mr. Pleasure to vacate the seat.

Mr. Pleasure sat beside a white woman on the taxi's front seat after arriving here on an airline flight from Atlanta. Rear seats in the taxi were filled at the time.

George Slaughter, a partowner of the taxi company, testified that his company had a policy of permitting only one passenger other than the driver in the front seat of its cabs.

Motions filed to dismiss suit on bus seating

Birmingham News

Ala

P.1

Birmingham city commissioners and Birmingham Transit Co. today filed motione in U. S. District Court to dismiss the latest suit in which 13 Negroes seek to have the city's new bus segregation law held unconstitutional.

The city also filed a motion asking that the Negroes' lates action be held in abeyance pending a ruling in the earlier suit now before the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Mon 12-8-58

A demand for a jury trial also was filed by the defendants. This demand was made in event the case reaches trial stage.

In the motion to dismiss, the city argues that no juristic controversy exists under federal procedure between the parties, Asst. City Atty. J. M. Breckenridge said.

FIRST SUIT BY the Negroes was dismissed Oct. 30 by U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms on grounds it was a "moot question" after repeal of two former ordinances calling for segregated bus seating. The Negroes appealed Judge Grooms' ruling.

The second suit, basis for today's action, was based on a later ordinance giving Birmingham Transit authority to seat Negroes from the rear of buses. The Negroes also are asking for $100,000 damages which it is claimed they suffered when they were arrested Oct. 21.

Circuit Judge George Lewis Bailes upheld the new bus seating law when he concurred in penalties imposed in Recorders Court. Two of the Negroes were given fines and sentences. The others got suspended sentences.

Shuttlesworth Calls Boycott Against Birmingham Buses

Advertiser P.1

Mon 12-15-58

Montgomery Adv.

38b Ala

BIRMINGHAM, (AP) — The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, in a sermon preached in defiance of a police warning Sunday called on Birmingham Negroes to "stay off the buses" until the "sin of segregation" ended.

Shuttlesworth was one of 20 Negro ministers who said in advance of their Sunday sermons that they planned to denounce Birmingham's bus segregation law.

No arrests were made but police commissioner Eugene Connor said he could have arrested all of them if he had wanted to.

Connor warned recently that anyone leading an attempt to boycott Birmingham buses would be thrown in jail, "white or black."

Shuttlesworth is one of 13 Negroes who were convicted of violating Birmingham's bus seating law. He faces a 90-day jail sentence and $100 fine if his appeals to state and federal courts fail.

"You sin when you yield to the bus company's sin of segregation," Shuttlesworth told the congregation of his Bethel Baptist Church.

"I call upon you to use passive resistance to defeat this evil."

The Rev. J. L. Ware, whose name headed the list of ministers announcing their intention of attacking the law, said he did not make bus segregation the theme of his sermon, however.

"We're not just interested in the buses," Ware said. The big thing we're interested in is that we do not have to clear our sermons with the officials."

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor declined comment.

The ministers said their sermons were planned as protests to the arrest of another Negro pastor accused of urging Negroes to boycott Birmingham buses.

The Rev. Calvin W. Woods was arrested Nov. 25, and charged with urging a boycott- a violation of Alabama law.

The statement of the Negro ministers called Woods' arrest "an unwarranted and illegal invasion of the inviolability of the Christian pulpit."

The arrest also was described as a threat to the saparation of Church and state.

Negroes are attacking segregation on Birmingham buses in two federal court suits.

The City Commiss on last October adopted a new ordinance intended to preserve segregation without mentioning race or segregation.

Advertiser
Mon. 12-15-58

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POLICE DEFIED IN PULPIT ON BUS BOYCOTT

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. (AP) - The Rev. F.L. Shuttesworth in a sermon preached in defiance of a police warning Sunday called on Birmingham Negroes to "Stay Off the Busses until the sin of segregation" ended. Shuttesworth was one of 20 Negro ministers who said in advance of their Sunday sermons that they planned to denounce Birmingham's bus segregation law.

No arrests were made but Police Commissioner Eugene Connor said he could have arrested all of them if he had wanted to.

Connor warned recently that anyone leading an attempt to boycott Birmingham busses would be thrown into jail, "white or black".

Shuttlesworth is one of 13 Negroes who were convicted of violating Birmingham's bus-seating law.

Constitution
P.2
Mon. 12-15-58
Atlanta, Ga.

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14 Stay in Jail Over Weekend

Miami

38b

P.1

BIRMINGHAM —(AP)— Fourteen Negroes who violated Birmingham's new bus seating law were left in jail over the weekend by Circuit Judge George Lewis Bailes.

Bailes declined to act on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed in their behalf because witnesses requested by their attorneys had not been assembled.

Mon 10-27-58

The Negroes were committed to jail Thursday night after being convicted on counts growing out of their mass violation of the newly enacted law last Monday.

Birmingham Recorder William C. Conway withheld sentencing until 7 o'clock tonight, but ordered the Negroes held without bond until that time.

The group was led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, who was convicted on four counts of violating city ordinances. The others were convicted on three counts.

Birmingham Negroes Ride

38b-Ala

Montgomery Advertiser

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—Birmingham Transit Co. Monday reported that numbers of Negroes were riding its buses in spite of rumors of a Negro boycott attempt.

Transit Co. buses were well-filled with Negro passengers during rush periods.

Rumors that a boycott would begin Monday had circulated for several days. It was reported that Negroes would stop riding buses in protest against the arrest of three Negro ministers from Montgomery.

Tues. 11-4-58

The ministers, who had led the bus boycott at Montgomery, were arrested at the home of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, a Negro integration leader, while Shuttlesworth was in jail after violating Birmingham's bus seating law.

P.1

They were questioned and released.

Shuttlesworth Calls Boycott Against Birmingham Buses

3.8.b

Montgomery Advertiser

Mon. 12-15-58

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth in a sermon preached in defiance of a police warning Sunday called on Birmingham Negroes to "stay off the buses" until the "sin of segregation" ended.

Shuttlesworth was one of 20 Negro ministers who said in advance of their Sunday sermons that they planned to denounce Birmingham's bus segregation law.

No arrests were made but police commissioner Eugene Connor said he could have arrested all of them if he had wanted to.

Connor warned recently that anyone leading an attempt to boycott Birmingham buses would be thrown in jail, "white or black."

Shuttlesworth is one of 13 Negroes who were convicted of violating Birmingham's bus seating law. He faces a 90-day jail sentence and $100 fine if his appeals to state and federal courts fail.

"You sin when you yield to the bus company's sin of segregation," Shuttlesworth told the congregation of his Bethel Baptist Church.

"I call upon you to use passive resistance to defeat this evil."

The Rev. J. L. Ware, whose name headed the list of ministers announcing their intention of attacking the law, said he did not make bus segregation the theme of his sermon, however.

"We're not just interested in the buses," Ware said. "The big thing we're interested in is that we do not have to clear our sermons with the officials."

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor declined comment.

The ministers said their sermons were planned as protests to the arrest of another Negro pastor accused of urging Negroes to boycott Birmingham buses.

The Rev. Calvin W. Woods was arrested Nov. 25, and charged with urging a boycott — a violation of Alabama law.

The statement of the Negro ministers called Woods' arrest "an unwarranted and illegal invasion of the inviolability of the Christian pulpit." The arrest also was described as a threat to the separation of church and state.

Negroes are attacking segregation on Birmingham buses in two federal court suits.

The City Commission last October adopted a new ordinance intended to preserve segregation without mentioning race or segregation.

'If Rogers thinks he can scare me, he's just mistaken'

Afro-American

Sat. 11-22-58

38 b

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Eugene Connor, police commissioner, has fired a sizzling answer to Attorney General Rogers' announcement of a Federal probe of the arrests of three ministers here Oct. 27.

"I ordered them arrested and will order anybody else arrested, white or black," who tries to aid a boycott of Birmingham city buses, he declared, adding:

"If Mr. Rogers thinks he can scare me or the Police Department . . .merely to please voters of the North he is mistaken in his man."

New Bus-Seating Law Upheld in Birmingham

Washington Star

38 b

Wed. 12-3-58

p. A37

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 3 (AP). — A Birmingham Circuit Court judge yesterday upheld this city's new bus-seating law in affirming convictions of 13 Negroes for violating it.

Judge George Lewis Bailes fixed sentences for the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth and 12 other defendants at the same levels as those given earlier in City Court.

The Negroes gave immediate notice of further appeal.

The new bus law allows bus drivers to assign seats to all passengers. It does not mention race or segregation, but in practice drivers have assigned Negroes to the rear sections and whites to the front.

No Mention of Race

The new law is similar in language to the school placement law, recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court, in that it contains no mention of race but in effect preserves separation of Negroes and whites.

Negro Attorney Arthur D. Shores, defending the Negroes, called the new bus law fair on its face, but discriminatory in application.

Failure to obey the orders of the drivers is a breach of the peace, a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum of six months in jail and a $100 fine.

Bus Driver I. M. Daniels testified that he individually told nine Negroes who took forward seats on his bus to move to the rear. They remained seated.

Caused Traffic Hazard

Police Capt. W. G. Haley testified that a traffic hazard was created downtown when the buses were halted because of the demonstration. He said "a number of people—it was in the 100s—had gathered in the street."

Mr. Shuttlesworth was sentenced to 90 days in jail and fined $100. The Rev. J. S. Phifer was sentenced to 30 days and fined the same amount. The others received suspended sentences, but joined in the appeal.

The Negroes were sentenced under a section of the city code dealing with disorderly conduct. Former United States Senator Glen Taylor was prosecuted successfully on this count when he tried to enter a door reserved for Negroes at an interracial meeting when he was the Progressive Party's candidate for Vice President in 1948.

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20 Negro Pastors Hit At Bus Law

~~Constitution~~

p. 2

~~Atlanta~~

Sat. 12-13-58

38 b

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — A score of Negro ministers will preach sermons Sunday denouncing racial segregation on Birmingham's buses, a statement declared here Friday.

Six Negro ministers were arrested several weeks ago in connection with tense racial issues in this city.

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor has announced that he will jail anyone urging or supporting a boycott of Birmingham's buses.

The statement issued Friday was handed newsmen by the Rev. J. L. Ware and the Rev. N. H. Smith Jr. It contained their names and the names of 18 other Negro ministers.

The statement said Sunday's sermons of these ministers will "counsel their people regarding the sinfulness of segregated bus riding in Birmingham."

The statement said the ministers are acting as individuals.

Negroes In Bus Law Test Left In Jail For Weekend

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

38 b

Dec

11-26-58

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Fourteen Negroes who violated Birmingham's new bus seating law were left in jail for the weekend by Circuit Judge George Lewis Bailes Saturday.

Bailes declined to act on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed in their behalf because witnesses requested by their attorneys had not been assembled.

The Negroes were committed to jail Thursday night after being convicted on counts growing out of their mass violation of the newly enacted law Monday.

Birmingahm recorder William C. Conway withheld sentencing until Monday at 7 p.m. but ordered the Negroes held without bond until that time.

The group was led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, who was convicted on four counts of violating city ordinances. The others were convicted on three counts. .

Shuttlesworth faces a maximum sentence to two years in jail and $400 fine. The others could get up to 18 months and $300.

Attorneys for the Negroes had asked subpoenas for Conway, his clerk and records of the trial, and Police Chief Jamie Moore. They were reported out of town.

DRIVER TO SEAT RIDERS

Magic City Gets New Bus Law

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—City commissioners Tuesday repealed Birmingham's bus segregation ordinance, but replaced it with a new law making the transit company responsible for maintaining segregation.

The city's three commissioners issued a statement in which they said they are "unanimous in our conviction that segregation on buses should be maintained in the interest of both white and Negro races."

Ala. Journal

The ordinance repealed was under attack in the federal courts. A group of Negroes who engaged in mass violations of the law in December, 1954, charged that it is unconstitutional.

P. 1

Montgomery, Ala

SEATING RIDERS

A hearing of the ordinance was scheduled in federal court within the next few weeks.

The segregation ordinance was replaced by one which authorizes Birmingham Transit Co. to make rules for seating riders to "assure speedy, orderly, safe and peaceful handling of passengers."

Refusal to obey request of drivers would constitute a breach of the peace, a misdemeanor.

John S. Jemison, owner of the transit company, said the company would request that Negroes take seats beginning at the back of the buses and whites at the front.

Wed. 10-15-58

Jemison said signs specifying areas to be occupied by white persons and Negroes which have been used in the past, would be eliminated.

The bus company official called the move a "forward step" in race relations in Birmingham.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integration leader who led the 1954 demonstration against the ordinance, called repeal of the law "a sign that city hall is becoming aware of 20th century ideals."

He added "by repeal of this ordinance, the commissioners are admitting that there is no legal way to maintain segregation of the races in a public facility. The new ordinance, leaving it up to operators, is really a backdoor attempt to maintain segregation."

Bus Segregation Ended

The Birmingham News

THE City Commission acted soundly in repealing the city's challenged bus segregation ordinances. It now seems quite plain from rulings in other cases that the old city law would not be upheld in federal courts. It would be futile longer to try to maintain bus segregation that way.

Advertiser

It is better to strive to maintain separate seating by bus company efforts and common sense and good will on the part of all patrons, white and colored. Further efforts to enforce the old ordinance would, in the long run, work against continuance of separate seating practices.

P. 2B

Montgomery, Ala

The city has replaced the old ordinances with a new law authorizing the company to form rules and regulations for seating passengers "to assure speedy, orderly, convenient, safe and peaceful handling of passengers." Under these rules the company will request colored passengers to seat from the rear and white from the front.

Sun. 10-19-58

Under the new ordinance refusal to obey reasonable requests of a bus driver will constitute a breach of the peace, a misdemeanor.

We believe that a bus operating company inherently should have broad rights in regulating its business and that the city has done well to recognize as much in the new ordinance.

Through voluntary observance of the continuing need for wise regulation and practice in the seating of passengers the problems involved can be readily met and solved with a minimum of trouble. To that end all—white and colored—should direct their earnest, utmost endeavors.

BREACH OF PEACE

Negroes Arrested In Bus Law Test

Times-Union p. 12

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20 (AP) More than a score of Negroes, seeking to test validity of Birmingham's new bus seating law, were placed under arrest today.

Police Chief Jamie Moore said they would be charged with breach of the peace, a misdemeanor.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The new bus seating law was adopted last week by the Birmingham City Commission which has just repealed the old ordinance requiring bus segregation.

The new ordinance gives bus drivers authority to assign seats to passengers.

Negroes, coming from a meeting about four blocks away, boarded two buses in the downtown area and sat in seats usually used by whites. They refused to move when the bus drivers directed them to change.

Tues. 10-21-58

Buses Driven to Barn

Both buses then were driven to the Brimingham Transit Co. barn where police began placing the Negroes in patrol wagons.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro minister and integration leader, was one of those placed in a patrol wagon.

Shuttlesworth said, prior to the morning meeting, that Negroes plan to test the legality of the new act. He said "the issue is whether all passengers" may sit where they please.

The new seating law worked without incident until today.

Breach of Peace

It provides that failure to obey instructions of bus drivers shall be considered disorderly conduct or a breach of the peace. Both are misdemeanors.

The Negroes arrested today walked to the boarding places from a meeting called this morning. About 15 boarded one bus, and others, another at about the same time.

The original bus segregation act was repealed just two weeks before a federal court test of its validity was scheduled. That test resulted from arrests made in December 1956, when Shuttlesworth led mass violations of the ordinance.

The new act contains no mention of race. In practice, drivers have been asking Negroes to sit in the back and whites in the front seats.

Birmingham Negroes Arrested In Bus Test

13 Jailed After Refusal To Change Seats; New Law May Go Before U. S. Courts

By The Associated Press

Courier-Journal

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 20.—Thirteen Negroes were jailed under $900 bond each Monday after a mass challenge of Birmingham's new bus-seating law. Their leader indicated the measure will be tested in the federal courts.

p. 1

Charges of disorderly conduct, conspiracy to commit a breach of peace, and conspiracy to cause a breach of the peace were filed against the demonstrators, who sang hymns as they were loaded into patrol wagons.

Louisville Ky

City authorities said the cases will be tried in Recorder's Court later this week.

Refused To Go to Rear

Negroes led by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth occupied seats in the white sections of two downtown buses and refuses to move

Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler has been assailed for his civil-rights challenge. Story on Page 2.

to the rear when the drivers told them to do so. Shuttlesworth was not one of the 13 arrested.

Birmingham's bus-segregation law was repealed Tuesday, but drivers were authorized to tell passengers where to sit. It is a breach of the peace to refuse to obey their seating instructions. Signs instruct whites to sit from the front and Negroes from the rear.

Says Segregation Proven

"The arrest of Negroes today for sitting on the buses in an orderly manner proves the fact that segregation on buses still remains, and that breach of the peace or disorderly conduct has been substituted by the City and the bus company for the segregation ordinance repealed last Tuesday," Shuttlesworth said in a statement.

Tue 10-21-58

"In view of this we think at time that Negroes should now cease riding integrated on buses and wait until the matter is finally resolved in Federal Court."

Buses Driven to Barns

After the Negroes occupied the white sections of the two buses their drivers drove the buses directly to the transit-company barns. Singing hymns, the Negroes were loaded into patrol wagons and driven to the City Jail.

No white persons were on the buses. Negro passengers who had seated themselves in the rear in accordance with instructions were placed on another bus and carried back to the regular bus routes.

Bus Segregation Repealed; Carriers To Make Rules

Post Herald Wed 10-15-58

P. 2

Birmingham

Ala

Birmingham today — for the first time in more than 40 years — has no law requiring segregated seating on public transportation.

However, it has a new law which grants common carriers the right to make rules which could continue the effect of the old law.

And the new ordinance, which was adopted at the same time yesterday that City Commission repealed the old, provides that any person who refuses to obey a reasonable request of a bus driver regarding seating arrangements can be charged with a "breach of the peace."

Atty. Arthur Shores, who handled the cases of more than 20 Negroes arrested more than a year ago on charges of violating the segregation ordinance came to City Hall yesterday afternoon for copies of the new law.

Conviction of the violators of the segregation law has resulted in a case, now pending in Federal District Court, in which the court is being asked to declare the now non-existent law to be unconstitutional and to issue an injunction against its enforcement.

In a statement following adoption of the new ordinance, City Commission said:

"While we, your mayor and commissioners, are unanimous in our conviction that segregation on the buses should be maintained in the interest of both the white and Negro races yet all must realize that under rulings of the United States Supreme Court, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and other Federal courts, our bus segregation ordinance will be stricken down and be enjoined from enforcing same, at the first opportunity afforded a Federal court.

"Therefore, in view of the prospect of early decision of the United States District Court at Birmingham in a presently pending suit seeking declaration of invalidity of said section and injunction against its enforcement, we believe that further maintenance of our bus segregation ordinance will not only avail nothing of good for our people, but will be hurtful to the cause of segregation."

The new ordinance reads in full as follows:

"1. That carriers of passengers for hire operating in the City of Birmingham are authorized to formulate and promulgate such rules and regulations for the seating of their passengers on public conveyances in their charge as are reasonably necessary to assure the speedy, orderly, convenient, safe and peaceful handling of passengers.

"2. A willful refusal to obey a reasonable request of an operator or driver of such a public conveyance in relation to seating of passengers thereon shall constitute a breach of the peace."

Negroes Arrested in Bus Law Test

Post Times Herald

P. 7

Washington D.C.

Tues-10-21-58

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20 (AP)—More than a score of Negroes, seeking to test validity of Birmingham's new bus seating law, were arrested today.

Police Chief Jamie Moore said they would be charged with breach of the peace, a misdemeanor.

The new bus seating law was adopted last week by the City Commission which has just repealed the old ordinance requiring bus segregation.

The new ordinance gives bus drivers authority to assign seats to passengers.

Negroes, coming from a meeting about four blocks away, boarded two buses in the downtown area and sat in seats usually used by whites. They refused to move when the bus drivers directed them to change.

Both buses then were driven to the Birmingham Transit Co. barn where police began placing the Negroes in patrol wagons.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro minister and integration leader, was one of those placed in a patrol wagon.

The original bus segregation act was repealed just two weeks before a Federal court test of its validity was scheduled. That test resulted from arrests made in December, 1956, when Shuttlesworth led mass violations of the ordinance.

The new act contains no mention of race.

Bus Seat Case

Birmingham World

Ala

Birmingham, Ala

384

Sat. 10-18-58

P. 8

Oct.

Two important moves were announced in Birmingham, October 14, with respect to seating on intra-city buses. Birmingham city officials announced repeal of two sections of a racial ordinance dealing with seating on city buses. Then the city officials inserted a new section which empowers bus operators to regulate seating, ostensibly on a racial basis.

On the heels of the announcement by City Hall came a statement from an official of the Birmingham Transit Company that the segregation boards were being removed from the buses. In place of them would be a sign requesting colored passengers to seat from the rear and the white passengers to seat from the front. All passengers would enter by the front door and exit by the side door. The obvious purpose of this new arrangement is to continue segregated bus seating and to try to head off a ruling in a case pending in the District Federal Court attacking the constitutionality of Birmingham Racial Seating Laws.

It should be observed that the bus company officials as well as the city officials are defendants in this bus-seating segregation case. The segregated seating litigation attacks the custom, practice and system as well as the law upon which local passenger segregation is based.

It does not seem that the city could legally dump on the bus company the enforcement of a racial requirement it now recognizes to be unconstitutional. Especially does this seem to be true in light of the fact that the bus company is a party in the same litigation along with the city officials.

The move by city officials, if it, means a rational sizing up of a situation and a paving the way for a constructive transition, is all to the good. For eventually the court is going to rule in the Birmingham Bus-Seating Case. Our civic leaders should weigh carefully all new moves in the bus-seating case and come up with some helpful ideas in the direction of bus-seating with dignity. Let not the demands of the changed situation find our community leaders sleep at the switch.

38b 1958 CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS CO.

Diggs Advised Bus Company Wants To Avoid Incidents

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The Justice Department has advised Representative Charles C. Diggs, Democrat, of Michigan, that as a result of conferences with officials of the Continental Trailways Bus Co. in Dallas, Tex., it hopes there will be no more incidents over seating.

38b

World P.4

Mr. Diggs requested the Justice Department to investigate an incident involving an African ministerial student last summer.

Wed. 9-10-58

According to a newspaper report, [illegible] Essin, a theological student at Southwestern College, Terrell, Tex., while en route from Terrell to Houston, was hit with a blackjack by a Henderson, Tex., policeman who later fined $[illegible] because he failed to move to the rear of the bus when ordered to do so by a Continental Trailways bus driver.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Justice Department wrote Mr. Diggs:

"The facts in this case were not such as would support prosecutive action. However, in the interest of avoiding any repetition of conduct involved in this incident, the United States Attorney personally conferred with the officials of the Continental Trailways Bus Company in Dallas, Texas.

"He was advised that there are no segregation signs on any of that company's buses. He was also told that the bus company had instructed all of its drivers to refrain from either telling passengers or suggesting to them where they should sit in Continental Trailways buses."

The Justice Department added that it hopes the conference with the bus company officials will avoid further incidents of this nature.

37 1958

Judge Cobb leaves funds for law scholarship at Howard

Afro-American

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON

Judge James A. Cobb left the bulk of his estate of an unrevealed amount of Howard University for the establishment of a scholarship fund for law students.

No estimate of the total value of the estate could be obtained, but judging from the bequests Judge Cobb made, it is estimated to be very large.

BESIDES THE building at 613 F St., NW, in which his law offices were located, it is believed that the estate consists of stocks and cash in bank.

Baltimore

In the will, filed Wednesday, Mr. Cobb directed that his remains be cremated by the McGuire Funeral Home. He also directed that his funeral be held from the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard University. That was done.

Judge Cobb gave $500 each to Miss Daphine Coleman (now Mrs. Williams), a former secretary in the law offices of Cobb, Howard and Hayes; Mrs. Gladys Cuzzens, Detroit; Flemming Norris Jr., his godchild, East Paterson, N.J.; Judge Nathan Cayton, Mrs. Mercedes Rector Horne, wife of Frank Horne, New York City and Mrs. Marie Cooper, Washington, D.C.

TO JAMES A. EATON, a lawyer in the offices of Cobb Howard and Hayes, he left $200.

Judge Cobb left the sum of $5,000 each to Mrs. Helen Cuzzens Jefferson, his godchild, Detroit; Mrs. Louise Hayes, the wife of George E. C. Hayes, one of his law partners; and Dillard and Fisk Universities.

He also left $5,000 to Mr. Hayes together with his law library and all personal effects.

He gave his papers, clippings writings and other material to Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school at Howard University to "arrange" them. He directed his executors to provide the necessary funds from his estate to carry out this bequest and to deduct the amount as an expense in their accounting.

* * *

"FOR A NUMBER of years I have belonged to the Epsilon Boule," Judge Cobb stated in his will. He directed his estate to pay the expenses of the next dinner meeting for the Washington chapter of the fraternity after his death.

"It is my desire that they have plenty to eat and drink," he said, "I want them to have a wonderful time."

All the remainder of his estate, real, personal and mixed, he gave to Howard University to establish a scholarship fund for law students to be known as "The James A. Cobb Scholarship Fund."

THE INCOME for this fund, Judge Cobb directed, may be used by the university for one or several students at the discretion of the board of trustees.

He directed, however, that Mr. Hayes be permitted to remain in the building at 613 F St., NW. "so long as he practices law and he shall only be required to pay nominal rental being paid by us at the time of my death

37 D.C.

JUDGE COBB APPOINTED Mr. Hayes and the Munsey Trust Co., executors of his will. No bond is to be required of the executors.

The executors are given full power and discretion in the management and control of the estate, with the power to sell all or any parts of it they may deem necessary or advisable for the payments of his death legacies or the advantageous settlement of the estate.

HE DIRECTED that in the sale of any real or personal property his executors shall not be required to petition any court for authority to make the sale or ratification after the sale.

He conferred upon his executors full power and discretion to compromise and adjust any claims for or against him or his estate without the necessary of prior approval or ratification of their action by any court or beneficiary.

No purchaser from his executors, he directed, shall be under any obligation to see the application of the purchase money or to the property of the sale.

If Mr. Hayes is unable to act by reason of death or any other reason, Judge Cobb directshall be sole executor.

The will was dated last Jan. 30.

Chauffeur willed $12,000 by widow

37 D.C.

WASHINGTON

Edward Moon, 2525 Ontario Pl., NW, was awarded $12,000 in the will of a late wealthy widow.

Afro-American

Filed in District Court by the late Mrs. Ida F. Wilmoth, who died last Oct. 19 at the Washington Sanitarium in Takoma Park, Md., the will lists Mr. Moon as one of several persons and organizations which are to receive portions of the $234,[illegible]81.98 estate.

The widow's late husband was owner of the Wilmoth Paving Co. Mr. Moon served for many years as the family's chauffeur.

D.C.

Judge Cobb Leaves Bulk Of Estate To Howard U.

Call

Kansas City Missouri

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Judge James A. Cobb, who died here on Oct. 14, left the bulk of his estate to Howard university for the establishment of a scholarship fund for law school students.

He taught law in the Howard University Law school from 1918 to 1938.

The value of his estate has not yet been determined. It is expected to run into six figures. He owned the building at 613 F street northwest, in which the offices of his law firm, Cobb, Howard and Hayes, were located. In addition, he was known to own some gilt-edge stocks.

In his will, filed in the office of the Register of Wills Wednesday, October 22, Judge Cobb directed that his remains be cremated by the McGuire Funeral home and that his funeral services be held in the Andrew Rankin Memorial chapel at Howard university. That was done.

Leaves $500 Bequests

He left $500 each to Miss Daphine Coleman (now Mrs. Williams), who was a stenographer in his law offices but is now employed in the offices of Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican; Mrs. Gladys Cuzzens, wife of Lowell Cuzzens, Detroit; Flemming Norris Jr., his godchild, East Paterson, N. J.; Nathan Cayton, retired judge of the District of Columbia Municipal Court of Appeals; Mrs. Mercedes Rector Horne, the wife of Frank S. Horne, New York City, and Mrs. Marie Cooper, Washington, D. C.

Call

To James G. Eaton, a lawyer in his office, he left $200.

The sum of $5,000 each was left to Mrs. Helen Cuzzens Jefferson, his godchild, Detroit; Mrs. Louise Hayes, wife of George E. C. Hayes, one of his law partners; Dillard and Fisk universities.

He also left $5,000 to Mr. Hayes together with his law library and all personal effects.

To 'Arrange' Papers

His papers, clippings, writings, and so forth were given to Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Howard university graduate school, to "arrange" them. He directed his executors to provide the necessary funds from his estate to carry out this bequest and to deduct the amount as an expense in their accounting.

37 D.C.

"For a number of years I have belonged to the Epsilon boule," Judge Cobb stated in his will. He directed his estate to pay the expenses of the next dinner meeting of the Washington chapter of the fraternity after his death.

"It is my desire that they have plenty to eat and drink," he said. "I want them to have a wonderful time."

All of the remainder of his estate—real, personal and mixed—he gave to Howard to establish a scholarship fund for law students to be known as "The James A. Cobb Scholarship Fund."

The income from this fund, he directed, may be used by the university for one or several students at the discretion of the board of trustees.

To Retain Office

He directed, however, that Mr. Hayes be permitted to remain in the building at the F street address "so long as he practices law and he shall only be required to pay the nominal rental being paid by us at the time of my death, and this rental shall only increase by the amount taxes are increased, due to the reassessment of the valuation of the property or increased rate, after the date of my death."

Judge Cobb appointed Mr. Hayes and the Munsey Trust company as executors of his will. No bond is to be required of them.

The executors are given full power and discretion in the management and control of the estate, with the power to sell all or any portion of it that they may deem necessary or advisable for the payment of his debts, legacies or the advantageous settlement of the estate.

Judge Cobb directed that in the sale of any real or personal property his executors shall not be required to petition any court for authority to make the sale or ratification after sale.

In Full Charge

He also conferred upon his executors full power and discretion to compromise and adjust any claims for or against him or his estate, without the necessity of prior approval or ratification of their action by any court or beneficiary.

No purchaser from his executors, he said, shall be under any obligation to see to the application of the purchase money or to the propriety of the sale.

If Mr. Hayes is unable to act by reason of death or any other reason, Judge Cobb said, the Munsey Trust company shall be sole executor.

The will was dated last January 30th.

Supreme Court Gets $500G Estate Fight

3 relatives wage bitter legal battle

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON

The fight over the $500,000 estate of the late Theodore A. [illegible] Matthews is now before the U.S. Supreme Court. Mrs. Gladys [illegible] Matthews, administratrix of Skeets' estate brought the case to the nation's highest court.

She took the action after the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of [illegible] ruled that two children of Skeets' brother were legitimate children and therefore entitled to inherit half of the estate.

[illegible] in question [illegible] Philip Matthews and Mrs. [illegible] Gordon. Gladys [illegible] are legitimate [illegible] brother, the late Samuel Matthews.

Gladys contends that Samuel and Irene, father and mother to Mr. Matthews and Mrs. Gordon, were not legitimately married when the children were born.

Gladys insists that after Irene and Samuel separated from common law marriage in 1931, she entered [illegible] ceremonial marriage with George Bailey. She says since no legal marriage was ever entered into by Irene and Samuel, then Mr. Matthews and Mrs. Gordon are not the legitimate children of Samuel.

Unless the Supreme Court rules in her favor, Gladys will see half the estate go to Mr. Matthews and Mrs. Gordon since a Federal District court and the U.S. Court of Appeals have already held the union of Samuel and Irene as legitimate.

Dec. 10-4-58

IF HALF the estate would be declared to Mr. Matthews and Mrs. Gordon, then Gladys would still have to prove she is the lawful widow of Skeets. If so, she would be entitled to the other half. If not, the entire estate would go to Matthews and his sister.

In short, Skeets left an estate estimated at more than $500,000 but he left no will. Mr. Matthews and his sister want Gladys removed as administratrix of the estate and a "neutral person" named to administer the estate.

Gladys says she entered into a valid marriage with Skeets on Oct. 2, 1956 and is his lawful widow. Mr. Matthews and his sister contend that neither Gladys or Skeets, their uncle, was competent to enter into a valid marriage.

On this ground they challenge Gladys as being his lawful widow entitled to any of the estate.

* * *

THE QUESTION of whether Gladys is the lawful widow of Skeets is [illegible] in the District Court.

Gladys was named conservator of the estate after Skeets became incapacitated. She then sued in District Court to have Mr. Matthews appointment as administrator revoked. She wanted to be named administrator herself but her petition was dismissed.

The District Court found that the common-law marriage of Irene and Samuel [illegible] was valid and that Mr. Matthews and his sister were the legitimate children from that union.

Gladys appealed the decision to the Appeals Court which found that there was no legal impediment to the marriage of Samuel and Irene.

* * *

37

GLADYS SAYS the Court of Appeals erred in failing to judge the marital status of Irene. She insists that if no marriage existed, the children of the union are not legitimate and not entitled to share in the estate.

Gladys says she's Skeets' lawful widow and entitled to the estate, while Mr. Matthews and his sister say they are the legitimate children of Skeets' brother, and they are entitled to the estate.

William S. Thompson and Carlisle E. Pratt, attorneys for Mr. Matthews, are asking the high court to dismiss the case.

They contend that Gladys has failed to demonstrate that the Appeals Court decision is contrary to that of other courts of appeal, either Federal or state, or that the decision deprives her of property without due process of law.

Skeets owned the Barnes and Matthews Funeral Home. Gladys first operated the undertaking business as conservator of the estate. After Skeets' death, she was named administrastrix.

egro Sues Air Line For 'Humiliation'

38b

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—A egro woman is suing Eastern Airlines for $50,000 for her humiliation when she and her bag- ere allegedly thrown off airlines bus in Alabama last

Post Herald P. 24

he suit was filed late yester- y. Eastern today moved to ve it shifted from State Su- eme Court to Federal Court. e motion will be heard at a er, as yet unspecified, date.

Miss Pearl Watson, 42, of West st-st, said she was flying to mingham from New York, but plane was forced down at anta. She said the airline ovided a bus to take her and passengers to their desti-

Wed. 3-5-58

Near Anniston, Ala., she said, e bus driver "without cause r provocation and by threats nd intimidation forced me to et off the bus about 50 miles rom Birmingham and strew y baggage and belongings all ver the road."

Birmingham, Ala.

"He abused me and humiliated e," she said, "by saying 'I don't want you Northern niggers on this bus. You come down here to make trouble'."

The driver was not named in he suit.

New Yorker asks $50,000 in Eastern Airlines bus suit

38b

NEW YORK — A $50,000 suit was filed against Eastern Airlines here last Monday by Mrs. Pearl Watson, 42, who charges she was thrown off of an airlines bus near Anniston, Ala. last Christmas.

Afro American P. 1

No date as yet has been set for the hearing and Eastern Airlines moved on Tuesday to have the case heard in Federal court rather than the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Watson says she was travelling from New York to Birmingham and provided bus transportation to her destination by the airline when the plane was forced down in Atlanta.

Sat. 3-15-58

38b

She says "without provocation and by threats and intimidation," the bus driver forced her off the bus about 50 miles from Birmingham because "your Northern n . . . ers come down here to make trouble."

Baltimore, Md.

Racial Suit Transferred

ATLANTA (AP)—A $50,000 damage suit filed by a New York Negro who said she was forced off a bus near Anniston, Ala., has been transferred to the Northern District of Federal Court in Georgia.

38b

Pearl Watson of Manhattan sued Eastern Air Lines in a New York state court. She said she was a passenger on an Eastern flight from New York to Birmingham last Christmas day. The plane was grounded in Atlanta because of weather. Passengers were put on a bus to continue the trip to Birmingham.

P. 5 D

Montgomery

Ala.

Near Anniston, the suit charged, the bus driver told her "I don't want none of you Northern niggers on this bus, come down here to make trouble."

The suit was originally filed with the New York State Supreme Court, then transferred after the airline filed notice it wanted to include the Atlanta Baggage and Cab Co., which it said operated the bus, in the suit.

Forced from bus, sues for $50,000

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA (NNPA) — A $50,000 damage suit filed by a New York woman who said she was forced off a bus near Anniston, Ala., last Christmas Day, has been assigned to the U.S. District Court here.

Sat. -58

Miss Pearl Watson, of Manhattan, filed the suit originally in a New York State court against Eastern Air Lines.

She said she was a passenger on an Eastern flight from New York to Birmingham when the plane was grounded in Atlanta because of inclement weather, and the passengers were put on a bus to continue the trip to Birmingham.

Near Anniston, she said, the bus driver, "without any just cause or provocation," forced her to get off the bus "by threat and intimidation," telling her, "I don't want one of you Northern n----s on this bus, come down here to make trouble."

The suit asked for $50,000 damages on grounds Miss Watson suffered "great shame, humiliation, distress and mortification."

STUDENTS ORDERED TO JAIL IN BUS CASE

3 Lose Appeal Of Tallahassee Segregation Law

FACE 60-DAY TERMS

38b

By The Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 26. — Circuit Judge W. May Walker Wednesday ordered execution of jail sentences and fines for three university students — one white and two Negroes — who violated Tallahassee's bus seat assignment ordinance.

Commercial Appeal

He issued a mandate to the City Court at the request of the city after receipt of a United States Supreme Court order rejecting the students' petition for review of their sentences.

City Judge John Rudd is expected to ask city police Thursday to arrest the students to begin their sentences.

Fined $500

The three were sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $500 Feb. 27, 1957, for violating the ordinance which was enacted at the height of a campaign by Tallahassee Negroes to ride city buses integrated.

Thu. 3-27-58

The ordinance, modeled after Florida's pupil assignment law, requires bus drivers to assign riders to numbered seats on the basis of weight distribution, side[illegible]

Memphis Tenn.

Leo Foster, special attorney for the city, said the Supreme Court decision had the effect of upholding constitutionality of the ordinance.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which carried the case to the Supreme Court, contended the ordinance was unconstitutional.

No Comment Made

The Supreme Court made no comment in refusing to review a ruling by Judge Walker upholding the ordinance and the sentences.

Making the test of the ordinance were Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, a white student at Florida State University, and Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed of Tallahassee, who attend Florida A&M University for Negroes.

'I Struck Negro Pastor,' Man Says

TALLAHASSEE — (UP) — A Perry farmer admitted on the witness stand Monday that he struck a Negro clergyman sitting in the front of an interstate bus because the Negro "was out of his place."

Herald 14-A

But Milton Poppell testified he acted on his own with no encouragement from the driver of the Tamiami Trail Tours bus where the Aug. 10, 1956, racial incident occurred.

Poppell testified as a "hostile witness" in a $500,000 damage suit brought against the bus company by the Rev. Grover C. Bullock, visiting clergyman from Black River, Jamaica, who said the incident turned his vacation into "unmitigated terror."

Tue 3-25-58

Miami Fla.

Bullock and his wife, Helen, said they had no idea racial segregation was still being practiced in the U. S. when they came here for a three-month vacation in Kansas City and New York.

38b

The Bullocks claim the bus company knew of the racial situation and should have protected their passengers against assault.

The Bullocks testified that Poppell struck the minister a hard blow in the face and slapped Mrs. Bullock.

Victor Cawthon, Tallahassee attorney for the Jamaicans, attempted to prove that the bus driver incited or at least encouraged Poppell to attack the Bullocks.

Poppell said he learned of the Bullocks' presence on the bus by overhearing a conversation at the Perry bus station between the driver and two policemen. But he said his later actions were entirely voluntary.

"I asked the driver if I could buy a ticket and he said he had them to sell," Poppell declared.

"I have nothing against colored people if they stay in their place . . . But this man was out of his place and there was plenty of loading room in the back of the bus," he said.

Poppell said the driver was on the bus when he struck Bullock but did not interfere in the fight. The police placed both Bullocks and Poppell under $25 bond each and allowed the Bullocks to continue their trip to New York by way of Kansas City.

Poppell first testified he boarded the bus to go to his farm 10 miles up the road from Perry. But he later admitted he had not planned the trip until he learned a Negro was riding in the front of the bus.

Federal Judge Dozier A. Devane is hearing the case without a jury. The bus company will not present its side until today. The company's attorney, A. Frank O'Kelley of Tallahassee, said he will show that the driver had no reason to suspect trouble and had handled the situation in the normal way.

The Bullocks testified that the driver on the bus they boarded at Miami asked them to move to the rear but they refused when he gave them no reason. Drivers changed at Tampa and the new driver did not say anything to them, but was "very hostile in his attitude toward us," Bullock said.

Bullock said he had heard about segregation in the South but had read in a Jamaican paper shortly before coming here an article stating the practice hhad been outlawed and discontinued.

Bullock said he and his wife stayed overnight at a white hotel in Miami and ate at a white restaurant. But he said that the bus driver became hostile when they ate in a restaurant near Tampa and after that they did not again get off the bus.

Bullock said he sustained severe facial cuts and bruises and a broken finger in the fight with Poppell.

His wife, who said Poppell slapped her in the face, suffered no physical injury but said she has developed high blood pressure and severe hyper-tension.

Penalty in Bus Seating Ordered

38b

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. [illegible]—Circuit Judge W. May Walker has ordered execution of jail sentences and fines for three university students—one white and two Negroes—who violated Tallahassee's bus seat assignment ordinance.

Times Picayune

He issued a mandate to the city court at the request of the city after receipt of a U. S. supreme court order rejecting the students' petition for review of their sentences.

Thu 3-27-58

City Judge John Rudd is expected to ask city police Thursday to arrest the students to begin their sentences.

The three were sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined $500 Feb. 27, 1957, for violating the ordinance which was enacted at the height of a campaign by Tallahassee Negroes to ride city buses integrated.

New Orleans La.

The ordinance, modeled after Florida's pupil assignment law, requires bus drivers to assign riders to numbered seats on the basis of weight distribution, health factors and other considerations.

March Plan By Negroes Is Called Off

38b

TALLAHASSEE, April 2 (UP)—Tallahassee Negro leaders today called off for the time being a scheduled demonstration to protest the jailing of two Negro youths convicted of violating a local bus seating ordinance.

The Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Negro Inter-Civic Council, said a scheduled protest march has been called off until after the State Supreme Court rules on a petition for release of Johnny Herndon and Leonard Speed.

Times Union

The court will hear the case Monday in which Francisco Rodriguez, Tampa attorney for the NAACP, is asking release of the Negroes on the grounds the ordinance they violated is unconstitutional.

Thu 4-3-58

Herndon and Speed were jailed last week after the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review a circuit court decision holding constitutional the ordinance which requires bus drivers to assign numbered seats on a basis of weight distribution, health and safety.

Jacksonville Fla.

Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, white Florida State University student convicted with the Negroes, is still at large. He graduated in February and police cannot locate him.

38b

The Inter-Civic Council, which led a Negro boycott of buses in 1956 to protest segregated seating, voted at a recent meeting to stage a march to protest the jailing of Speed and Herndon.

The march had been tentatively set for Sunday night although Steele said plans for it had not been solidified.

TWO NEGROES FREED

Tallahassee Youths Violated Bus-Seating Ordinance

38b

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 10 (UP)—The Tallahassee City Commission released from jail today two Negro youths serving sixty-day terms for violating a bus-seat assignment ordinance.

Fri 4-11-58

At a special meeting, the commission suspended the sentences of the youths, Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed, both of Tallahassee, and placed them on probation for one year. Mr. Herndon had served thirteen days and Mr. Speed eleven.

The action was recommended by City Judge John Rudd, who convicted the two and a white companion, Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, after they had disregarded an ordinance requiring bus drivers to assign numbered seats on a basis of weight distribution, health and safety.

38b

Judge Rudd told the commission that Mr. Herndon and Mr. Speed were not "the real culprits" in the case. Spagna has not been found since the United States Supreme Court rejected their appeals. The suspension order did not apply to him.

CAPITAL BUS SEAT CASE

Two Negro Youths Freed from Jail

Times-Union 11/22

38b

Jacksonville

Fla

Fla 4-11-58

TALLAHASSEE, April 10 (AP)—Two Negro youths jailed for violating Tallahassee's bus-seat assignment ordinance were freed by City Judge John Rudd today in a surprise clemency move.

The action was taken upon unanimous recommendation of the City Commission. It climaxed a 14-month legal battle over validity of the ordinance enacted at the height of a campaign by Tallahassee Negroes to ride buses integrated.

Rudd suspended the remainder of the 60-day sentences of Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed, former students at Florida A.&M. University for Negroes. Speed has served 13 days of his sentence and Herndon 14 days. They also were placed on probation for a year. They had been free on bond until last month.

Whether the U.S. Supreme Court ruled squarely on constitutionality of the ordinance in refusing to review the case is still a matter of dispute.

Leon County Circuit Judge W. May Walker upheld validity of the ordinance and the convictions upon appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court refused without comment to review the case. Later the State Supreme Court rejected bids for release of the Negroes on a writ of habeas corpus.

In suspending remainder of their sentences, Rudd said Herndon and Speed were the victims of circumstances and acted under the influence of "persons and organizations who gave little or no consideration to the public interest."

The city judge said he had concluded the two Negro youths were not the "real culprits."

"I am not fully convinced that the defendants themselves realize that they were exploited and used for unlawful purposes, and may not yet realize how they have been imposed upon and may even deny such exploitation and imposition but all these facts and circumstances demonstrate to any impartial person that such was the case," he said.

The clemency action developed from a petition filed by Francisco Rodriguez, Tampa Negro attorney for the NAACP, who said the youths' actions were started in the conscientious belief that the ordinance was unconstitutional and should be tested.

A white youth, Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, who also was convicted in the test case and given the same 60-day jail sentence and $500 fine, has not yet been picked up to start his jail term, but Rudd said it was expected he would be apprehended soon. Spagna attended Florida State University.

NAACP Hails Decision

City Loses Fight On Bus Seating

Its Appeal Gets Flat Rejection

38b

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Staff Writer

Fla

A federal appeals court Friday upheld a ban on segregated bus seating in Miami.

The Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, local head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the action by the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans opens the way for Negroes here to sit where they please on city buses.

Miami Herald

"I'm telling my people now to go ahead and ride the buses like anyone else," Mr. Gibson told The Herald.

The appeals court's ruling was received in Miami Friday.

G. E. Graves, Jr., attorney for the NAACP, said Negroes generally had been observing segregation awaiting this ruling. Bus segregation has meant Negroes sitting in the rear and whites in the front.

The appellate court ruling upheld a verdict by U.S. District Judge Emett C. Choate in Miami last August.

Choate had ordered an end to segregated seating by Sept. 1. However, the Miami City Commission voted to appeal the case.

The appeal verdict was short and simple. It flatly rejected the city's appeal without comment.

The city now has only one more legal maneuver if the commission wants to try to prolong bus segregation here. It can make a final appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The commission will take up the matter Monday at its informal meeting.

City Attorney William L. Pallot said it was entirely a policy decision for the commissioners. He said he would make no recommendations unless asked.

However, he said he would "offer the opinion that we will not be successful in another appeal."

The appeals court decision was made by three judges of the New Orleans district court while sitting in Jacksonville.

The case involved was that of the City of Miami versus Maggie Garmon, one of the Negroes in whose behalf the NAACP had taken the bus segregation case into court.

Both Gibson and Graves expressed their happiness at the decision. Both said, however, they had felt certain Choate's order would be upheld.

Gibson said he personally had not observed segregation since the initial Choate order. He recalled that on one occasion he sat directly behind the driver on a bus coming from South Miami.

"Nobody ever bothered me," he said.

Damage Suit

Jamaican pastor to seek an appeal

38b

Afro American

B.14

Baltimore

Md.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — An appeal will probably be filed on behalf of a colored Jamaica clergyman and his blonde wife who lost their $505,000 damage suit against a bus line.

Federal Judge Dozier Devane threw out their complaint on the basis of a Florida Supreme Court ruling that bus companies were not liable when a passenger is attacked by another.

The Rev. and Mrs. Grover C. Bullock filed the suit against the Tamimia Trail Tours, Inc., of Tampa after the clergyman was assaulted by another passenger.

In his petition, the 53-year-old Church of England minister charged that he and his wife had been subjected to an illegal and unprovoked assault by another passenger.

Judge Devane said the evidence clearly showed this to be true, but the state supreme court ruling barred them from collecting damages from the bus company.

The 74-year-old jurist rejected the clergyman's claim that southern bus lines should anticipate assaults when colored passengers ride integrated and take measures to protect them.

THE SUIT was the result of an incident on a bus at Perry in north Florida in 1956 while the Bullocks were en route from Miami to New York.

A white resident of Perry testified that he attacked the clergyman both because he was sitting on the front seat and because he had a white wife.

The Rev. Mr. Bullock said he was on his first trip to the United States when the assault occurred. He said he had read in a Jamaica newspaper a statement by the U.S. attorney general that segregated seating on interstate buses had ended.

Victor M. Cawthon, attorney for the Bullocks, said the ruling likely would be appealed but he would have to consult his clients first.

In throwing out the complaint, Judge Devane commented:

"The colored people by an overwhelming majority prefer to be segregated and voluntarily segregate themselves on public transportation.

"The testimony is that it is a rare occasion when a colored person riding on public transportation insists upon the right to sit among white passengers . . ."

Judge Devane said this was the first attack since integrated riding on interstate transportation was decreed by the U.S. Supreme Court four years ago.

FLORIDA BEACH CLOSED

St. Petersburg Acts After 9 Negroes Swim There

38b

Special to The New York Times.

Jim Crow

P.23

New York Times

6-6-58

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., June 5—Eight young Negroes, six of them college students, went swimming today at St. Petersburg's previously segregated Spa Beach on Tampa Bay. City Manager Ross Windom promptly closed the beach to the public until further notice.

It was the first attempt by Negroes to use the beach, which is owned by the city, since Federal courts ordered it desegregated last year. Th police stood by as the Negroes swam for about forty minutes. No incident occurred.

Mr. Windom said the beach would remain closed until the City Council decided whether to open it on an integrated basis, to dispose of it or to lease it for private operation.

38b 1958

FLORIDA

Interracial Couple Loses Suit

Driver Admits Attack

38b

Tallahassee, Fla. (ANP) — Although admitting the plaintiffs were subjected to an illegal and unpervoked assault by another passenger, a federal judge threw out the $505,000 damage suit by a Jamaican Negro clergyman and his white wife against a Florida bus line.

Had White Wife

The suit grew out of a bus seating incident in which Grover C. Bullock, 53-year-old Church of England minister, were attacked by Milton Poppell, white, while enroute from Miami to New York in 1956. Poppell admitted attacking Bullock because he was siting on he front seat and because he had a white wife.

Defender

P. 1

Louisville Ky

The Bullock's suit was thrown out by Federal Judge Dozier Devane who said he was bound by a Florida Supreme court ruling that bus companies were not liable when a passenger is attacked by another. The plaintiffs had complained that the Tamiami Trail Tours, Inc. of Tampa, which operates the line, should anticipate assaults when Negro passengers ride integrated and take measures to protect them.

Thurs 6-5-58

Judge Calls Case Isolated

In his ruling. Judge Devane technically praised the custom of segregation on southern transportation faciities. He said:

"The colored people by an overwhelming majority prefer to be segregated and voluntarily segregate themselves on public transportation. The testimony is that it is a rare occasion when a colored person riding an public transportation insists upon the right to sit among white passengers, but where such a right is asserted no violence, except in this case, has occurred in this state or any of its adjoining states."

Victor M. Cawhton, counsel for the Bullocks, announced he will appeal the decision.

Negro Cleric Loses Florida Lawsuit In Federal Court After Bus Assault

Advertiser P. 6-C

Thurs. 5-29-58

Montgomery Ala

38b

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — A Jamaica Negro clergyman and his white wife Wednesday lost in federal court their $505,000 damage suit against a bus line which grew out of a bus seating incident.

Federal Judge Dozier Devane threw out their complaint on the basis of a Florida Supreme Court ruling that bus companies were not liable when a passenger is attacked by another.

Devane said the evidence clearly showed that the Rev. Grover C. Bullock, a 53-year-old Church of England clergyman, and his wife had been subjected to an illegal and unprovoked assault by another passenger but the supreme court ruling barred them from collecting damages.

The veteran jurist rejected the clergyman's claim that Southern Bus Lines should anticipate assaults when Negro passengers ride integrated and take measures to protect them.

Devan said the evidence in the case refuted this contention. He declared that the vast majority of Negroes in the South preferred to be segregated and to his knowledge this was the first attack since integrated riding on interstate transportation was decreed by the U.S. Supreme Court four years ago.

Bullock and his wife sought damages from the Tamiami Trail Tours, Inc., of Tampa, for an attack upon them at Perry in north Florida in 1956 while they were en route from Miami to New York.

Milton Poppell of Perry testified he attacked the clergyman both because he was sitting on the front seat and because he had a white wife.

Bullock said he was on his first trip to the United States when the assault occurred. He said he had read in a Jamaica newspaper a statement by the U.S. attorney general that segregated seating on buses had been ended.

Judge Devane heard the case without a jury.

"The evidence in this case commends highly the attitude of the public, both colored and white, to the matter of integration in transportation facilities," said the 74-year-old Devane.

"The colored people by an overwhelming majority prefer to be segregated and voluntarily segregate themselves on public transportation. The testimony is that it is a rare occasion when a colored person riding on public transportation insists upon the right to sit among white passengers, but where such a right is asserted no violence, except in this case, has ever occurred in this state or any of its adjoining states."

Victom M. Cawthon, attorney for the Bullocks, said the ruling likely would be appealed but he would have to consult his clients first.

"Unconstitutional"

Protest Closing Of Pool

Birmingham World

P. 4

Wed. 6-11-58

38a

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — (UPI) — The NAACP charged Friday that the closing of a city-owned beach here to prevent court-ordered integration is unconstitutional and could start the rumblings of another Little Rock incident."

F. A. Dunn, president of the local NAACP branch, made the charges in a joint statement with the Florida NAACP conference. It was a strong protest against the closing of Spa Beach Thursday when eight Negroes, acting under court rulings, mingled with whites for almost an hour.

Birmingham Ala

After conferring with state officials, the NAACP statement said it "considers the action taken by the city of St. Petersburg . . . as a denial of the constitutional rights of all citizens of this city."

It warned:

"Such action may be looked upon as an intent to raise public sentiment against the implementation of court decisions and perhaps start the rumblings of another 'Little Rock' incident in St. Petersburg, which no thinking citizens desires, but which only city officials could be blamed for."

City Manager Ross Windom, act-

the latter's diamond.

Two other games will see the Barbara V. Durr team collide with Bethlehem House at Bethlehem House Field in Smithfield, Thursday, June 12; and Hayes Aircrafters against Southern Researchers at

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Negro's Husband Protests Racial Bar In London Hotel

38a

Advertiser

Sat

58

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (UP)— The husband of a Negro woman denied accommodations in a London hotel because of her color said Friday he is wiring a protest to President Eisenhower.

Dr. Fred W. Alsup, a physician here, also said he would protest to the State Department and the British Embassy in Washington.

His wife, Edith Alsup, 35, identified in London as married to a New York doctor, and two traveling companions said their reservations at the hotel were not honored when they appeared because the hotel had a color bar.

Montgomery Ala

The three American women protested to the American Embassy and the British Travel and Holidays Assn.

With Mrs. Alsup were a cousin, Elsie Archibald, New York social worker, and Lois Howard, 33, a Librarian at Gibbs Junior College.

Alsup said London was the first stop on a world tour the women were talking.

"It is a disgraceful situation when regardless of where one travels he faces the problem of segregation because of the color of his skin," Alsup said.

Alsup was one of a group of Negroes who brought suit a year ago to have St. Petersburg beaches opened to Negroes.

Racist Bids for Carter's Job

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
Herald Political Writer

38a

Herald

Miami

P 3A

Fri 7-4-58

Segregationist David Hawthorne announced Thursday he will oppose Miami Rep. John B. Orr Jr. for the Legislature.

In another major fight, Jerry Carter, veteran political warrior, drew a third opponent in his reelection bid for the Florida Railroad and Public Utilities Commission.

Most of the off-year election battles will be settled in September primaries.

Rep. George Hollahan of Miami qualified in Tallahassee for reelection. He already is faced with opposition from Attorney Carey Matthews.

The 70-year-old Carter, who also holds down the post of national Democratic committeeman from Florida, drew a sharp blast from his latest opponent, Jim Fair of Tampa.

Also opposing Carter's reelection bid are Joseph McDonald, 31-year-old Fort Lauderdale zoning specialist, and Jim Blanton of St. Augustine, tourist business operator.

Louis W. Ingram of Winter Park, head of a Pennsylvania manufacturing company, announced as Republican candidate.

Hawthorne's bid against Orr makes a three-way contest for that legislative seat. It also drags the racial question to the forefront.

Orr is by far the most pro-integration member of the Legislature. Hawthone is a segregationist.

Also in the race is David Eldredge, former Miami football star.

U. S. Rep. Robert Sikes of Crestview qualified Thursday for reelection and former State Sen. Wayne Ripley of of Jacksonville jumped into the hot Senate battle in Duval.

Ripley is third candidate to announce against Sen. Fletcher Morgan, the man who unseated him four years ago. County Solicitor Lacy Mahon Jr. Suspend

ed Sheriff Al Cahill and M. Larry Lewis also have qualified.

A Democrat - Republican fight for the Broward Senate seat was assured when Quentin Long, assistant state attorney for Broward, qualified as a Democrat and Carl V. Wisman Jr., Fort Lauderdale, filed as a Republican.

Other qualifiers Thursday included Wilber King of Zolfo Springs for reelection to the Railroad & Public Utilities Commission — he is opposed by Vernon Bond, Miami transport company owner; Warren S. Henderson of Venice, a Republican seeking a Sarasota legislative seat; Charles E. Freeman of Okeechobee and Rep. Welborn Daniel of Clermont, both seeking House of Representative seats.

Richard M. Sauls of Hollywood filed as a candidate for circuit judge in the 15th Judicial District, Group 2.

Other late qualifiers included Rep. Mack N. Cleveland Jr. of Sanford and Rep. William G O'Neill of Ocala, both for reelection.

FAIR

CARTER

HAWTHORNE

ORR

Negroes Swim In Pool; It's Closed

Birmingham World p-2

Wed. 6-11-58

38a

Birmingham, Ala.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — (UPI city-owned Spa Beach Thursday eral courts ordered the beach closed by City Manager Ross Wi

Eight Negro college students — four girls and four boys—asked for and got admittance to the bathhouse and beach.

A court ruled more than a year ago that the city could not enforce racial segregation on the municipal property.

NO VIOLENCE

There was no violence connected with the incident, but Windom acting in accordance with prearranged plans, ordered the beach closed immediately upon hearing of the action. There was no indication how long it would remain closed.

Shortly after 1 p.m. the Negro party applied for admittance to the bathhouse and was admitted by Manager John Gough.

Gough, who said he acted in ac

— Negroes went swimming at or the first time since the fedntegrated. It was immediately dom.

ordance with the law, gave the group lockers, where they changed into swim clothes and went onto the beach for about 40 minutes of swimming and sun bathing.

CALLED POLICE

As soon as the party appeared, however, Gough summoned Police Capt. Sid Hilliard who came to the beach to guard against possible violence. At one point a group of about 15 white youths began assembling. Hilliard, thinking they might cause trouble, broke up the gathering.

Shortly after 3 p.m. city employees, acting on Windom's orders, erected signs saying the beach was closed. They also roped off the area.

A newsman asked one of the Negroes if they would come back Friday. The youth replied "yes," and said they would probably bring more Negroes with them.

There is a city-owned beach for Negroes about three blocks from Spa Beach, but Negro leaders claim it is run-down and too small to accommodate the city's Negro population.

Supreme Court Perspective

Tallahassee Bus Ruling Is Basis of Legal Study

Herald Tribune

New York, N.Y.

38b

The Supreme Court often plays its vital role unnoticed. The Herald Tribune has assembled a group of distinguished lawyers to comment on and interpret important court decisions as they occur. The group includes lawyers in general practice and on law faculties. Today's article is by Louis H. Pollak, of Yale.

Herald Tribune Special

Champions of racial segregation have viewed the United States Supreme Court as a mortal enemy ever since its historic decisions from 1954 through 1956 outlawing segregation of whites and Negroes in public schools, public parks and public transportation.

Last week, the white supremacists, doubtless to their own astonishment, received apparent aid and comfort from the Court itself.

The Court, in Speed vs. City of Tallahassee with its laconic "certiorari denied," declined to review three criminal convictions for violation of a Tallahassee bus seating ordinance plainly enacted as a subterfuge to circumvent the Supreme Court's decisions.

The ordinance empowers bus drivers to assign passengers on the basis of such factors as weight, in order to insure the "safety" of the vehicle.

The ordinance does not specifically mention race, but that it was adopted as a device to permit assignment by race cannot be very seriously questioned. For refusing to comply with the orders of the driver, two Negroes and one white man were convicted and given jail sentences by a Florida State Court.

The refusal of the Supreme Court to review these convictions is cheery news for those looking for loopholes in the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment, the constitutional provision which the Court has heretofore found violated by state laws requiring segregation. But the decision not to review the Tallahassee bus case is not fairly open to the inference that the Supreme Court approves the Florida State Court conviction.

Indeed, the real importance of the Court's ruling is that this case provides an excellent object lesson for something the Court never tires of repeating—and lawyers, to their own disservice, are prone to forget—"the denial of a writ of certiorari imports no expression of opinion upon the merits."

On the face of it, the inference that an Appellate Court approves a decision it declines to review seems a reasonable one.

But the inference fails to come to grips with the way the Supreme Court works.

A small segment of the cases which come to the Court arise on "appeal"—that is, under such circumstances as require the Supreme Court to hear the case. An example is a case in which a state statute, like the ones requiring segregation of the races in public schools, is sustained by a State Court against the claim that the statute violates individual rights protected by the Federal Constitution.

Court Has Choice To Hear Case or Not

But a far larger proportion of the Court's case load arises on "certiorari," which means that the Court has discretion to hear the case or not, depending on the Court's estimate of the case's importance as against other cases which press upon the Court's limited time. An example of this group is the Tallahassee bus case, in which the contention is made that an otherwise fair law is being applied in discriminatory fashion to the particular persons complaining about it.

Beyond this, however, there are further limitations: No case arising in a State Court can reach the Supreme Court unless (1) it has been finally adjudicated by the highest State Court to which the case can be brought, and (2) the Federal questions were raised in the State Court in a clear way and at the earliest appropriate occasion.

These requirements, essential to the harmony of the Federal system, are designed to insure that State Courts are afforded their own fairly presented opportunity to strike down invalid legislation before the Supreme Court does the job for them.

'Technical' Issues Not Fully Met

In the Tallahassee case, it is almost certain that one or more of these latter "technical" requirements was not fully met.

There are indications that the case might, by appropriate Florida procedures, have been brought to the Florida Supreme Court, which did not in fact review it. There are also indications that the pattern of discriminatory treatment obviously made possible by the ordinance was not actually demonstrated with particularity when the case was tried.

Either of these factors should, as a matter of routine, have resulted in a denial of "certiorari" by the Supreme Court.

To draw from the disposition of the case any moral more profound than the lawyer's lesson of procedural regularity would be a mistake. The Court seldom gives reasons for declining to entertain a case. To assign far-reaching reasons with any confidence is seldom justified.

Bus Talks Show Little Progress

38b

Times-Union

P 25

Jacksonville

Fla.

By J. C. GREEN
Times-Union Staff Writer

Only one minor contract issue was settled yesterday as management and union officials continued negotiations aimed at warding off a Tuesday strike by Jacksonville Coach Co. bus drivers.

After a day-long meeting behind closed doors in a city hall conference room, federal mediator Gordon A. Duncan Sr. came out and told a reporter there are "approximately a half dozen issues to be settled."

He said one minor issue—allowances for drivers' uniforms—was settled yesterday.

Duncan confirmed that two of the principal issues being discussed were wages and whether any pay hike agreed upon would be retroactive to Feb. 15, when the old contract expired.

Silent on Other Issues

He declined to say what other issues remain, but vacations, paid holidays and deduction by the company of union dues from each driver's pay check had been cited earlier by bus driver spokesmen.

Negotiations will resume at 10 a.m. today.

After yesterday's session broke up, the company's chief negotiator said that "a little progress" was made. That spokesman was Merl C. Morrow, vice president of City Coach Lines of Detroit, parent company of the local bus firm.

Morrow, who has been here seven weeks while negotiations were in progress, indicated he might pull out of the talks soon.

Acting as spokesman for the 231 drivers yesterday was Otto DeBate of Alexandria, La., first international vice president of the Amagamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America.

Asked about progress, DeBate said:

"It's in a stage where we don't know anything yet. We're just meeting. I hope something will come out of it."

At Mayor's Request

The daily sessions at city hall are being held at the mayor's request. He spent about 45 minutes with the negotiators yesterday morning.

While the bus negotiations were in progress yesterday afternoon, Burns met in his office with representatives of 230 Negro taxicab drivers who have been on strike against New Deal Cab Co. and Lincoln Cabs since Jan. 20. Their old contract expired Nov. 30.

Burns said the cabbies will resume negotiations with company officials tomorrow morning.

The mayor said he stressed that the cab drivers should "make every effort" to go back to work by Monday. He pointed out that resumption of cab service for Negro patrons would ease the emergency if the bus drivers strike at midnight Monday.

The next meeting of the bus drivers is now set for 2 a.m. Sunday. If the drivers decide then to strike, they would continue service until midnight Monday to give customers nearly 48 hours notice.

The drivers are asking a 15-cent - per - hour, across - the-board wage hike. The company said it offered six cents an hour across the board, with five paid holidays.

It is expected the company will ask City Council to authorize a fare increase if any appreciable wage hike is granted the drivers.

Two jailed boys in Fla. bus case freed by commission

Afro-American

Sat. 4-19-58

38b

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. —At a special meeting held here Thursday the Tallahassee City Commission released from jail two colored youths serving sixty-day prison terms for violating a bus-seat assignment ordinance.

The youths, Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed, had served 13 and 11 days of the 60. The Tallahassee community has shown increasing signs of unrest at the terms. The Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council had urged colored folks "wherever you are" to offer up prayers at noon each day for the curtailment of the sentences.

City Judge John Rudd, who imposed the sentences, asked the commission to release the boys.

Baltimore, Md.

Florida bus fund starts

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-19-58

38b

TALLAHASSEE — The Tallahassee Inter - Civic Council this week launched an appeal for "moral and financial support" in its continuing fight for outlawing of the Tallahassee bus "reserve seating ordinance" and the freeing from jail of two students who have been imprisoned for its violation.

Three students, Joseph Spagna, (white) University of Florida; Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed, Florida A and M, were fined $500 each and given 60-day jail terms for violating the ordinance, which was enacted after a boycott and court tests had resulted in overturning of an earlier jim crow bus seating law.

* * *

TWO OF THE youths, Speed and Herndon, have been incarcerated in the county jail under an order issued by City Judge John Ruddy. Spagna was out of the state when the order was issued.

A writ of habeas corpus has been filed with the Florida Supreme Court in behalf of the students by the Council attorney, Francisco Rodreguez.

An appeal of the convictions of 22 members of the organization who were fined a total of more than $11,000 in connection with the operation of a car pool during the boycott which led to the overthrow of the original bus law was heard [illegible] by Circuit Judge W. May Walker.

A ruling is expected inside of the next 30 days.

Concluding their appeal, officers of the Council urged that financial contributions be sent to its office at 803 Floral St., Tallahassee, Fla.

Wife Slapped In "Unprovoked" Attack

No Damages For Clergyman Who Was Hit On Bus

Wored P.1 Thurs. 5-29-58

Atlanta, Ga.

38 f - Fla

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — Federal District Judge Dozier A. Devane Wednesday refused damages to a Negro clergyman who was struck by a white passenger when he refused to move to the rear of an interstate bus.

The veteran jurist, who retired last month but is still handling [illegible] argued before him, said there is no question that Milton Poppell of Perry, Fla., made an unprovoked and illegal attack upon the Rev. Grover C. Bullock and his wife, Helen, of Jamaica, British West Indies.

COMPANY NOT BLAMED

But Devane said the Tamiami Trail Tours Bus Co., Inc., was not responsible or liable for the attack. The visiting clergyman and his wife, whom Devane said was a white woman, sued the company for [illegible] damages on the grounds it knew the racial situation in Florida and should have protected its passengers.

[illegible] PRACTICED

Bullock argued that he did not know segregation was still being practiced in the southern United States when he boarded a bus at [illegible] in August, 1956, and took a seat near the front.

The couple rode unmolested for [illegible] miles until the bus pulled into Perry in North Florida.

[illegible] Devane said [illegible] trains in Florida for [illegible] years, he said, and the undisputed evidence is that this is the only case in which an unprovoked assault has occurred.

EVIDENCE COMMANDS PUBLIC

In fact, the evidence commends highly the attitude of the public both colored and white, as to the matter of integration in transportation facilities," he said.

"The colored people, by an overwhelming majority, perfer to be segregated and voluntarily segregate themselves," the jurist said.

"It is a rare occasion when a colored passenger insists upon the right to sit among white passengers, but where such right is asserted, no violence except in this case, has ever occured in Florida or any of its adjoining states."

Poppell, who boarded the bus at Perry, admitted he struck Bullock and slapped his wife when they refused to move. He said he took a poke at the couple partly because the Negro clergyman was "out of his place" and partly because the Negro had a white wife.

Judge Devane said regardless of his personal views as to what the law should be in such a case as this, the Florida Supreme Court has already settled it in another case holding that a carrier is not liable for an unproved and illegal assault upon a passenger.

Negroes Use Spa Beach Again; They Close It

Wored P1 Sat. 9-13-58

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — (UPI) — Four young Negro men used municipally owned Spa Beach Thursday and the city closed the facility for the second time in four months to halt integration.

Jack Puryear, city recreation director, ordered the beach closed Thursday afternoon after the Negroes had swam there for about 30 minutes.

The federal courts ordered the beach and adjacent Spa Pool, also city owned, to be integrated more than two years ago. But Negroes did not use their court-won privileges until last June when four Negro couples, all college students, used the beach.

It was immediately ordered closed and was not reopened until Sept. 3. A lone Negro girl used the beach Sept. 4, but the city took no action following that incident.

Puryear said Thursday afternoon he had standing orders from City Manager Ross E. Windom to lock the gates if Negroes insisted on using the beach in any numbers.

There was no indication when—or if — the beach would be opened again.

Some 200-250 white bathers, mostly women, were present when the four Negroes appeared Thursday. Their presence caused little or no reaction among the whites, who seemed to resent the closing order.

The Negroes first went to the Spa Pool locker room, where they changed into swim suits, then walked out onto the beach. Police were present but took no part in closing the beach.

Wored Sat. 9-13-58

38a Fla

Reply to Negro Golf Suit Filed

Integration Would Cause Whites to Feel Inferior, City Says

38a Fla

By J. C. GREEN

Times-Union Staff Writer

Attorneys for the City of Jacksonville yesterday opposed racial integration on local municipal golf courses on the ground it would cause white persons to feel inferior.

Filing a written answer in federal court to a suit which seeks equal playing rights for Negroes, the attorneys also claimed that "economic considerations" — not the race issue—prevent operation of the courses on an integrated basis.

Times-Union

They explained that the city "of necessity" relies on greens fees and other revenues from players to maintain and operate the city-owned Hyde Park and Brentwood courses.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The attorneys said "exhaustive surveys and investigations" indicated that a great majority of golfers would stop playing the municipal courses if the links were integrated, with a "severe" revenue drop resulting.

This, the attorneys said, would lead to closing of the courses and prohibition of "all play whatsoever."

Sat. 9-27-58

Injunction Sought

City Atty. William M. Madison and City Solicitor Inman P. Crutchfield filed the answer to an injunction suit brought in the names of four Negro golfers "and for all other colored citizens of Jacksonville, Florida, similarly situated."

T.U.

The Negroes claimed the city's policy of limiting play by members of their race to one day each week at each course is in violation of the U.S. Constitution's 14th Amendment, which affords equal protection of the laws. They also charged the policy violates the Civil Rights Act.

U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson has been asked by the Negroes to issue a permanent injunction restraining the city from denying Negroes the right to use the municipal golf courses on the same basis as white players.

Explaining their allegation that integration on the links would cause a feeling of inferiority in the minds of whites, Madison and Crutchfield said with mixed play the golfers would be unable "to study the game, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other players, and, in general, to learn and become proficient in the game."

Feeling of Inferiority

This, the attorneys said, "would generate a feeling of inferiority in the minds of its white citizens as to their status in the community in a way unlikely ever to be undone."

They said that the "impact of integrating white and colored golf players would be interpreted in the City of Jacksonville as denoting the inferiority of the white group and would deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive on segregated golf courses."

Times-Union

Legal observers said the city's attorneys followed some of the language of the U.S. Supreme Court in its historic 1954 decision on school integration, except that the high court then was commenting on the feeling of inferiority that Negro children might experience due to segregation.

Sat. 9-27-58

Negroes were barred from playing the local city-owned courses before Feb. 7, 1952, when they were permitted one day weekly at each course. Currently they are allowed to play on Monday only at Brentwood and on Friday only at Hyde Park. On these days, whites are not permitted to play.

38a Fla

The four Negroes who brought the suit are Frank Hampton, who recently resigned from the police force; Edward Joseph Norman, Devoye Austin Brown and Charles M. Brown. Their attorney is Earl D. Jackson Sr.

No date has been set for further arguments in the suit. Judge Simpson on Sept. 17 denied the city's motion to dismiss the complaint and ordered the city to file an answer within 10 days.

Fla. bus case review asked of high court

38b

Afro-American

p. 17

WASHINGTON — The U. S Supreme Court was asked Wednesday to review the conviction of three college students convicted of violating a Tallahassee, Fla., bus seating ordina enacted by the City Commiss in January 1957 following a b boycott.

Baltimore

The Tallahassee ordinance, in effect, empowers the bus company to enforce segregated seating under the guise of insuring "an egual distribution throughout its buses of the weight of the passengers being transported."

2-22-58

It also seeks to insure "the maximum health and safety of the passengers being transported by it to the end that . . . peace, tranquility and good order among said passengers being so transported and of society generally is preserved.

* * *

THE PETITION for certiorari filed with the Supreme Court is in behalf of one white and 2 Negro youths who were arrested and convicted for violating the ordinance.

They were convicted despite the fact that the prosecution's witnesses clearly established the fact that race was the sole basis for assignment and not weight, safety, health or disorder.

The validity of the ordinance was immediately challenged by the attorney for the youths as a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment

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In Miami – Nashville

Jewish Centers Blasted

Daily Home

38 Fla

Mon 3-17-58

Talladega Ala

MIAMI, Fla. —(AP)— Dynamite explosions damaged Jewish centers here and at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday.

Police were examining the wreckage for clues to the identity of the terrorists.

An anonymous telephone caller linked the Tennessee incident to school integration and threatened that a federal judge "would be shot down in cold blood."

The Miami blast came at 2:20 a.m., doing at least $30,000 worth of damage to the school-recreation annex of Temple Beth El, located in the southwest section of the city. Doors were blown out, a hole torn in a concrete wall and a kitchen ceiling, the roof lifted and walls shifted on the foundation.

The Nashville explosion, shortly after 8 p.m., smashed the front doors of the Jewish community center. It ripped down the ceiling of the reception hall, and broke panes of glass. Damage was estimated at $6,000.

There were no injuries in either dynamiting.

Almost as soon as the roar of the explosion died at Nashville, Rabbi William B. Silverman of the Jewish temple there got a telephone call warning, "The temple is going to be next." The caller also told the rabbi Federal Judge William E. Miller "would be shot down in cold blood."

Miller last fall ordered Negro first-graders admitted to some Nashville schools. Their admission was followed by a blast which wrecked Hattie Cotton School there.

Police are guarding the judge's home and the temple.

It was the first such incident at Miami since a wave of terrorism in 1951 when several synagogues and Negro homes were bombed and dynamite was found at a Catholic church.

Miami police said 10 or 12 sticks of dynamite were involved in the blast.

Silverman, who quoted his anonymous telephone caller as threatening any "nigger-loving place or nigger - loving person in Nashville," said, "The attack upon the Negro suggests the attack upon the Jew and next in line is the Protestant, just as it happened in Nazi Germany. Next it will be a Protestant church."

FREE 2 NEGROES WHO VIOLATED BUS SEAT RULE

Daily Tribune

Chicago Ill.

38b

Tallahassee, Fla., April 10 (AP)—City Judge John Rudd today freed two Negro youths for violating Tallahassee's unique bus seat assignment law. Rudd said in suspending the remaining days of the 60 day sentence of Johnny Herndon and Leonard D. Speed that they were the victims of circumstances and acted under the influence of persons and organization who gave little or no consideration to the public interest.

p 4-7

Herndon and Speed had been sentenced for violating the bus seating ordinance enacted at the height of a campaign by Tallahassee Negroes bus integration.

Fri 4-11-58

The ordinance requires bus drivers to assign seats to passengers on the basis of weight distribution, health factors and considerations of law and order. It supplanted an ordinance which required segregated seating of the races.

Wife Slapped In "Unprovoked" Attack

No Damages For Clergyman Who Was Hit On Bus

Record P. 1

Birmingham Ala

Sat. 5-31-58

38b Fla

TALLAHASSEE. — (UPI) — Federal District Judge Dozier A. Devane Wednesday refused damages to a Negro clergyman who was struck by a white passenger when he refused to move to the rear of an interstate bus.

The veteran jurist, who retired last month but is still handling cases argued before him, said there is no question that Milton Poppell of Perry, Fla., made an unprovoked and illegal attack upon the Rev. Grover C. Bullock and his wife, Helen, of Jamaica, British West Indies.

COMPANY NOT BLAMED

But Davane said the Tamiami Trial Tours Bus Co., Inc., was not responsible or liable for the attack. The visiting clergyman and wife, whom Devane said was a white woman, sued the company for $505,000 damages on the grounds it knew the racial situation in Florida and should have protected its passengers.

DIDN'T KNOW PRACTICED

Bullock argued that he did not know segregation was still being practiced in the southern United States when he boarded a bus at Miami in August, 1956, and took seats near the front.

The couple rode unmolested for nearly 400 miles until the bus pulled into Perry in North Florida.

Judge Devane said evidence at the trial completely refuted the Bullocks' contention that such attacks should be expected because of the attitude of the South toward integration.

Racial integration has been practiced on interstate buses and trains in Florida for four years, he said, and the undisputed evidence is that this is the only case in which an unprovoked assault has occurred.

EVIDENCE COMMANDS PUBLIC

In fact, the evidence commends highly the attitude of the public both colored and white, as to the matter of integration in transportation facilities," he said.

"The colored people, by an overwhelming majority, perfer to be segregated and voluntarily segregate themselves," the jurist said.

"It is a rare occasion when a colored passenger insists upon the right to sit among white passengers, but where such right is asserted, no violence except in this case, has ever occured in Florida or any of its adjoining states."

38b

Poppell, who boarded the bus at Perry, admitted he struck Bullock and slapped his wife when they refused to move. He said he took a poke at the couple partly because the Negro clergyman was "out of his place" and partly because the Negro had a white wife.

Judge Devane said regardless of his personal views as to what the law should be in such a case as this, the Florida Supreme Court has already settled it in another case holding that a carrier is not liable for an unproved and illegal assault upon a passenger.

Resolutions Adopted by Governors

Florida Thanked For Hospitality

By The Associated Press

Here are the resolutions adopted by governors at the concluding session of their 50th annual convention.

Highway Safety — Appreciation to Gov. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut and members of his conference highway safety committee for contributions to improve traffic safety.

38a

Federal Aid Highway Reimbursements — Instruction to conference's joint federal-state action committee in cooperation with Congress committees to give further study to problem of getting reimbursement for states for highway construction undertaken before passage of federal aid highway act of 1953.

Boy Scouts — Appreciation to Boy Scouts who served as messengers and aides during conference.

Herald 9C

Florida — Thanks to state, people and governor for outstandingly gracious hospitality and praise for "very high standards" of conference news coverage.

Herald 5-22-58

Lincoln Sesqui-Centennial — Pledge to support the Lincoln Sesqui-Centennial Commission.

Civil War Centennial—Commendation and encouragement of plans to observe 100th Anniversary of American Civil War during 1961-65.

Infantile Paralysis — Plea to all citizens to get Salk polio shots and commendation of National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Miami Fla.

National Guard — Opposition to unilateral federal action concerning the National Guard, both Army and Air, and opposition to reduction in Guard strength or units without approval of states; call for maintenance of Guard of not less than 400,000, and retention of 27 Army National Guard divisions; reorganization of Army National Guard into "pentomic" concepts.

Meteorological Research — Commendation of National Science Foundation proposal to strengthen meteorological research.

Frank Bane — Appreciation to Frank Bane, retiring secretary of governors' conference, for 20 years of service.

50th Conference Anniversary — Tribute to past and present members of conference and recommendation for continued expansion of its work.

Pollution — Bid to governors and legislatures to "take effective action to meet this growing problem."

Migrants — Authority for committee to study relief payments to persons moving from state to state and unable to meet residence requirements.

National Guard Bureau — Plea to Congress to preserve it.

Economic Problems — Request to President Eisenhower to meet with congressional leaders of both parties to formulate programs meeting economic needs.

Governors Name Collins Chairman

38a

Resolutions Adopted on Page 9C

38a

By The United Press

Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida, a Democrat with "moderate" views on segregation, was named chairman of the National Governors Conference Wednesday.

Collins' selection was announced by the conference's executive committee headed by outgoing chairman Gov. William G. Stratton, a Republican of Illinois.

Herald P. 1

[illegible] Democra[illegible] for the chairmanship and Collins' selection came over such leading contenders as Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey and Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina. Meyner is considered a possible candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1960.

Herald 5-22-58

Miami Fla.

Collins, 49, is already serving as chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference. He will retain that post until the Southern governers meet again next September.

"I consider my election as chairman a real challenge and I will do my very best to do a real job," Collins said as his family and staff crowded around him to offer congratulations.

The staff, headed by Administrative Assistant Joe Grotegut, yelled, "That's wonderful!" and started a little celebration in the lobby of the Americana Hotel.

Collins, who has two and one-half years left as governor, started several months ago preparing to make this 50th annual National Governors Conference one the chief executives will remember for a long time.

The conference received an invitation to hold next year's meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The location will not be decided until the mid-winter meeting of the executive committee in Chicago.

Collins Calls On Sheriffs To Seek Klan Arms Caches

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 7-2-58

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — Gov. LeRoy Collins has called for an investigation by the Sheriffs Bureau of alleged Ku Klux Klan arms caches in four Florida cities.

P. 7

LeRoy Collins
. . . 'a real challenge'

Collins also indicated he will go to St. Petersburg to personally make an appeal to the people not to oppose refinancing the Sunshine Skyway over Tampa Bay.

He called the refinancing plan off last week after a meeting with officials of St. Petersburg and the State Road Board. He said there was too much opposition to attempt it.

38a

Information about arms caches at Jacksonville, Orlando, Tallahassee, and Lakeland was given last week by an undercover agent for the FBI who testified before the legislative investigating committee.

Richard Ashe of Lakeland said he spent two years as a member of the klan while working secretly for the FBI and was told of the caches, designed for use to fight racial integration.

Collins told his weekly news conference he was not accepting "as a fact" that the report of arms and dynamite was sound, but he said he expected the racket-busting Sheriffs Bureau to make an intensive investigation.

Collins declined to say when he would go to St. Petersburg to make an attempt to change the public's mind about the skyway project. But he said when he goes, he would probably meet with some group or appear on television to give his side of the matter.

The refinancing program was called off because Collins doubted whether bonds could be sold with so much opposition by citizens.

Petition Challenges Fla. Bus Ordinance

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-1-58
p. 3

38b

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Supreme Court is urged to review the conviction of three persons for violating the Tallahassess (Fla.) bus jim-crow ordinance on the ground that Florida courts have decided a Federal question contrary to the applicable decisions of the high tribunal.

Attorneys for the NAACP argue that the City of Tallahassee cannot do indirectly by an ordinance that which it is prohibited from doing directly.

The ordinance adopted by the Tallahassee City, Commission requires racial segregation on buses. It establishes standards to be achieved by the bus company through the adoption of rules and regulations, attorneys for the three petitioners say.

* * *

THEY DESCRIBE these standards are "vague and indefinite, permitting arbitrary action by the bus company."

The ordinance requires the bus company to adopt rules and regulations which will maintain "peace, tranquility and good order," not only among its passengers but "of the society generally."

Such a stand, NAACP lawyers say, is so vague and indefinite as to permit the bus company to assign colored and white passengers to separate seats if, in the judgment of the bus company, this will maintain peace, tranquility and good order of Tallahassee society.

Tallahassee has had disturbances of its peace growing out of desegregation on the buses.

* * *

IN THE case which the Supreme Court is asked to review, the driver asked one of the petitioners, Joseph Spagna, white, to return to his assigned seat after he had moved to a seat next to a colored person.

Florida courts have sustained the validity of the ordinance.

They also have decided that in this case there was no violation of the constitutional rights of the three petitioners.

NAACP lawyers say this determination is contrary to the long line of applicable decisions of the Supreme Court holding arbitrary state action, which interferes with the liberty of the individual, violative of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment.

Mr. Spagna and two colored persons, Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, boarded a bus in Tallahassee on Jan. 19, 1957. The driver assigned each of them seats. After riding about ten blocks, they changed their seats so that each sat with one of three white persons who had boarded the bus with them.

* * *

THE DRIVER ordered the petitioners back to the seats assigned them. Upon their refusal to move, he offered to return their fares. When they refused their fares, he ordered them off the bus.

The petitioners refused to leave the bus. The driver then called the police, who arrested them for violating the jim-crow bus ordinance.

They were tried and convicted on Feb. 27, 1957, in the Tallahassee Municipal Court, fined $500 each and sentenced to 60 days in jail.

They are seeking a review of the judgment of the Second Judicial Circuit Court of Florida, which ruled that no denial of any constitutional or statutory rights of the petitioners was shown.

Thurgood Marshall and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, NAACP Defense Fund lawyers, and Francisco A. Rodriques, a Tampa, lawyer, are representing the petitioners.

Racial Suit Moved from N.Y. to Leon

Times Union
Jacksonville
Wed. 3-5-58
p. 20

38b

TALLAHASSEE, March 4 (UP) —A half-million dollar damage suit, growing out of an alleged assault on a Negro couple from the British West Indies while they were en route by bus from Miami to Tallahassee, has been transferred from New York to federal district court here.

Judge Dozier A. DeVane set March 17 for trial of the case without a jury. The Rev. Grover C. Bullock and his wife, ~~Helen~~, from Jamaica, specifically requested a non-jury trial on the grounds a North Florida jury might be prejudiced against them because they are Negroes.

The Episcopal minister and his wife are asking $505,000 from Tamiami Trail Tours Inc., Tampa, claiming the bus driver made no attempt to prevent their being attacked by a white passenger who objected to their sitting in the front of the bus.

The Bullocks contend that at the time of the alleged attack Aug. 10, 1956, at Perry, 50 miles south of Tallahassee, the bus company and its employes were aware of "great social disturbances in Florida caused by racial difficulties" and should have taken steps to protect passengers.

The couple boarded the bus at Miami and contend they rode in the third seat from the front unmolested from Miami to Perry. At Perry, they said, a white passenger got on and "assaulted and beat" both Bullock and his wife and ordered them to the rear of the bus.

The driver, Carl Cunningham of Tampa, said the Bullocks were asked to move to the back of the bus when they boarded in Miami but that nothing was done when they refused.

The bus company, in its answer to the suit, identified T. H. Poppell of Perry as the white passenger involved in the fracas It said Cunningham heard Poppell "ordering someone to move and saw a commotion in the vicinity of the Bullocks."

The company maintains Cunningham ordered Poppell and the Bullocks off the bus where police officers put them under $25 bond but allowed the Bullocks to continue on their trip to Tallahassee and eventually to New York.

Court Shuns Integrated Bus Review

Advertiser
Montgomery
Ala.
Tues 3-18-58
p. 1a

Tribunal Refuses To Rule On Law In Tallahassee

38b

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday refused to rule on the legality of a Tallahassee, Fla., bus seating ordinance which requires drivers to assign seats to passengers.

The court gave no reason for its refusal to review the conviction in Tallahassee's municipal court of three university students, one of the white, the other two Negroes. It noted only that the petition for review was denied.

However, the court's action was interpreted by Tallahassee city solicitor Edwin J. Hill as saying, in effect, that the students, one of them white, the othdies in state court before going to the nation's highest tribunal. The appeal bypassed the Florida Supreme Court.

Appellates in the case were Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, 25-year-old white student at Florida State University, and Leonard D. Speed and Johnny Herndon, Negro students at Florida A&M University. Both schools are located at Tallahassee.

STUDENTS ARRESTED

The three were handed mandatory 60-day jail sentences and $500 fines for violating the city bus seating ordinance Jan. 19, 1957. The students were arrested while on a sightseeing tour of the city with three other persons when they left their assigned seats and sat beside each other.

Municipal Judge John Rudd sternly rebuked the students, declaring, "I consider your actions a deliberate overt act to violate the peace and tranquillity of our city in a time of great crisis."

Rudd overruled the students' contention that the ordinance was an unconstitutional subterfuge to perpetuate racial segregation. The appeal to the Supreme Court carried the same contention.

RACE STANDARD

Tallahassee opposed any Supreme Court action in its brief on the appeal. The city said there was no evidence in the record that the basis of assignment "was ever the prohibited standard of race" and the sworn testimony of the bus driver was to the contrary.

The city brief said further that the high court lacked jurisdiction because the case had not been ruled on finally by the Florida Supreme Court; Florida Circuit Judge W. May Walker in upholding Rudd had cited nonfederal grounds sufficient to support the judgment.

The seat-assignment ordinance was adopted Jan. 7, 1957, by the Tallahassee City Commission, a substitute for the racial segregation section of the city bus franchise. Under the ordinance, drivers issue tickets to riders, assigning them to seats.

The ordinance was adopted during a 10-day period of no bus service after Gov. LeRoy Collins ordered the service suspended Jan. 1 following incidents of violence and attempts of Tallahassee Negroes to "ride integrated."

Negroes began sitting where they pleased on buses in the Florida capital in December, 1956, after a seven-month boycott of the buses. Violence erupted on New Year's Eve as rocks were hurled through window panes at the home of a Negro leader in the integration movement and shotgun blasts were fired into a Negro grocery store. Suspension of the bus service followed, and then the seating ordinance was adopted.

38b
Fla.
Advertiser
p. 2A
Tues 3-18-58

In another case Monday, the court ruled unanimously that "ordinary and necessary expenses" of operating an illegal bookmaking business may be deducted for federal income tax purposes.

In another unanimous ruling involving what constitutes deductible business expenses, the court held fines paid by truckers for violating state weight limitation laws do not qualify as deductions.

Justice Douglas, speaking for the court in the decision allowing bookmakers to deduct as business expenses rents and wages paid by them, cited a 15-year-old Supreme Court decision saying the "fact that an expenditure bears a remote relation to an illegal act" does not make it nondeductible.

Furthermore, Douglas said, regulations of the Internal Revenue Service makes the excise tax on wages deductible as an ordinary and necessary business expense.

"This seems to us to be recognition of a gambling enterprise as a business for federal tax purposes," Douglas wrote.

"The policy that allows as a deduction the tax paid to conduct the business seems sufficiently hospitable to allow the normal deductions of the rent and wages necessary to operate it."

The ruling applied specifically to three Chicago bookmakers. The Internal Revenue Service disallowed tax deductions for rent and wages but the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago reversed this ruling.

In the case of two trucking concerns which sought to deduct state fines paid by them for overloading, Justice Clark said allowance of the deductions would severely and directly frustrate a state policy.

The court agreed to hear an appeal of the International Boxing Clubs of New York and Illinois to determine whether they violated anti-trust laws in promoting championship fights.

IN U.S. TRIBUNAL

Capital Bus Seat Act Wins 1st Test

Times Union - P 18
Tue 3-18-58

Times-Union Wire Services

TALLAHASSEE, March 17—Tallahassee's bus-seating ordinance won its first test in the U.S. Supreme Court today when the nation's highest tribunal refused to review the conviction of a trio of white and Negro college students who violated it.

However, the Supreme Court, in refusing to review a Leon Circuit Court decision upholding validity of the ordinance, gave no reason for its action.

38 b

City Solicitor Edwin J. Hill interpreted the action as meaning the students would have to exhaust their remedies in state court before going to the nation's highest tribunal.

Attorneys had taken a direct appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court from a Leon County Circuit Court order affirming jail sentences and fines for the students.

The City of Tallahassee contended the direct appeal was an improper procedure and that the appeal should first have gone to the State Supreme Court.

Hill said as he interpreted it, the three youths would now have to go to the State Supreme Court, unless the period for perfecting an appeal to that tribunal has expired.

Jacksonville Fla

City Judge John Rudd on Feb. 27, 1957, sentenced Joseph Spagna, former Florida State University student from St. Petersburg, Johnny Herndon and Leonard Speed, students at the A&M University for Negroes here, to 60 days in jail and $500 fines each after they violated the ordinance and sat where they pleased on a local bus.

Circuit Judge W. May Walker last November upheld Rudd.

The students also filed an attack on the ordinance in federal district court here, but Judge Dozier DeVane refused to take jurisdiction until a test of the case had been completed in state courts.

The ordinance makes no mention of race but gives bus drivers the authority to assign passengers seats by numbers and makes it a crime to disobey the assignment.

The ordinance was adopted following a boycott by Negroes here of all city buses in protest to a former ordinance requiring that white and Negro passengers be seated in separate sections of the buses.

The new ordinance requires the driver to assign seats on a basis of weight distribution, health, safety and to preserve order.

Jamaica Cleric Seeks Damages In Bus Attack

Advertiser

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—A Negro clergyman from Jamaica testified today he had no idea racial segregation still was being followed in the United States when he was attacked by a white man at Perry, Fla., for riding in the front seat of an interstate bus.

38 b

The Church of England minister, the Rev. Grover C. Bullock, and his wife are seeking $505,000 damages from Tamiami Trail Tours, Inc., of Tampa, because of the alleged attack Aug. 9, 1956.

The incident took place while they were traveling from Miami to New York by way of Kansas City. The 53-year-old clergyman said he was making his first trip to the U.S. when the assault occurred.

Wed 3-26-58

Bullock testified he had boarded the bus at Miami with his wife. He said the bus driver had not advised him it was customary in the South for Negroes to ride in the rear of public transit facilities.

Montgomery

He said the driver had asked him as the bus stopped at Coral Gables if he would move to the rear. He said he declined because he was "quite comfortable" in the front seat. He said the driver made no reply when he asked why he should move.

FILED BY JAMAICAN CLERIC

Segregation Notice Key To Bus Assault Suit

Times Union P 18
Jacksonville Fla

TALLAHASSEE, March 24 (AP)—Federal Judge Dozier DeVane was asked today to determine whether Tamiami Trail Tours Inc. of Tampa failed in its responsibility when it did not advise a Jamaican Negro clergyman visiting this country for the first time of segregation traditions of the South and protect him against attack.

A half million dollars may hinge upon the answer.

The Rev. Grover C. Bullock, a Church of England minister on the British island colony, and his wife are suing the bus company for $505,000 because of an alleged attack upon the clergyman at Perry by a white man, Milton Poppell, who objected to the Negro riding in a front seat of the bus.

38 b

Tue 3-25-58

Judge DeVane is trying the case without a jury. The trial will continue tomorrow.

Victor Cawthon, Tallahassee attorney representing the Bullocks, said the Negro coming from a land in which there is no racial segregation should have been warned he was placing himself in danger by violating the tradition that Negroes ride in the rear seats.

He said the bus driver should have prevented the assault, which occurred in the county seat of a rural North Florida county where he said it was known the segregation tradition was strong.

A. Frank O'Kelly, attorney for the bus company, said however there was no reason for the bus company to believe any harm would befall Bullock.

He said passengers, including the Negro from Jamaica, were handled in normal fashion and the alleged assault was "entirely unsuspected by the bus company."

Testifying in his own behalf, the 53-year-old Negro said he and his wife were on the first leg of a vacation trip in the United States. He said he had only a vague impression of what was meant by racial segregation and was of the belief it had ended in the United States.

He said he had read in a Jamaica newspaper a story quoting the attorney general of the U.S. as saying that segregation on buses was ended because of a U.S. Supreme Court ruling.

Bullock said the bus driver, shortly after leaving Miami, had requested him and his wife to move to the rear, but he declined because the driver did not explain why he should do so.

List Factors In Racial Revolution

Defender Chicago
Sat 3-29-58

TALLAHASSEE — "A social revolution is taking place in America today in regard to the Negro," said Dr. W. A. Bisson in delivering the 71st annual Founders' Day address at Florida A and M university last week.

38 b
P 11

Buildings totaling $2,045,000 were dedicated following the convocation. Structures dedicated were Perry-Paige agriculture and home economics building, $1.250.000; guest house $45,000; university economics building $1,250,000 student union, $500,000.

The guest speaker, who is director of the Bisson Clinic and Hospital in Memphis and a member of the class of 1922 at A and M, pointed out six factors which he feels brought about a change in the Negro. They are:

1. Migration of the Negro from the rural south to the industrial west and north.

2. A change of attitude on the part of many industrial leaders is now recognizing the talents and skills of the Negro rather than his color.

3. The part played by the U. S. Government is insisting on non-discrimination in employment due to race in all of its government contracts.

4. The Supreme Court division in wiping out segregation in public schools; and ruling that segregation in any form is illegal.

5. The fact that today there are 12 states that have enforceable laws that prohibit any discrimination in employment and these states contain 33 per cent of the United States population.

6. The farsightedness of the Negro in preparing and training for better jobs and better opportunities.

2nd Student Starts Term In Bus Case

38 b

TALLAHASSEE, March 28 (AP)—The second Tallahassee Negro ordered to jail for violating the city bus seating ordinance surrendered today, but a white man who joined in the legal challenge of the local law still has not been located.

Times Union

Police said Leonard D. Speed surrendered to begin his 60-day jail sentence. Johnny Herndon gave himself up yesterday. They had been free on $1,000 bond posted by the Inter-Civic council, a Negro integrationist organization.

P 2

The whereabouts of Joseph Spagna, St. Petersburg white man convicted with the Negroes in the same case, was still unknown. City Judge John Rudd, who ordered the three to begin their sentences, has not directed the Inter-Civic Council, which also posted bond for Spagna, to produce him.

Sat 3-29-58

The ordinance authorizes city bus drivers to assign seats on the basis of weight distribution, health and other factors.

The three asked the U.S. Supreme Court to declare the Tallahassee bus seating ordinance unconstitutional, contending it was a means of continuing racially segregated seating.

Jacksonville Fla

Atty. Francisco Rodriguez of Tampa, representing the three, said a new legal attack on the seating ordinance would be launched Monday, which would also be aimed at freeing the three. He declined to indicate what the action would be or whether it would be filed in federal or state courts.

"We shall exhaust every medium available to us in an effort to defeat this law," he said.

Jail Term Started by 1 Student

Times Union
38 b

TALLAHASSEE, March 27 (AP)—One of three former students who lost a legal test of Tallahassee's bus seat assignment ordinance was placed in jail today to begin serving his 60-day sentence and police said another is to surrender tomorrow.

Jacksonville Fla

Police officials said Johnny Herndon entered jail this afternoon. They said Leonard D. Speed is to give himself up tomorrow. Herndon and Speed are Tallahassee Negroes, who formerly attended Florida A. & M. University here.

Fri 3-28-58

The police officers said they had no information on the whereabouts of the third former student, Joseph Spagna of St. Petersburg, white, who went to Florida State University.

City Judge John Rudd signed papers today ordering the immediate execution of the sentences and $500 fines given the students 13 months ago for violating the bus seating law.

They have been at liberty under $1,000 bonds posted by the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council, a Negro integrationist organization.

A mandate for execution of the sentences was issued yesterday by circuit Judge W. May Walker after the U.S. Supreme Court rejected a petition for review of the case.

Leo Foster, special attorney for the city, said the U.S. Supreme Court ruling had the effect of upholding constitutionality of the ordinance which was enacted at the height of a campaign by Tallahassee Negroes to ride integrated

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Suit Filed To Dismiss Bus Segregation Case

Daily World Atlanta Ga. P.4
Wed. 1-1-58

38b
Ga

Six attorneys, hired by the City f Atlanta, have filed a motion in deral court for dismissal of a wsuit that attacks segregation on rolleys and city busses.

Defense attorneys previously ask-d that the suit brought by the ev. Samuel Williams and Rev. ohn T. Porter be thrown out, and S. District Court Judge Frank ooper took the issue under advise-ment after failing to comply with he defendant's plans.

The last committment by the rt before this second plea to ill the suit, came several weeks go when the plaintiffs were ad-vised include the City of Atlanta n their petition, granting time to ply.

was felt then the suit was ready trial.

owever, defense attorney Newell field and five associates plead-hat should the court fail to w out the suit it should withhold ement until after trial of state t indictments.

te court indictments have lain rently dormant for months any out any visible attempt to try Rev. William Holmes Borders several other ministers who ded a trolley with him without rving segregation regulations. dge Hooper formerly ruled that two cases could not be con-red the same although defense rneys said they were companion

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Dr. William Holmes Borders

Bus Protest Leader Says That He Would "Risk All"

Journal & Guide

"I would risk all to better any situation for my people without reference to personal consequences and self bene-fits," stated the leader of six ministers jailed in Atlanta last year for defying the state's bus seating segregation law.

38b

Dr. William Holmes Borders, who was in Portsmouth, last week, is pastor of Atlanta''s Wheat Street Baptist church and says that he still receives teldphone threats regarding the incident.

Norfolk Va

AFTER NOTIFYING state and local officials on January 10, 1957, the minister, along with the Revs. Roy Williams, B. J. Johnson, Howard Bussy, Albert Fisher and B. J. Shorts, boarded an Atlanta city bus and took front seats, in viola-tion of Georgia's segregation law. The ministers were later jailed and fined.

Ga
Sat 4-5-58

"Ministers should take the lead in civic affairs, Dr. Bor-ders emphasizes. "If they'd been as active as they should have, we wouldn't have as many organizations as we now have."

P.20

No stranger to fights against injustice, the 53 - year - old clergyman raised 11 thousand dollars to bury victims of the Monroe, Ga. lynchings, and to aid several persons in the strife ridden area to move to New York City. He also fostered ef-forts to raise funds to aid the Malcolm and Rosa Ingram cases. Currently, he is working with a movement in Atlanta to increase voting registration.

• • •

FEAR, SAYS Dr. Borders, "is one of our greatest hinder-ances" in the fight against injustice. "Our bus protest is a mixture and march. Some whites and Negroes are for and against."

The Atlanta pastor was born in Macon, Ga., where his fa-ther was a minister.

As a youth, Dr. Borders earned money by picking cot-ton in Twiggs county, Ga., peaches in Houston county, Ga., and by selling papers on the streets in Bibb county,, Ga. He also carried mail in Macon, for a brief period.

• • •

OF HIS 26 years in the ministry, he has pastored only two churches. Prior to becom-ing pastor of Wheat Street Baptist church, he headed a church in Evanston, Ill., for six years.

Observing that 75 per cent of the Negroes are in the South, Dr. Borders says that the ma-jority of Negroes will remain in the South. "I cast my vote with those who feel called upon to dig in, grapple with the problem," he comments.

• • •

WHEAT STREET Baptist church is largest Negro Bap-tist church in the South, and has a membership of nearly 5,000. A $4,000,000 religious edu-cation plant was completed three years ago.

The Atlanta pastor has tra-veled abroad, extensively. He was a delegate to the World Baptist Alliance in London in 1955.

• • •

HE HOLDS bachelor's de-grees from Morehouse college and Garrett Theological semi-nary,, and the master's degree from Northwestern University. Dr. Borders has been awarded honorary doctorates by Morris Brown college, Shaw university and Gammon Theological semi-nary.

"Baptist ministers have been the first persons to take leader-ship roles in fights against in-justices, because they have a freer hand," says the reli-gious leader who is also presi-dent of the Georgia State Baptist Missionary and Educa-tion Convention.

• • •

FOLLOWING the National Baptist Convention which met in Louisville, Ky., last year, Dr. Borders was elected as the head of a movement that is challenging the legality of the re-election of Dr. J. H. Jack-son to the presidency of the national body. "We will win the fight, eventually, because we are right," he predicts.

Dr. Borders is married to the former Miss Julia Pate, who serves as director of Christian Education at Wheat Street Baptist church. They have two children who are both enrolled in medical schools. William H. Border, Jr. is attending Howard Uni-versity medical school and Juel Pate Borders is at Wo-men's Medical college, Phila-delphia.

• • •

SINCE THE BUS protest, members of Wheat Street Bap-tist church, take turns in stay-ing with Mrs. Borders, when her husband is out of the city.

"Courage is required to defy opposition," says Dr. Borders, but the "greatest of all argu-ments is that justice is right. Is there any man from the top of Heaven to the bottom of Hell who accepts justice for himself without extending it to his brother:" he asks.

$50,000 Suit In Bus Case Is Filed Here

Wired
P.1
Atlanta

A $50,000 damage suit filed by a New York woman who said she was forced off a bus near Annis-ton, Ala., last Christmas Day has been assigned to the United States District Court in Atlanta.

Ga
38b

Miss Pearl Watson, of Manhat-tan, filed the suit originally in a New York State court against Eastern Air lines.

In her suit Miss Watson said she was a passenger on an Eastern flight from New York to Birming-ham last Christmas. The plane was grounded in Atlanta because of the inclement weather and the passengers were put on a bus to continue the trip to Birmingham, she said.

Ga
Thurs. 6-19-58

Near Anniston, she said, the bus driver, "without any just cause or provocation," forced her to get off the bus "by threat and intimida-tion," telling her, "I don't want one of you Northern niggers on this bus, come down here to make trouble."

The suit asked for $50,000 dam-ages on grounds Miss Watson suf-fered "great shame, humiliation, distress and mortification."

The suit was originally field with the State Supreme Court of New York in March, then transferred to Federal Court in New York's Sou-thern District. U. S. District Judge John F. McGohey then ordered the suit transferred to the Nor-thern District of Georgia after the airline filed notice it desired to implead the Atlanta Baggage & Cab Co., which it said operated the bus on which the woman was a passenger.

Wired
Thurs
6-19-58

State Board Drops Negro Bus Row

Atlanta Constitution

A controversy over use of Chat-ham County's school buses to haul Negro students to register for voting has been dropped from the agenda for the State Board of Ed-ucation meeting here Wednesday.

Board Chairman George P.

Whitman Jr., said Monday that "the matter has been removed from the agenda and it won't come up at the next meeting."

He declined further comment.

Atlanta

The matter came up at the May 12 meeting of the board when William T. Bodenhamer of Ty Ty, read a letter from H. O. Durham, treasurer of the Taxpayers Assn. of Chatham County. Durham protested use of school buses to take the Negroes to the registration office.

Jun. 6-10-58

On motion of Vice Chairman James S. Peters of Manchester the board first voted to withhold all state funds for two days from the Alfred E. Beach High School.

P. 5

At that time Whitman suggested instead that the board vote to withhold funds from schools which use buses to take students to register. He then held the entire matter in abeyance until after the luncheon recess when another resolution by Peters was adopted calling on Chatham County school officials to show cause why their funds should not be withheld.

In accordance with that resolution the Department of Education notified the Chatham officials to appear at the Wednesday meeting of the board. But that notice has been cancelled and Whitman said the matter was taken off the agenda.

While Whitman would not comment it was reported that Aty. Gen. Eugene Cook has ruled that school buses coulld be used for any school purpose and that Chatham County officials contended that the Negro students were taken to register as part of their class in government.

Negro Ministers Attack Georgia Bus Laws

Talladega

ATLANTA (AP) — The state has failed for the second time to get a bus segregation suit thrown out of federal court.

Home

Judge Frank Hooper dismissed a motion in U. S. District Court Monday, handing bus for the City of Atlanta and the state their second setback in the case. Hooper ruled out a similar motion more than a year ago.

Talladega

In his latest ruling, the judge said it would be necessary to hear evidence before the merits of the case can be passed upon.

Atla

Two Negro ministers sued in July, 1957, attacking the constitutionality of Atlanta laws that require Negroes and whites to separate on city buses.

Jun. 12-16-58

Briefs voerruled by Hooper had been filed Sept. 30 by lawyers for the city and state. In an argument on behalf of the Georgia Public Service Commission, a defendant in the suit, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook declared that the action should not have been filed while cases against six Negroes were pending in a state court. They were arrested in January, 1957, after an attempt to ride an Atlanta bus in a section reserved for whites.

P. 1

Lawyers for the Atlanta Transit Co. sought to have the firm ruled out as a defendant, claiming it has nothing to do with the laws of the city and state—except to obey them. Hooper overruled their motion, also.

The Rev. Samuel W. Williams and the Rev. John T. Porter filed the suit.

38b 1958

GEORGIA

Atlanta Asks Dismissal Of Transit Suit

38b

Two Ministers Ask For End Of Segregation

Ga.

ATLANTA, Dec. 31 (AP) — Atlanta asked federal court yesterday to dismiss a suit attacking segregation on city trolleys and buses.

P-3A

News & Courier

Wed. 1-1-58

Charleston

S.C.

The suit was filed by two Atlanta Negro ministers against the Georgia Public Service Commission, the Atlanta Transit System, Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and the city.

The ministers, Rev. Samuel W. Williams and Rev. John T. Porter, brought suit after they were arrested and indicted by the Fulton County grand jury in connection with an attempt to sit in white section of Atlantic city buses.

Newell Edenfield and five other city attorneys asked the court to hold up all further proceedings until after trial of the indictments, if the motion of dismissal of the suit is denied.

The city's motion for dismissal says the ministers' complaint failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, that there is no apparent actual controversy of justifiable nature existing between the complainants and the city, and that it does not appear "that the state courts of Georgia have been given any opportunity to pass upon the validity of the laws, rules and ordinances in question. . ."

The ministers said they brought the suit in behalf of themselves and other Negroes to test the constitutionality of state laws requiring segregation of the races on city buses.

U.S. Judge Bars Dismissal of Bus Seating Suit Here

Hooper Halts New Attempt To Kill Case

Atlanta

Constitution

A motion asking dismissal of a bus segregation suit pending in U.S. District Court here has been denied for the second time by Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper.

Attorneys for the City of Atlanta and the State of Georgia thus suffered another setback in their battle against the suit, which was filed in June 1957 by two Negro ministers, the Rev. Samuel W. Williams and the Rev. John T. Porter.

Atlanta Ga.

A previous attempt by the defendants to have the suit thrown out of federal court was turned down by Judge Hooper in September 1957.

NEW BRIEFS

Dec. 12-16-58

Attorneys representing Mayor Hartsfield, the Atlanta Transit System, Police Chief Herbert Jenkins and the Georgia Public Service Commission filed a second request for dismissal and submitted new briefs last Sept. 30.

PJ

The defendants in the suit, which seeks a federal injunction declaring unconstitutional certain city and state laws regarding segregated transportation facilities, have been ordered to file their answers to the complaint of the two Negro ministers by Jan. 1.

In his latest decision, Judge Hooper said it would be necessary for the court to "hear evidence before the merits of the case can be passed upon."

"The case will be set down for a hearing as soon thereafter as is practicable," Judge Hooper's court order said.

STILL PENDING

Still pending in Fulton Superior Court are the cases of six Negroes who were arrested in January 1957 for attempting to ride desegregated on city buses here.

In a brief filed on behalf of the Georgia Public Service Commission, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook contended that the matter should be left for the state courts to decide.

The Negro ministers' suit should not have been filed while the Negroes arrested in January 1957 are awaiting trial in Fulton Superior Court on charges of violating the bus segregation laws, Cook maintained in his brief.

"The distinctive feature of this case is the fact that at the time of its institution (as well as now)," Cook stated in his argument, "a criminal prosecution was pending against members of the class represented by the plaintiffs. . ."

Constitution

Attorneys for the Atlanta Transit System, in a brief asking that the company be ruled out as a defendant in the case, contended that the relief sought by the plaintiffs could not be granted by the court as against the transit system.

Dec. 12-16-58

South Siders' Complaint Provokes Action ~~Against Westside~~ Gang

Crusader J.E.

Chicago Ill. Sat 1-18-58

Police Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor was reported this week to have ordered a complete investigation into the complaint of three South Side Negroes who were pursued and nearly mobbed by a gang of Puerto Ricans last Thanksgiving Day morning at Roosevelt Road and Sacramento Blvd. about 2:15, that one of the two white policemen who handled the case, tried to get them to "forget the whole thing" after one of 15 flourished a thick roll of bills under his nose.

Charles McAlpin, 432 E. 45th Pl., and Johnny and Alphonso Powell took the matter to aggressive Atty. David S. Minor, noted for his civil rights court battles, who immediately prepared to file a suit for $200,000 damages against the Police Department and the City of Chicago for intimidation of the three men by the policemen. The trio sent the following letter explaining the case to Commissioner O'Connor:

38a

Police Com. Timothy O'Conner
Fifth Floor - City Hall
LaSalle Street and Randolph
Chicago 2, Illinois

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, wish to report to you, an incident, involving members of your police department who, while, supposedly rescuing us from unproper mob violence, actually took the part of the mob and released a group of the mob although they were under arrest in the very act and had iron pipes, screw drivers and other types of weapons in their hands and were attacking us at the time of the arrest.

Stopped For Light

On Thanksgiving morning Nov. 28, 1957 at approximately 2:45 A.M. We, Charles McAlpin, Johnny Powell and Alfonso Powell were driving east on Roosevelt Road when we stopped for a traffic light at the intersection of Roosevelt and Sacramento Blvd. While waiting for the traffic light to change, a car, loaded with obviously drunk occupants violently crashed into the rear of our car.

We got out of the car and were ascertaining the damage to our car and recording the license number of the other car when about 3 or 4 other cars, loaded with other drunken passengers who from their conversation, seemed to have been drinking at the same place as the occupants of the car that crashed into our car, drove up.

Attacked With Pipes

Without any provocation on our part, the entire mob began to call us vile names, made insulting racial remarks and without warning, made brutal attacks upon us with iron pipes and were carrying other clubs and weapons in their cars. We broke away and fled to our car, where fortunately the engine had been left running. As we attempted to make a quick getaway, one or two of the mob shattered the windows of our car with iron pipes then the entire mob, composed of Puerto Ricans, piled into their cars and began a hot pursuit, several times, cutting in front of our car trying to curb or block our flight.

We drove at top speed by a police station, but the mob was pressing so close, and not seeing any officers in view, we dared not stop. Two motorcycle officers, who were later identified as officers Hightower and Rodez, of the 23rd District saw our perilous plight and rushed in with a show of force and halted all the cars and ordered the members of the mob out of the cars.

In the confusion, one of the cars bearing a Michigan license, escaped, but about 15 members of the mob were rounded up and held at bay by the aforementioned officers, while one of us, Charles McAlpin was told by the officers to call the police station to send a squad car to take the captives into custody.

Turn Over Captives

Officers Jean Janowski and Tom Rogan responded to the call and officers Hightower and Rodez turned the captives, weapons confiscated, a number having been thrown away by the mob, to officers Janowski and Rogan, together with the circumstances of the arrest.

38a Del.

At the 23rd District police station, we were relating our story and preparing to sign the complaint, when one of the members, pulled out a large roll of bills, stating that he didn't care about being arrested, he had enough money to keep him from going to jail, even if they did take care of a bunch of black "son's of bitches." Immediately officer Tom Rogan took him out of the room where we were. When they came back in, Officer Rogan came over and tried to persuade us not to sign a complaint, but to just "forget about the matter."

He began to point out that since it started over a collision, we would have to make a report to the Secretary of State and might have driving privileges suspended.

When persuasion would not work, Officer Rogan became abusive and belligerent, telling us that he was not so sure that we were not the aggressors, and that these fellows were just defending themselves. When we pointed out that we heard officers Hightower and Rodez tell them that we had been rescued, and that all the weapons had been taken from the mob, he started shouting insults as us and telling us that we were trying to be smart and then told the Puerto Ricans, that if we signed a Complaint against them, to sign a counter-complaint against us and that we would probably be the ones convicted.

Frees All But One

After about three hours of alternate pleas, threats and abuses, and even offering to take us on himself, Officer Rogan booked one of the mob, by the name of Lopez on simple assault, on a small bond. One other was booked on a traffic charge of drunken driving and all the others were released over our vigorous portest.

Sir, we wish to make it clear that Officer Jean Janowsky, did not take part, with his partner Officer Rogan, in word, action or attitude, and he did not leave the room when Officer Rogan took the man, who had flaunted the large roll of bills out of the room. Officer Janowsky was very courteous and considerate of us, offering to secure medical treatment, if we felt the need and even advised us of different charges that could be made against the mob.

Sir, we are making this report to you because we do not believe that you will condone the conduct of officer Rogan and with the hope it will help prevent other victims of mob-violence being subjected to this type of treatment by police officers, in the future.

Sincerely, Signed:

CHARLES McALPIN
432 E. 45th Place

JOHNNY POWELL
6222 Evans Avenue

ALFONSO POWELL
6222 Evans Avenue

CALL FOR LAWS TO BAR SQUEEZE ON MINORITIES

Daily Tribune Chicago Ill. June 14 57

New legislation and pressure by civic and social organizations was advocated yesterday by the B'nai B'rith women as answers to improving intergroup relations and ending discrimination in Chicago.

1/2

At a one day conference in the Morrison hotel 150 women discussed problems faced by minority groups in the fields of education, housing, and employment and then offered recommendations for solving them.

38a

Ask Integrated Schools

The group urged that Chicago public schools be integrated and called for more planning by the community and the board of education to accomplish this end.

"Children of minority groups live in social isolation and educational insulation," Dr. Annabel Carey Prescott, teacher in charge of human relations committee for the public schools, said.

"These youngsters are uninspired and unchallenged in schools and live in an atmosphere of futility. Their potential is going down the drain."

Minority groups are faced with the lack of job opportunities, lack of training, and lack of communications in the area of employment, Miss Margaret Garrity, regional director of the President's committee on government contracts, said.

Ask Merit Employment

"Discrimination exists, particularly in white collar employment," she said. "When positions are available to members of minority classes, they are not trained for them, or do not know where to look for them."

The B'nai B'rith women urged that new legislation be enacted to end discrimination in business and suggested that civic organizations give employers their support on the issue of merit employment.

The conference also advocated new legislation dealing with housing and recommended that pressure be brought upon realtors who institute panic flights from integrated neighborhoods.

Dr. Prescott was presented with a citation from the group for her "outstanding contributions to the field of human relations."

Negroes voluntarily segregated in area where girl stabbed

News L.S.

38

Feb 2?-58

CHICAGO, Feb. —(AP)— A school principal said yesterday that voluntary segregation among Negro pupils has been a problem in the mixed district where an 11-year-old white girl was slashed by a gang of Negro youths.

Mrs. Viola Soderstrom, principal of the Wentworth Elementary School, said a "gang structure" has grown up in the neighborhood where Carol Foss was seized, stripped and slashed Monday evening.

The girl was taken off the serious list at the Englewood Hospital yesterday.

Mrs. Soderstrom asked Police Lt. Michael Delaney, head of the youth bureau, to see that curfew laws are enforced strictly in the Southside neighborhood.

Seated in a wheel chair in a hospital corridor, the Foss girl today picked two Negro youths out of a line-up of 10 and said, "they were there."

THE YOUTHS were held without charge. Police said they denied the accusation.

Mrs. Soderstrom, in whose school Carol was a sixth grade pupil, said the enrollment is about 10 per cent Negro.

Integration has been generally good, she said in an interview except for a tendency of Negro children to cling together in groups.

White Meet Protests New Negro Tenants On Chicago Block

38

CHICAGO, March 30 (AP)—A group of white residents on the South Side held a street meeting today to protest the presence of Negro tenants in three building in the block.

Times-Union

Extra police were assigned to the area, the 6700 block on Carpenter Street.

Lt. Donald Keevers, who estimated there were 100 white persons in the gathering, said there were no acts of violence. The extra police were on duty as a precautionary measure, he added.

Mar 31 58

A few hours before the meeting began another Negro family moved into the block.

Jacksonville

Keevers said the crowd blocked traffic on 67th Street and that a false alarm was sounded but that there were no other incidents.

Fla.

Segregated Bus Seating Bill Is Offered by Title

Shaw Refers to Orleans Company Policy

Times-Picayune

38b

P. 3

New Orleans

La

Mon. 6-2-58

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—New Orleans' buses could remain segregated if the bus company required segregated seating as a company policy, segregation counsel W. M. Shaw said Sunday.

Shaw, legal advisor for Louisiana's "watch dog" legislative committee on segregation, made the comment as the committee introduced by title a bill dealing with separate seating on buses.

"We havent had time to draft the bill properly," he explained, "so we introduced it by title and will fill it in after the committee has time to study the situation."

Federal Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered segregated seating ended Saturday on New Orleans buses. So far, the mixed seating policy has proceeded peacefully.

While Shaw introduced the committee bill, Rep. E. W. Gravolet of Plaquemines introduced two bills repealing state laws requiring racially separate seating on street cars, buses and railroad cars.

Shaw explained the federal court decision merely restrained the state from requiring segregated seating.

New Orleans Public Service Inc., he said, could require it as a company policy.

"Actually, it's not necessary to repeal the laws," Shaw said. "The federal courts already have ruled they are invalid."

"In Tallahassee, Fla.," he said, "the city passed an ordinance requiring segregated seating and the supreme court upheld it. There the bus company is owned by the city.

"In New Orleans, it is a different situation and the situation probably can be taken care of by the bus company establishing a policy. In Tallahassee, the bus drivers assign passengers to their seats.

"New Orleans could use the same system they have used in the past, if the company want to," Shaw said.

The committee bill, when finally drafted, probably will provide for the company to establish separate seating as a policy of the private owners, rather than the state, he concluded.

New Orleans Loses on Bus Segregation

P. 2

Constitution

38b

Sat. 5-31-58

La

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright signed an order Friday ending segregation on streetcars and buses here at 12:01 a.m. Saturday.

Before issuing the order, the judge denied motions fild by attorneys for the city and New Orleans Public Service, Inc., the operators, asking for a stay of action pending further appeals to the U.S. Supreme Court.

City Attorney Alvin Liska said the city was prepared to ask the high court for a rehearing on its denial of review and request a stay of the mandate. In the meantime, there will be no segregation in public transportation.

The Supreme Court refused any further hearing in the case earlier this week. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had upheld an order by Judge Wright stopping further segregation on the transit lines.

New Orleans Bus Integration Orderly

P. 1

38b

La

Sun. 6-1-58

Atlanta

Ga

NEW ORLEANS — (UPI) — Integration came without incident on city buses and street cars Saturday, but Friday night a flaming cross appeared on the lawn of the judge who ordered an end to segregation.

Police reported that when they arrived at the house of Judge J. Skelly Wright there was no crowd and the cross had burned out. They said they did not know who put it there.

The transit company complied with Wright's order to desegregate at one minute past midnight.

The order followed a copy of the official transcript of the U. S. Supreme Court which was handed to transit company officials and city officials Friday afternoon. The high court's ruling upheld without comment Wright's ruling of more than a year-and-a-half ago.

The New Orleans segregation ban was based upon a state naw passed in 1956. The city has no ordinance requiring the separation of the races on its transit systems.

Negroes were legally free to sit where they pleased on buses and streetcars Saturday, but long years of habit proved stronger than a federal court edict erasing racial barries from the public carriers.

Most passengers continued to segregate themselves on the public vehicles. They did so quietly and without incident.

The only noticeable difference was the removal of small wooden signs, reading "For Colored Passengers Only," which had separated whites from Negroes. In their place, stood notices which said the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., was complying with the federal court order.

New Orleans Buses Remain Segregated

Commercial Appeal

Custom Stronger Than Court —Cross Burned

P. 1

38b

La

Memphis, Tenn.

6-1-58

NEW ORLEANS, May 31. —(UPI) — Negroes were legally free to sit where they pleased on buses and streetcars Saturday, but long years of habit and an iron tradition proved stronger than a Federal Court edict stripping racial barriers from the public carriers.

Most passengers continued to segregate themselves on the public vehicles. They did so quietly and without incident.

The only noticeable difference was the removal of small wooden signs, reading "For Colored Passengers Only," which had been the line separating whites from Negroes.

Only one weak attempt at protest to the Federal order ending transit segregation at one minute past midnight Saturday marred the lazy Memorial holiday mood of the city. It was the burning of a Klu Klux Klan-type cross on the lawn in front of the home of Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright, the jurist who signed the integration order Friday.

The firing of the cloth-wrapped cross at around midnight caused no excitement. Judge Wright slept right through the incident.

Despite the calm, the police department canceled all days off for its officers Saturday. Police cars cruised behind buses and streetcars to make sure no one took it into his head to defy Judge Wright's order.

If trouble does come, it will probably happen Monday, when the city resumes its normal work-a-day pace.

Blood Label Bill Forwarded In Louisiana

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed 7-2-58

P. 6A

38a

La

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — A Louisiana House Committee voted 5-4 Tuesday for floor consideration of a bill requiring labeling of blood as to the race of the donor.

The measure, which passed the Senate unanimously, also requires that persons receiving blood transfusions be notified of the donor's race.

William Shaw, counsel for the Joint Legislative Committee on Segragation, handled the measure before the House Judiciary Committee. He said its main purpose is to force the American Red Cross to resume racial labeling of blood supplies shipped into the state.

"The Red Cross did label blood before 1951" he said, "but discontinued because of pressure from the National Assn, for the Advancement of Colored People."

Shaw also submitted amendments, approved by the committee which would make the bill's provisions not applicable in disaster areas and in individual cases where physicians decide an emergency exists.

Dr. W. H. Harris Jr., pathologist in charge of the Sara Mayor Hospital in New Orleans, opposed the measure, saying it would work a hardship in maintaining blood banks.

UNEASY CALM PREVAILS

New Orleans Mixes Races On Buses without Violence

Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla

6-1-58

NEW ORLEANS, May 31 (AP)—Negroes sat among and by the side of white people on public buses and street cars today for the first time in this city's long and turbulent history.

No violence was reported.

The city of Mardi Gras seemed to accept mixing of the races in public transportation with calmness—but there was tension.

Some people resented the court-ordered change in their lives. Unknown persons showed their resentment by burning an eight-foot wooden cross soaked with kerosene during the night on the lawn of U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright, who signed the order ending bus segregation.

38 L La

There seemed to be a pattern of conduct. Adult Negro men deliberately went to the back of buses. So did most middle-aged and older Negro women. The comparatively few cases of mixed seating came from young people, mostly female.

p 11

It was a slightly uneasy calmness on the buses. White riders crowded together more. They sought to prevent sitting in a double seat where a Negro might sit down. As passengers left the bus some persons shifted seats to maintain grouping.

One of the two men who won the federal suit to integrate the buses admonished Negroes to "be quiet, orderly and of good behavior" after the victory.

Dr. William R. Adams, Negro physician, joined with a minister, the Rev. A. L. Davis, in taking the suit through legal moves as high as the U.S. Supreme Court.

Adams said his suggestion did not ask for any less manhood, "but it does mean that we'll make more friends by courteous good behavior than by ruthlessness and belligerence."

Whites, he suggested, should not "lend an ear to radical advice emanating from certain quarters," which he declined to name.

"Let us help the South to conform to the democratic attitudes of the rest of the nation and thereby bring peace, prosperity and tranquility to this region," he said.

People should follow their inclinations, he said. Most Negroes are not particularly concerned about sitting next to whites, Ad-

"All they want is that the indignity of the sign should be removed from in front of their faces," he said.

Adams referred to the "for colored people only" signs which divided front and rear seats, indicating that Negroes were to seat themselves on buses and streetcars from the rear.

Negroes, he said, have looked upon the sign as an implication of inferiority.

Meanwhile, in Baton Rouge, the legislative "watch dog" committee on segregation today announced a program designed to shut down public schools ordered to desegregate and tighten enforcement of voter registration laws.

Chairman W. M. Rainach said the school closing plan relied heavily on the Virginia law, soon to be tested in Arlington County, and Alabama's pupil assignment law, upheld recently by a three-judge federal court.

Twelve bills will be introduced in the House Sunday night when the legislature returns to work. One new twist in the proposals provides full salary payments to registrars of voters and school officials summoned by the civil rights commission or sent to jail for definance of federal court orders.

Louisiana To Require Race Label On Plasma

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala

BATON ROUGE (AP) — Gov. Earl Long, cleaning up the last bills produced by Louisiana's 1958 Legislature Wednesday signed a new segregation law requiring blood plasma be labeled according to race.

Thurs. 7-17-58

He also okayed two other bills pushed by State Sen. W. M. Rainach's joint legislative committee on segregation.

38 a La

The two require the attorney general to assist registrars of voters, and registrars' pay to continue, whenever they are forced away from their regular duties by federal integration actions.

The blood plasma bill, segregation leaders told a legislative committee, was designed to force the American Red Cross to lebel blood supplies shipped into this state.

New Orleans' Riders Integrated

38 L La

Courier-Journal

U.S. Court Order Ends Segregation Beginning Today; Appeal Planned

p 4

Louisville, Ky.

New Orleans, May 30 (UPI)—A Federal Court judge ordered New Orleans Friday to remove racial barriers on buses and streetcars, effective a minute after Friday midnight.

ruling by Judge Wright on May 15, 1957, which tossed out State segregation laws governing city transportation as unconstitutional.

Pending an appeal, the transit company agreed to comply. George S. Dinwiddie, president of New Orleans Public Service Company, said, "The company's operations will be changed to conform" to the latest order, which for the first time will allow whites and Negroes to sit wherever they please on the public carriers here.

Sat 5-31-58

New Orleans Mayor de Lesseps Morrison said the City would go along with the company's plan.

Judge J. Skelly Wright turned down a plea by City and transit officials to delay putting into effect a previous antisegregation ruling he made 1½ years ago.

The judge's order came shortly after the arrival at his court of the official transcript of a United States Supreme Court decision last Monday that upheld a lower-court order to intergrate the transit system.

Won Every Round

City and transit officials said they would appeal Judge Wright's order to the Supreme Court.

The high court's ruling stemmed from a suit filed 1½ years ago by two Negroes in an attempt to tear down racial barriers on buses and streetcars.

The plaintiffs won every legal round in lengthy court battles, during which City, Louisiana, and transits company officials tried to block the moves against the South's traditional pattern of separation of the races in public transit.

The Supreme Court's action upheld, without comment, a

Even Blood Is Ordered Segregated

p. 24 A

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—A law designed to force the American Red Cross to label blood plasma shipped into Louisiana according to race goes into effect July 30.

Fri 7-18-58

The bill was signed by Gov. Earl Long.

Herald

The blood plasma bill does not apply in disaster areas or in individual cases where doctors decide an emergency exists.

Miami Fla

When the measure first came up for committee action, William Shaw, lawyer for the Rainich Segregation Committee, said the Red Cross labeled the blood according to race before 1951 but discontinued the policy because of pressure from the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Buses Integrate In New Orleans

No Violence Seen As Barriers Fall

News. P.1

Jackson, Miss

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Segregated seating on public transportation, a custom born decades before the Civil War, ended today and police said the change was marked by a notable absence of any flareup.

The U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing such segregated seating on city buses and street cars went into effect at one minute past midnight. Police said they had no reports of any violence and spokesmen for New Orleans Public Service Inc., which operates the city's transportation system, said all lines were running without any disturbances.

38 L La

An eight-foot wooden cross soaked with kerosene was burned during the night on the lawn of Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright who signed the order to end segregation on the New Orleans buses.

Judge Wright blamed the incident on "just some one looking for publicity." But he added, "I figured it had to be a Ku Klux Klan thing. It wasn't done by an amateur."

Sat 5-31-58

The city's final attempt to circumvent a U.S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing separate seating on buses and street cars failed yesterday when District Judge J. Skelly Wright denied a motion for stay of action.

The Supreme Court last week refused a petition by city officials and New Orleans Public Service, Inc., for a review of the decision. The last technical act in the legal battle came yesterday when the U.S. District Court clerk here filed a copy of the Supreme Court's judgment, putting the ruling into effect.

Wright later signed an order officially ending transit segregation at one minute past midnight.

City attorney Alvin Liska said the city was prepared to ask the high court for a rehearing on its denial of review and request a stay of the mandato

Mayor deLesseps Morrison said it "appears that our appeals have all been exhausted in this case." He reiterated the city attorney's intention to ask the Supreme Court for a rehearing, but the "Supreme Court's decision is effective now regardless. . ."

The move was the first court-enforced integration in the city. There has been some integration in Roman Catholic churches and New Orleans schools are under mandate to integrate, but no specific date has been set.

Racists' Tricks Backfire!

Louisiana Cancels All Bus Bias Laws

38b

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

BATON ROUGE, La.—The entire state of Louisiana is without a single law to enforce racial segregation in bus and trolley-car seating for the first time since Reconstruction. Following the close of the 1958 State Legislature last week, Negroes may occupy any seat they desire in public conveyances throughout Louisiana!

Full realization of the actual situation apparently has not yet dawned upon most of the state's residents since no public interpretation was given to the legislative maneuvers which backfired against pro-segregation solons.

Courier

In New Orleans, Negroes are riding buses and trolleys without segregation since May 31 when the jim-crow seating system was abolished by Federal court order as the result of litigation. Similar suits are now awaiting action in Baton Rouge and in Shreveport.

p 3

Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN THE LATTER city, however, Negroes began riding without segregation July 16, after being informed that there is no state law on the books at present to enforce jim-crow seating. Also, defendants in the Shreveport bus segregation suit have filed a motion to have the case dismissed on grounds that the issue is moot since state laws for enforcing jim-crow seating no longer exist. Hearing is set for Friday.

Sat, 7-26-58

Segregation leaders, in the attempt to sidestep the Federal court order which ended bus segregation in New Orleans and also set up machinery for state-wide continuance of travel jim crow on a "voluntary passenger basis," outmaneuvered themselves and brought about state-wide bus integration instead.

Representative E. W. Gravelet Plaquemines Parish, sponsored two bills with the approval of the State Segregation Committee, which repealed all of Louisiana's bus and street car segregation statutes. This move was to forestall Federal suits by Negroes who contend the state laws are unconstitutional.

■

THE TWO MEASURES passed both the State House and Senate and were signed by Governor Earl K. Long.

The next move was to introduce a bill which placed the enforcement of segregated seating directly upon the passengers. This measure, backed by segregation leader, Senator Willie M. Rainach, provided the first bus passenger occupying a double seat would have the right to decide whom his seatmate should be. This was proposed with the belief that no white person would agree to having a Negro sit next to him.

This measure, too, passed both the House and Senate despite the protests of New Orleans segregation leader, Dr. Emmett Lee Irwin, who said the proposal would also place "white ladies" in the position of asking Negroes' permission to be seated.

Governor Earl K. Long, in a surprise move last week, heeded Dr. Irwin's plea and vetoed the measure, leaving the state without a single jim-crow bus seating law.

Rainach Raps Gov. Long's Surprise Veto

Louisiana Weekly

Baton Rouge - In a long smouldering fight between Governor Earl K. Long and State Sen. Rainach, the governor has landed a staggering one-two combination that has left the opportunist segregationist reeling.

The first blow came Monday when Gov. Long vetoed a bus bill that would provide passengers with the right to choose their seat companions. The bill, House 1144, one of the top proposals of Rainach, carried the following hand written veto message:

P 1

"Looks like this might do more harm than good. Some leaders of segregation are against it."

38b

The bill was devised as a means to circumvent the Federal Courts ruling striking down segregation on the New Orleans busses and streetcars.

Another part of the bus segregation package was two bills which repealed the state's bus segregation laws in trying to block the injunction by the Federal Courts. Long signed these two measures.

Sat 7-19-58

Segregationists believe that if the state bus segregation laws were removed, the way would be paved for other forms of segregation on the transit vehicles.

New Orleans, La.

The Governor's veto action was criticized sharply by Rainach. Rainach said that the Governor had taken a "powerful weapon" that could be used to insure segregation away from the bus companies.

Then came the second blow Tuesday, when Long vetoed an appropiation that would earmark $20,000 for use in fighting integration in the courts. Almost without any warning did the Governor kill the bill.

Once again the segregationist leaders hurled words to the effect that Long had let the white people down, with the veto action.

This time Long wrote on the bill the following:

"This appropiation was originally $10,000 and the attorney general did not originally request the increase. If it is needed, we can supply additional funds from the board of liquidation of the state debt."

Weekly

Another staunch segregationist, William Shaw of Homer, warned in typical citizen council fashion that both the governor and the board of liquidation would "regret" the veto.

Sat 7-19-58

With the veto, the attorney general is left with no special funds to fight integration cases. Appropiations of $1 million a year are given the board of liquidation for emergencies.

Long soundly rapped the appropiation during a legislative session that ended last week. He said he had approved the original $10,000 asked "but Mr. Rainach didn't trust me" and went to the appropiations committee requesting more funds.

The battle note was sounded during a recent committee meeting when the Governor, looking at Rainach, declared, he was as "strong as anyone in the state" as being opposed to integration, but he didn't think it was something "you should run for office on." (Rainach is expected to run for governor on his stupid segregation record).

38b La.

Earlier, Rainach and Dr. Emmett L. Irwin, chairman of the Citizens Councils of Greater New Orleans, went at it over the bill that would authorize persons to choose their seat companions.

Irwin in lashing the seat bill that Rainach was in favor of prompted Sen. J. D. DeBlieux to ask with a perplexed look: "Wait a minute. Let me see if I can get this straight. You are a citizen councilman and you're against Rainach?"

In other actions by Long:

The last four of a six-bill package setting up machinery to close schools ordered integrated, were signed into law Friday.

The bills provide for closing integrated schools, selling the schools to private cooperatives, and providing state funds for students who attend them. Another bill, establishes the pupil assignment law, similar in content to that of Alabama, recently approved by a 3-judge federal court.

Another bill would continue the pay of school officials called from their duties or placed in jail because of federal action. The sixth bill authorizes education expense grants for students to attend private schools.

White Woman Says Negro Man Sat Too Close to Her

How to Break Up Bus Integration!

38 G-La-

Commercial

P-2

NEW ORLEANS—What might well be a new and effective technique to prevent Negro men from sitting on the same seat with white women figures in a case now pending in Municipal Court.

Nathaniel Cager, 5017 North Miro, 37-year-old longshoreman, was arrested last week on a charge of "disturbing the peace by molesting a white woman" on a New Orleans Public Service bus.

Arresting Officer Lieut. Vic Barberot said Cager was attempting to molest Miss Marcel Watts, 33, 1300 Forstall, next to whom he was seated on the bus.

Leonard Aufrecht, 3135 Orleans, the driver, told police he stopped the bus at St. Ann and North Rampart and called police following a complaint by the woman that Cager "kept moving closer and closer" to her after he took the seat next to her on the bus.

Judge Edwin Babylon set bond at $100 on each of two charges and granted continuance of the case until Oct. 14 after Cager's attorney, Rudolph Verbusch, asked time to study the matter.

First Come Seat Bill Is Vetoed

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

BATON ROUGE, La. (UPI) — Gov. Earl Long Monday vetoed a "seatmate" bill that would have permitted the first person in a double seat of a bus to decide if a person of another race could use the other seat.

P. 1

Long said he believes the measure would "do more harm than good." He noted on the legislation that some segregation leaders are opposed to it.

38 G

He attached a letter from Dr. Emmett Irwin, chairman of the New Orleans Citizens Council, requesting the veto on grounds such a law would "increase existing tensions between the races."

Irwin said about 80 or 85 per cent of bus passengers since a bus integration order are Negroes and that they usually sit in window seats.

That would mean white persons wanting to sit down might have to ask a Negro's permission, Irwin pointed out. The system would cause "embarrassment and humiliation" for both races, he said.

TWO MEASURES VETOED BY LONG

Times-Picayune

New Orleans, La.

Bus Seat, Segregation Fund Bill Killed

By B. L. KREBS
AND ROBERT WAGNER
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La.—Gov. Earl K. Long has vetoed a $20,000 appropriation to the attorney general's office for use in defending the state's policy on segregation.

38 G

P. 1

Meanwhile, it was announced the governor had vetoed a bill that would authorize New Orleans bus passengers to select their seating partners, a move to circumvent bus integration.

The two items were sponsored by legislative segregation leaders, whose relations with the governor have become increasingly strained, reportedly on the issue of Negro registration.

The $20,000 item for the attorney general's office was vetoed last Thursday, but was not announced by the governor's office.

It was noted Monday upon examination of the general appropriations bill in the secretary of state's office.

"This appropriation was originally $10,000, and the attorney general did not originally request the increase," said Long in his veto message, written on the item in the bill.

'HARM SEEN'

"If it is needed, we can supply additional funds from the board of liquidation of the state debt."

His veto message on the bus seating bill stated, "It looks to me as if this bill might do more harm than good—some of the segregation leaders are against it."

Veto of the measures drew a quick response from W. M. Shaw, special counsel for the legislative segregation committee, and Sen. W. M. Rainach, state segregation leader.

"I feel sure before the year is out that both the governor and the board of liquidation will regret this veto (of the attorney general appropriation)," said Shaw.

"It should be obvious that we are facing one of the most severe tests of our segregation policy in the coming year."

Commenting on the veto of the bus seating bill, Rainach said, "This veto left the passengers in New Orleans without any protection of state law whatsoever.

"As far as I know the governor took this step without consulting the members of the joint legislative segregation committee."

$25,000 ASKED

Gov. Long's statement that the attorney general originally had not asked for an increase to $20,000 for defense of the state in suits arising out of segregation was in conflict, however, with the report of the governor's budget committee.

The report shows that the attorney general's office had originally asked for an appropriation of $25,000 for this purpose.

This was the same amount that had been appropriated by the 1957 Legislature for defense of segregation suits, although it was estimated earlier in the year by the budget committee that only some $20,000 would actually be spent in fiscal 1957-1958.

The 1957-58 money could be drawn only "on the approval of the governor," a stipulation also made by the 1956 Legislature, which appropriated $50,000, of which only about $25,000 was spent.

Under the Kennon administration, the board of liquidation of the state debt gave $100,000 for use in fiscal 1955-56 by the attorney general in maintaining the state's policy of segregation.

Shreveport Seeks New Seating Rule

Commercial Appeal

Council Calls For Action On City Bus Problem

Memphis, Tenn.

SHREVEPORT, July 30. — (UPI)— The Shreveport City Council Wednesday called for the adoption of a city ordinance "relative to the seating of passengers on city buses due to the end of state transit segregation laws."

P. 39

38 G

The council, in a statement pertaining to the demise of Louisiana's transit segregation laws said the city's legal department was "undertaking a study of the problem."

La.

The statement said City Council members felt such an ordinance should be adopted in order to "insure the safety of passengers . . . and maintain peace, tranquility and good order."

Members of the council said the need for the ordinance had been increased with the advent of another school year and the decision to get the ordinance came after "deliberation among members and meetings with various groups and individuals."

The ordinance is scheduled to be introduced at the next regular meeting of the council.

Fourth Incident in New Orleans

Woman Shoved From Bus Seat

38b La

NEW ORLEANS—When Kay Brown, 23, 1312 S. Tonti St., boarded a S. Claiborne bus and sat next to Gerald Messer, white, 37, of 8635½ Nelson, he promptly shoved her to the floor, police reported, after arresting both.

First District police say they learned that when the young woman sat next to Messer, he asked her to get another seat. She refused and he got up in a manner that forced her from the seat and on to the floor.

P. 8

Messer began walking to the front of the bus, police said, and the young woman cursed him in a loud voice, police said.

Fri 8-9-58

THE MAN was booked for disturbing the peace by assault. The woman was booked with disturbing the peace by using obscene language.

This was the fourth bus incident since the segregated seating law was voided by Federal Court on May 31.

In June, Elster DeSelle Jr., white, was arrested and found guilty of shoving a Negro woman Mrs. Louise White, from a seat. In July, Andrew E. Delorette, white, was convicted of trying to force Negroes to sit in the rear of a bus.

Also, in July, Nathaniel Cager, 37-year-old longshoreman, was arrested on the complaint of a white woman, Marcel Watts, who said he "kept moving closer and closer" to her while seated on a St. Claude bus. This case was continued until October.

LOUISIANA ASKS SUIT DISMISSAL

Times Picayune

Shreveport Bus Seating Under Attack

P. 14 38b

BATON ROUGE (AP) — Asst. Atty. Gen. George Ponder said Monday Louisiana has asked dismissal of a suit attacking bus segregation in Shreveport on grounds the state has no laws requiring racially separate seating.

New Orleans La

Ponder said a federal judge will hold a hearing Friday on a motion charging the question is "moot" now that Louisiana has repealed its bus and street car segregation laws.

Wed 7-23-58

The legislative segregation committee, headed by Sen, W. M. Rainach, sponsored two bills knocking out the state's laws requiring separate seating on buses and street cars. They take effect July 30.

ALREADY VOIDED

The statutes already had been invalidated in a decision involving New Orleans buses and street cars.

"The motion asking dismissal was filed last week," Ponder said. "We simply are saying that after they repealed the laws it became a moot question. The segregation laws they were attacking no longer exist."

Last week, the Shreveport Transit Co. advised its employes to "courteously encourage" continuation of segregated seating.

The federal courts ordered an end to bus segregation in New Orleans May 31.

TWO BILLS SIGNED

Rainach's committee pushed through three bills designed to bypass the court order.

Gov. Earl Long signed the two repealing laws attacked in the suits but vetoed the third, which would have permitted the first person in a double seat to decide who shall sit beside them.

Long pointed to the protest by New Orleans segregationists who said this would promote racial strife.

Rainach said privately owned bus companies can make their own seating rules. He said New Orleans Public Service Inc. could require separate seating under its own regulations.

Segregation Bill Vetoed By Long

Commercial Appeal

Louisiana Legislators' Retirement Pay Killed

Memphis Tenn

Tues 7-15-58

GOVERNOR CLEANS DESK

P. 20

BATON ROUGE, La., July 14. — (UPI) — Gov. Earl K. Long vetoed 17 bills Monday as he cleaned his desk of measures passed in the legislative session that ended last week.

38b

Among them were a bill designed to preserve segregation on public transportation and a measure setting up a retirement system for state legislators.

Governor Long said he thought the segregation bill would "do more harm than good." It would have allowed the first person in a double seat to choose who sits beside him.

Bill Brought Protest

The governor issued a written statement on the retirement bill. The measure caused a storm of protest when it was reported that it would give the governor himself a state pension of $10,500 a year without his having made any contributions.

It was later amended to exclude former governors and to provide that the lawmakers who benefit must contribute to the retirement fund.

Governor Long said he regretted vetoing the bill, but "there just is not enough money."

He added that the measure was "hastily gotten up" and "I really have not had the time to find out how much this would cost the state. Later on, perhaps a plan that is sound and reasonable can be worked out and we could have a clearer understanding."

He said reports that he would get $500 a month in state retirement plus $10,500 under the bill as originally drafted were "absolutely incorrect."

'If I Live'

He will get a "regular state employe's pension" of $231 a month "if I live to retire in August, 1960," Governor Long said. "If something happens to me, my wife will draw the same amount."

The governor said he had either signed or vetoed all the bills passed by the Legislature.

Other measures the governor killed, with his comments, are:

A bill that would have tightened up the absentee voting laws, bringing them in line with voting machine statutes. Governor Long said a bill already passed and signed, extending absentee voting to families of servicemen and other civilians with the armed forces overseas, would be repealed by the measure.

A bill that would have made builders of large ships and ship outfitters exempt from the state sales tax—"can't afford it."

A measure allowing parishes to adopt the commission form of government—"too complicated . . . afraid there is a hidden joker in this bill."

A bill to raise district attorneys' expense allowances from $2,500 to $4,800 a year—"don't have enough money to go around now."

A measure to establish a state park at Natchitoches—"not financially able."

A measure that would have allowed zoning in Calcasieu Parish—"bad precedent."

A bill to fix minimum aid for blind persons at $90 a month—"would run up the cost . . . they can get up to $90 a month now if they need nursing or medicine."

Eagerness To Mix Causes Trouble On New Orleans Bus

Jackson

NEW ORLEANS AP)—A Negro woman's zeal for integration was blamed today for a disturbance aboard a bus that resulted in injury to a white man and aggravated battery charges against the woman.

Jackson

Dorothy Cummings, 29, was charged by the parish district attorney's office. Assistant district attorney A. I. Kleinfeldt recommended a $2,500 bond.

The charge was based on a disturbance aboard a bus Dec. 18 when Philip A. Comeaux, 64-year-old passenger, received a scalp laceration. Police said Comeaux was hit on the head with the steel tip of the heel of a woman's shoe.

P. 1

Police said the woman was aboard a bus when a Negro pass holder was asked to give up his seat to a paying customer, which he did without incident. The woman took exception, and the disturbance followed.

What she probably did not know, police said, was that a free rider, regardless of color, is expected to give up his seat whenever a paying rider does not have a seat.

Bus Segregation May Depend On 'Courtesy' Alone

Commercial Appeal

SHREVEPORT, La. July 20.—(UPI)—The Shreveport Transit Company has urged its employes to "courteously encourage" passengers to maintain present seating customs on city buses when Louisiana transit segregation laws expire.

The trolley company advised its drivers in a bulletin issued Saturday to "promote existing customs" with regard to segregation of bus seats after state segregation laws go off the books July 31.

P. 9

Memphis

City officials also received copies of the bulletin and the Caddo Parish sheriff said he did not anticipate trouble when the laws expire.

Mon 7-21-58

"I don't look for any trouble," the sheriff said, "if colored people do in the future as they have in the past—that is act as orderly and courteously as they always have."

White Man Guilty Of Assault On Bus

Commercial Appeal

Pushed Negro From Seat In New Orleans

P. 11

Sat. 6-14-58

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—(AP)—A young City Hall draftsman was found guilty of assault Friday in the first incident since the city's transit system was integrated by court order May 31.

Municipal Court Judge Andrew G. Bucaro ruled Elster Besselle Jr., 23, was guilty of assault in pushing a Negro woman out of the seat when she sat down beside him on a bus.

Memphis Tenn

Louise White, 26-year-old Negro, charged that Besselle pushed her out of the seat and tried to strike her. Besselle testified he brushed against the woman accidentally when he tried to rise from his own seat. He denied he tried to strike her.

Judge Bucaro said he doubted that the incident was a racial matter rising out of the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation on the city's street cars and buses. He added that he also doubted that Busselle tried to hurt the woman, "but I have no doubt he intended to push her out of the seat."

38b La

He set Besselle's sentencing for next Friday.

Integration of the city's transit system went into effect at one minute past midnight May 31. The pro-segregation Citizens Councils contend racial incidents have been suppressed by police and contend there has been a 60 per cent drop in city transit fares.

Shreveport Plan For Segregation In Buses Passed

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

SHREVEPORT, La. (AP) — The Shreveport city council Tuesday gave unanimous tentative approval to an ordinance requiring drivers on the city's public transit lines to assign passengers to seats.

Wed 6-12-58

P. 5

The segregation ordinance will come up for final passage in two weeks.

38b La

Under the ordinance, the trolley companies would have to number seats. Drivers then would assign passengers a seat number.

The ordinance said its aim was to ensure the maximum health and safety of passengers by preventing the threat of violence.

Hearing slated on Louisiana segregation

NEW ORLEANS—U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright will hold a hearing Aug. 6 on the Orleans Parish school board's motion for a rehearing on a move to dismiss a suit to integrate public schools. Judge Wright denied a school board motion to dismiss the suit July 13 when he held that a 1956 state segregation law was unconstitutional. The act provided for a legislative committee to classify schools for either whites or Negroes. . . The judge said the board's original motion was merely a move to circumvent his 1956 rule which declared the state act unconstitutional and ordered the board to integrate "with all deliberate speed." . . . A motion for a rehearing on the move was filed Friday.

38b

itizen Arrested In Third ew Orleans Bus "Incident"

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

NEW ORLEANS, — (ANP) — The Crescent City had its third bus "incident" last week. Nathaniel Cator, Negro businessman, was arrested by police and charged with assault for allegedly molesting a white woman who was seated beside him in a public bus. Taken to court the case was continued until October 14 and he was placed under a $100 bond.

According to Cator he was seated on a bus near the window on his way home after working on the riverfront. He did not note who was the passenger sitting beside him until she left after riding only a few blocks.

Then he said he noted a midget white woman leave hurriedly and stop and talk with the conductor. He says he saw the conductor leave [illegible] also and a few minutes later a policeman came and arrested him and took him to jail. There the police struck him but stopped after talking with each other.

GOOD CITIZEN

Cator is a home owner, has three children in public school and one in high school. He is reputedly a [illegible] church and bears a good reputation.

In the two other cases, whites were the aggressors. Those two whites were immediately found guilty. The first was fined [illegible] and given a suspended sentence and the third was fined $10 and told that neither the whites nor the Negroes had any right to tell each other where to sit on buses.

The local Citizens Council has advised whites NOT to be seated by Negroes and has done what it could to foment trouble between the races. The state legislature has passed a law by which one seated on a two-seat arrangement on a car or bus has the right to say who may or may not sit beside him.

38 La

Transit Segregation Suit In Shreveport Continued

Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville Fla.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 29 (UP) Federal Judge Ben C. Dawkins today continued for six months a challenge of racial segregation on street cars in the hope that problems can be worked out in an amicable manner.

38 L

The suit, filed by eight Negroes, challenges a new Shreveport city ordinance that attempts to maintain segregation under safety provisions.

Sat. 8-30-58

Under the ordinance, trolley car drivers could order passengers to move if weight distribution on the vehicle or interference with his visibility tend to affect safe operation.

Dawkins allowed the challengers six months in which to show unlawful discrimination under the new ordinance. He said that if no complaint is filed by that time he will dismiss the suit.

The judge also dismissed an original suit attacking state segregation laws on public transportation on the grounds that the legislature has repealed those particular laws.

Dawkins commented that the new Shreveport ordinance is an attempt to continue segregation by statute that might be constitutional on its face value but may be considered unconstitutional on application.

P. I

In his decision the judge criticized federal courts for acting hastily on segregation and thus aggravating instead of helping by issuing injunctions.

"The problem is mutual," Dawkins said. "It is not one-sided. It is one this court hopes can be worked out not by violent revolution but by peaceful evolution."

Streetcar Seating Bill Approved by La. Senate

38 L

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

BATON ROUGE, La. — The state Senate approved 31 to 0 Monday a bill permitting city transit passengers to select their seating partners. It was designed to circumvent integration on New Orleans buses and streetcars.

Times Picayune

P. T.

Previously approved by the House of Representatives, the bill will become effective within 20 days of the termination of the legislative session Thursday, unless Gov. Earl K. Long should refuse to sign it.

7-8-58

Sen. W. M. Rainach, Senate segregation leader, said the bill was designed to be only temporary, until the state's bus and streetcar segregation laws could be restored, or replaced by something equally effective.

New Orleans La.

The laws were recently declared unconstitutional by the federal courts, and New Orleans buses and streetcars were integrated.

The bill was opposed in committee by Dr. Emmett Lee Irwin, head of the Citizens Councils of the Greater New Orleans Area. Dr Irwin said the bill would do nothing but stir up tension and promote integration on the buses.

"There was some opposition to this from the city of New Orleans," said Rainach, "primarily because the opposition wanted a jitney bill. But we think this would be justified only under the most chaotic situation."

A jitney bill, said Rainach, would authorize individuals to use their vehicles as public transportation. "It would be a system of taxis owned by individuals instead of companies," he said. "It would create all sorts of problems; it would clog up the streets of New Orleans with jitneys."

Sen. J. D. DeBlieux of Baton Rouge said the bill was carefully worked out. He has "very good," and had been been a frequent critic of Rainach. The bill had the support of the operators of the New Orleans transit system.

New Orleans Woman Insulted on Jim-Crow Vehicle

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat 2-8-58

Teacher Forced From Bus, Jailed!

p. 2

38b

NEW ORLEANS—Mrs. Fannye R. Casanave, 55, prominent public school teacher, was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace and resisting arrest late Thursday when she failed to move to the rear of a South Claiborne bus after being ordered to do so by a white woman and after the bus driver moved the segregation (screen) sign behind her.

Legality of the race segregation signs on public conveyances is being weighed by the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mrs. Casanave, a highly respected church and civic worker, complained, following her release, that a police officer had twisted her arm. She went directly to the offices of Dr. N. R. Davidson after leaving the First District Police Station.

■

INTERVIEWED BY The Courier, Mrs. Casanave said she was a passenger on the inbound bus which had reached Canal St. at Elk Pl. Many passengers in the back section left the bus. However, Mrs. Casanave was still seated behind the "screen" in the area set aside for Negroes.

A white woman boarded the bus, Mrs. Casanave said, and spoke roughly in ordering her to move back. When Mrs. Casanave refused, saying she was riding only to the next stop, the bus driver rushed to where she was sitting, addressed her as a "n—r," then moved the "screen" behind her, stating, "You're in the white section now; you're violating the law, so you must move," Mrs. Casanave declared.

When she refused, the bus driver called a policeman who attempted to pull her from the seat, Mrs. Casanave said, and when he was unsuccessful, he called other officers who removed her forcibly and summoned a patrol wagon.

■

LEARNING OF the incident minutes later, The Courier contacted Jackson V. Acox, special investigator for the District Attorney, who effected a parole for Mrs. Casanave.

Police booking Mrs. Casanave did not mention the "screen" incident in their charges. Arresting officers were Sgts. J. Heft and W. Spindler and Patrolmen F. Fortunrel and J. Franasci.

Court Voids New Orleans Bus Seating

constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs 2-20-58

A.1

38b

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19 (AP)—The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals today struck another blow at Louisiana segregation by declaring unconstitutional laws that require separate seating for Negroes and whites on streetcars and buses in New Orleans.

It was the fourth time in seven days that the appeals court had ruled against Louisiana segregation laws. The court last Thursday acted in cases involving city public schools, city park facilities and state colleges.

Today's ruling upheld Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright, who granted an injunction stopping city officials and New Orleans Public Service, Inc., from enforcing transit segregation laws.

The appeals court backed up its ruling by citing the U.S. Supreme Court decision striking down segregation on Montgomery, Ala., city buses. The New Orleans case, the court said, was controlled by the Montgomery case.

George S. Dinwiddie, president of New Orleans Public Service, said in a statement the company would continue its present operating practices of seating Negroes and whites in different sections of the buses and street cars.

Bus Seating Law At Orleans Upset

Post Herald

P.19

Thurs 2-20-58

Birmingham

Ala.

38b

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19 (AP)—The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals today struck another blow at Louisiana segregation by declaring unconstitutional laws that require separate seating for Negroes and whites on streetcars and buses in New Orleans.

It was the fourth time in seven days that the appeals court had ruled against Louisiana segregation laws. The court last Thursday acted in cases involving city public schools, city park facilities and state colleges.

Today's ruling upheld Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright, who granted an injunction stopping city officials and New Orleans Public Service Inc. from enforcing transit segregation laws.

The appeals court backed up its ruling by citing the U. S. Supreme Court decision striking down segregation on Montgomery, Ala., city buses. The New Orleans case, the court said, was controlled by the Montgomery case.

George S. Dinwiddle, president of New Orleans Public Service, said the company would continue its present operating practices of seating Negroes and whites in different sections of the buses and street cars.

Dinwiddle said the firm's lawyers had advised that further legal steps can be taken "and that the judgment and injunction of the District Court are not yet effective."

Despite court ruling—

Thurs 2-20-58 p. 31

Orleans continues bus segregation

News B'ham Ala.

38b

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20—(AP)—Segregated seating continued on New Orleans street cars and buses today in the face of a court ruling outlawing the practice.

The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday declared unconstitutional the state law requiring separate seating for whites and Negroes on city transportation devices.

OFFICIALS OF Public Service Inc., the utility which runs the street cars and buses, said legal steps could be taken against the decision.

The ruling, which upheld an injunction issued by District Judge J. Skelly Wright, was the fourth in seven days by the appeal court against state segregation laws. The court Thursday acted in cases involving city public schools, city park facilities and state colleges.

Wright's injunction several months ago stopped city and public service officials from enforcing transit segregation laws.

THE COURT yesterday referred to the Montgomery transportation case and ruled the New Orleans situation was covered by the Montgomery proceedings.

Public Service President George S. Dinwiddle said the firm's attorneys had advised that further legal steps can be taken "and that the judgment and injunction of the district court are not yet effective."

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gores have been consistently barred from jury service because of their race," Black wrote.

Mixed Bus Seating In La. Is Upheld

Supreme Court Refuses To Review Case Striking Down State's Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday refused to review decisions of two lower federal courts striking down a Louisiana law requiring racially segregated seating on street cars and buses.

The refusal left the decision in force.

News and Courier

38b

At the same time, and also without comment, the Court rebuffed a new attack on rulings of the same two courts requiring the New Orleans school board to arrange with deliberate speed to admit Negroes to public schools on a racially non-discriminatory basis.

P.1

In a third Louisiana case, the Court set aside the conviction and death sentence of a Negro for the burglary-slaying of an elderly white woman in New Orleans. The Court held that Negroes were systematically excluded from the grand jury which returned the indictment.

5-27-58

The decision holding unconstitutional the Louisiana law requiring segregated seating in buses and streetcars was given by U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright in New Orleans. It was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Charleston S.C.

Mayor Deleseps S. Morrison, the city's police superintendents and New Orleans Public Service, Inc., operator of the streetcars and buses, asked the Supreme Court to overturn the lower courts. They contended state courts should have passed on the validity of the state law before federal courts took any action.

In the New Orleans school case, the school board asked that an injunction issued in February 1956 by Judge Wright be declared void.

The board contended Negroes involved in the litigation failed to post a $1,000 bond to pay damages to anyone found to be wrongfully restrained. The bond was not posted until after the Court of Appeals in New Orleans affirmed Judge Wright's issuance of the injunction.

The action of the court in the three Louisiana cases was unanimous.

The conviction set aside was that of Freddie Eubanks. He was convicted in the death of Mrs. Mabel Clarkson, slain May 24, 1954.

Justice Black said in the Court's opinion that only one Negro has been picked for grand jury duty within memory. And this lone exception apparently resulted from the mistaken impression that the juror was white, Black said.

"It seems clear to us that Ne-

New Orleans Teacher Arrested ..., Refused to Take Back Seat on Bus

38 b fa

Courier-Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 2-8-58 p. 1

Bus Bias Arrest— [illegible] crowd views New Orleans police effecting the arrest of Mrs. Fannye R. Casanave, public school teacher, after she refused to move deeper into the Negro section of a Claiborne bus. A white woman had ordered Mrs. Casanave to move back despite the fact that Mrs. Casanave already was behind the race segregation sign. Ironically, the incident happened directly beneath the display sign posted by a mayoralty candidate seeking election on a platform of continued segregation.—Courier Photo. (Story on Page 2)

US Upholds Integration In Louisiana

Defender

P. 2

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — Racial integration of Louisiana schools and recreational facilities has been upheld by the federal courts.

Chicago

The U. S. Fifth District Court of Appeals in New Orleans denied an appeal which sought to reverse a lower court ruling for integration in the State.

38a

The case involved the New Orleans public school system, a city park and three state-operated colleges.

Sat. 2-22-58

Attorneys for the New Orleans Parish school board maintained that the original school-integration order was invalid because the Negro plaintiffs in the case had failed to comply with a legal technicality.

Appeal of the decision on city parks was based on the premise that New Orleans should not be forced to desegregate because the court order was backed by only two recent precedents.

The district court said however that no "disputed factual issues" on "new principles" were present in the New Orleans case that should eliminate a ruling on the basis of precedent.

In the case affecting colleges, the lower court decision to outlaw a so-called "certificate of eligibility" was firmly upheld.

The law provides that schools officials must sign the certificates attending to the "good moral character" of their students before the entrant can be admitted to college.

Another law prohibits teachers from signing such certificates for Negroes who apply for admission to the state's white schools.

The federal court called the state laws "sophisticated subterfuge" in an effort to get around the U. S. Supreme Court order to integrate with "all deliberate speed."

Sentence in Bus Case Suspended

Times Picayune

Elster Deselle Jr., 23, 1933 Cambronne, convicted of assault on a Negro woman who charged he pushed her from a seat in a bus when she sat down beside him, was sentenced Friday to a fine of $25 or 30 days in jail.

p. 4

38a

New Orleans La

Judge Andrew G. Bucaro, sentencing judge, suspended the sentence.

Sat. 6-21-58

The woman, Mrs. Louise White, 26, 1461 Milton, had also claimed that Deselle had attempted to strike but the defendant denied that.

Segregation On Buses Barred

Birmingham

Post Herald

End Barriers, Says New Orleans Judge

p. 6

Sat. 5-31-58

NEW ORLEANS, May 30 (UPI)— A Federal Court judge ordered New Orleans today to remove racial barriers on buses and streetcars, effective one minute after midnight tonight.

38b

In ordering the removal of the traditional pattern of racial segregation in the New Orleans transit system, Judge J. Skelly Wright turned down a plea by city and transit officials to delay implementation of a previous anti-segregation decision made by him a year and a half ago.

Birmingham Ala

The judge's ruling came shortly after the arrival today at his court of the official transcript of last Monday's U. S. Supreme Court decision which upheld a lower court order to integrate the transit system.

City and transit officials said they would appeal Judge Wright's brief, four-paragraph order to the Supreme Court.

But regardless of the city's decision to appeal, the order goes into effect at one minute after midnight tonight.

The order specifically forbids the city, including the police department, from interference.

Receipt of the ruling at U. S. District Court today led city officials and representatives of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., to meet in emergency session.

They were still meeting when Judge Wright issued the order.

CASE CONTINUED IN BUS INCIDENT

Time-Picayune

Negro Woman's Trial Reset for April 8

New Orleans La.

The case of Mrs. Frances Casanave, Negro, 55, 2635 Robert, charged with disturbing the peace on a New Orleans Public Service, Inc., bus and resisting arrest, was continued Friday in Municipal Court.

Feb. 7 '58

Mrs. Casanave, was arrested Thursday about 4:15 p. m. on a S. Claiborne line bus by traffic patrolman William Spindler at Canal and Basin, and booked in the First District station.

38b

Judge Paul E. Garofalo said an attachment was issued for the woman's arrest when she failed to appear for trial Friday afternoon, but the attachment was recalled when it was learned from Sam Monk Zelden, her attorney, that she was confined to her home with illness. The judge reset the case for April 8 at 9 a. m.

La

Spindler said Mrs. Casanave "created a scene" on the bus. He said it resulted from a request by the bus driver that she move from the seat she was occupying to another further to the rear after he changed the position of the segregation screen to accommodate white passengers.

The resisting-arrest count was filed after Mrs. Casanave first refused to leave the bus for the district station, then, as she was leaving, "jerked away" from an officer who was escorting her from the vehicle, according to Spindler.

N.O. school board nixes Robinson talk

Afro American P. 3

38a La

NEW ORLEANS (ANP) — The Orleans Parish School Board this week told the local NAACP it could not use the auditorium of the Booker T. Washington High School for an assembly to be addressed by Jackie Robinson.

38a La

The former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star has been touring the country speaking for the NAACP. The New Orleans school board flatly refused to allow his appearance at the school.

Baltimore

Years ago under the regime of Supt. F. G. Eberle the New Orleans school board turned thumbs down for auditorium concerts unless segregated seating prevailed.

Sat. 2-8-58

IT ALSO ruled that whites must be permitted to come to any public meeting held in the auditorium. Colored persons stopped using the auditorium as a result of the mandate.

Since Eberle's death, the code has not been put into practice and since the election of Emile Wagner to the school board, the NAACP has found it difficult to secure use of the auditorium.

Local NAACP leaders say the Jackie Robinson lecture will be held and that they have been offered the use of the St. John's Institutional Missionary Baptist Church for the program.

Jail New Orleans Teacher Over Bus Seating Incident

Call

Kansas City Mo.

BY C. W. NAYLOR

2-7-58

NEW ORLEANS. — (ANP) — Mrs. Fannye R. Casanave, school teacher, president of the local Dillard Alumni, Methodist church leader where she holds important office in the Women's Society of Christian Service and Wesleyan Guild, was arrested by New Orleans police on complaint by a bus conductor that she was seated in front of a screen which separates the whites and Negroes in the Crescent City.

La

According to Mrs. Casanave she had ridden from uptown on a South Claiborne bus which is nearly always almost completely occupied by Negroes. As she approached the downtown terminal the bus began to unload. A white woman then demanded that she get into a back seat and let her have the seat in which she was sitting.

Mrs. Casanave, according to her statements told the lady that she was enroute to the doctor and would get out of the car at the next block. The lady did not care to wait and spoke to the conductor who came back from his seat, removed the screen and placed it far in the rear leaving Mrs. Casanave in the white section. Then he called a policeman.

The policeman is said to have grabbed Mrs. Casanave by the wrists twisting them so that she had to have medical treatment. She refused to budge until other officers arrived when she went peaceably with them.

She was taken to a nearby precinct where she was immediately paroled. Then she went to her physician for treatment of wounds resulting from the rough handling by the police.

In court Friday the case was not heard but was continued for an indefinite period. Just ten days ago an appeals case was heard in New Orleans before a three-judge court. Segregation on buses has been declared unconstitutional in New Orleans and is being appealed by the City of New Orleans.

OUTLAWING N.O. SEGREGATION IN BUSES UPHELD

Time-Picayune

More Legal Steps Slated; System to Continue

New Orleans

The United States fifth circuit court of appeals Wednesday upheld actions by District Judge J. Skelly Wright which outlawed segregated seating on the city's streetcars and buses.

However, city attorney Alvin J. Liska and George Dinwiddie, president of the New Orleans Public Service Inc., indicated that further legal steps will be taken. Dinwiddie said that his [illegible] will continue its present [illegible]ing practices.

38b

[illegible] brief opinion by Chief [illegible]eph C. Hutcheson Jr., [illegible] and Judges Elbert [illegible] of Georgia and Warren [illegible] of Florida, the appeals [illegible] affirmed an injunction is[illegible] by Judge Wright several [illegible] ago enjoining city officials [illegible] Public Service from en[illegible] segregation statues deal[illegible]ith the city's public transit. [illegible] same time he entered a [illegible]ent declaring these state [illegible] unconstitutional.

La

BIRMINGHAM CASE CITED

[illegible] suit seeking an end to seg[illegible]ted seating was brought by [illegible]ham L. Davis Jr. and Wil[illegible] R. Adams against Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, police Supt. Provosty A. Dayries and the Public Service. The plaintiffs were [illegible]ented by attorneys for the [illegible]al Association for the Ad[illegible]ent of Colored People.

Thurs

[illegible] opinion the appeals court [illegible] the case is "controlled [illegible] respects" by the Birmingham, Ala., transit case which has been affirmed by the United States supreme court.

3-5-58

The court said that Judge Wright was correct in holding that it is not necessary to have incidents requiring arrests to "have the rights of people declared." Attorneys for the city and the Public Service contended that the suit should have been dismissed because neither of the plaintiffs had ever been arrested under the laws.

FURTHER APPEALS

Liska said that the defendants in the suit have at least 90 days to take further appeals and that all possible appeals will be exhausted.

Dinwiddie issued the following statement:

"We understand that the United States fifth circuit court of appeals has today issued an opinion which in effect affirms the decision of the United States district court for the eastern district of Louisiana which declared unconstitutional the Louisiana laws requiring segregated seating on transit vehicles.

"We have been advised by our counsel that there are further legal steps which can be taken by the parties to the suit and that the judgement and injunction of the district court are not yet effective.

"The company is, therefore, continuing its present operating practices."

New Orleans Transit Segregation Banned

Times-Union

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19 (AP)—The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals today outlawed segregation in city buses and street cars in New Orleans.

The action affirmed a decision by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright who previously granted an injunction stopping city officials and New Orleans Public Service Inc. officials from enforcing segregation laws.

P. 4

Thurs. 2-20-58

In a brief opinion, the appeals court said the case was controlled by the city of Montgomery transit case, affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The suit seeking to end segregation on the local transit system was filed against Mayor Deleseps Morrison, Police Supt. Provosty Dayries, and New Orleans Public Service Inc.

Abraham L. Davis Jr. and William R. Adams had filed the case. They were represented by attorneys of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

It was the fourth time in less than a week that the court had ruled against Louisiana segregation laws.

The court last week upheld decisions outlawing segregation in Orleans Parish schools, at City Park and in state supported institutions of higher learning.

The appeals court said Judge Wright was correct in the transportation case in saying that it was not necessary to have incidents requiring arrests to have the rights of people declared.

Attorneys for the city and public service had argued that the persons who filed the suit had never been arrested in connection with segregation laws.

REVIEW OF BUS RULING SOUGHT

City, NOPSI Ask Court to Reconsider

38b La

Picayune

Attorneys for the city and the New Orleans Public Service Inc., filed a petition Tuesday in the United States fifth circuit court of appeals asking that the court reconsider its decision upholding the unconstitutionality of the state law providing for segregated seating in streetcars and buses.

P. 7

Wed. 3-12-58

On Feb. 19 the court of appeals affirmed the action of Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright declaring the transit segregation law unconstitutionality and granting an injunction prohibiting its enforcement. Abraham L. Davis and William R. Adams, Negroes, had brought suit against city officials and the public service.

New Orleans La.

The petition contends that the court of appeals erred when it failed to uphold the contention by the city and public service attorneys that federal courts should not restrain the enforcement of a state criminal statute other than in exceptional cases.

It is claimed that the issues

in the New Orleans transit case are identical as those presented in a case decided by the United States supreme court in which they claim that court set the precedent upon which they rely.

SEGREGATION ON BUSES HIT

388 La

New Orleans Loses in Appeals Court

New Orleans, Feb. 19 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today outlawed segregation on city buses and streetcars in New Orleans.

Chicago Daily Tribune

The action affirmed a decision by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright, who previously granted an injunction stopping city officials and New Orleans Public Service, Inc. officials from enforcing segregation laws.

P.1

2-20-58

In a brief opinion, the Appeals court said the case was controlled by the city of Montgomery transit case, affirmed by the United States Supreme court.

Chicago Ill.

Suit Names Mayor

The suit seeking to end segregation on the local transit system was filed against Mayor Delesseps S. Morrison, Police Supt. Provosty Dayries, and New Orleans Public Service, Inc.

Abraham L. Davis Jr. and William R. Adams had filed the case. They were represented by attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It was the fourth time in less than a week that the court had ruled against Louisiana segregation laws.

The court last week upheld decisions outlawing segregation in Orleans parish schools, at City park and in state supported institutions of higher learning.

Backs Judge's Ruling

The Appeals court said Judge Wright was correct in the transportation case in saying that it was not necessary to have incidents requiring arrests to have the rights of people declared.

Attorneys for the city and Public Service had argued that the persons who filed the suit had never been arrested in connection with segregation laws.

Bus Segregation Motion Is Filed

Times-Picayune

A motion for a stay of mandate was filed Thursday by attorneys for the city, the New Orleans police department, and New Orleans Public Service, Inc. in the bus segregation case.

388 La

New Orleans La

The application for staying the mandate was filed in the U.S. Fifth circuit court of appeals by the appellants, Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, Provosty Dayries and NOPSI. The appellees are Abraham L. Davis and William R. Adams.

P.3

The appellants said they intend to apply to the supreme court of the United States for a writ of certiorari. The circuit court has upheld a district court decision ordering an end to segregation on the buses.

Bus Pattern Holds In New Orleans

388 La

NEW ORLEANS, June 2 (UPI) The first real test of a federal court integration order affecting buses and street cars passed without incident today with members of both races following the old tradition of separate seating.

The integration order, signed by Federal Judge J. Skelley Wright went into effect last Friday midnight, but its full effect had not been expected until the end of the long holiday weekend.

P.3

But the return to normal week day routine found Negroes still taking seats to the rear of public conveyances and whites still sitting in the front.

Jacksonville Fla.

BUS INTEGRATION FIXED FOR TODAY

Court Ends Segregation at 12:01 a. m. Saturday

388 La

Segregation in New Orleans streetcars and buses will end at 12:01 a. m. Saturday according to an order signed Friday by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright.

Times-Picayune

New Orleans La

Before signing the order, Judge Wright denied motions filed by attorneys for the city and the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., asking that the action be stayed pending further appeals to the United States supreme court.

P.1

Earlier in the day the clerk of the United States fifth circuit court of appeals transmitted to the clerk of federal district court the order of the supreme court which last Monday refused to review the transit-segregation litigation.

WILL ASK REHEARING

Court attaches explained that the transmission of the high court's mandate to the district court is the final formality in the appeal procedure.

Dat 5-31-58

After a conference attended by attorneys for the city, the Public Service, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at which Judge Wright denied the motion for stay and entered his judgment, City Attorney Alvin Liska said that the city is prepared to apply to the supreme court for a rehearing on its denial of review and will ask that court to stay the mandate.

He said, however, that Judge Wright's injunction restraining the enforcement of state segregation laws on the streetcars and buses will be in effect during that appeal.

Judge Wright declared the state segregation laws unconstitutional and issued the injunction restraining their enforcement. That injunction was upheld by the circuit court of appeals and the supreme court refused to review that affirmation.

Injunction Ruling Cited by Company

New Orleans Public Service, Inc., issued the following statement:

"The company has been advised by its attorneys that the U. S. district court today denied motions of the company, and the mayor and superintendent of police for a stay of the effective date of that court's injunction against these defendants in the case declaring unconstitutional the Louisiana laws requiring segregated seating on transit vehicles. The company's attorneys further advise that the court by order issued today fixed the effective time of the injunction at 12:01 a. m. Saturday, May 31, 1958. The injunction reads:

"'It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the defendants, their successors in office, assigns, agents, servants, employees and persons acting on their behalf, be and they are hereby permanently enjoined and restrained (1) from enforcing the aforesaid statutes requiring plaintiffs and other Negroes similarly situated to submit to segregation in the use of the buses, street cars, street railways and trolley buses, and (2) from doing any acts or taking any action which would require any public transportation facility, or its drivers, to segregate white and Negro passengers in the operation of busses, street cars, street railways, or trolley buses in the state of Louisiana.'

Times Picayune

"The company's operations will be changed to conform to the injunction of the federal court at the time specified."

Interposition Plea Precedes Injunction

Only hours before the federal court injunction ordering racial integration for New Orleans public transportation was issued Friday, Gov. Earl K. Long had been asked to invoke the act of interposition if such an order came about.

Dat 5-31-58

The board of directors of the Greater Gentilly Citizens' Council asked Long for this action in a telegram, which read:

"There is persistent rumor that legal action in the form of a federal court injunction to integrate the New Orleans Public Service buses is pending for early June, immediately after the schools close for vacation.

"The indicated position of the city administration in this event is to let things take their course. The Greater Gentilly Citizens' Council is therefore petitioning the governor as the chief executive of our sovereign state to invoke the state act of interposition by executive proclamation that the New Orleans Public Service buses are to continue to segregate seating in conformity with existing state laws and to pledge the police power of the state in enforcing the proclamation.

"It is the firm belief of this association that nothing short of this unusual procedure will avert the strife and possible bloodshed that the action by the federal district court would inflict on our community."

Donald Lindblom, chairman of the council, said copies of the telegram were sent to Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion, the joint legislative committee on segregation, and to George S. Dinwiddie, president of New Orleans Public Service, Inc.

Stay Motion Denied, Mayor Points Out

The following statement was issued by Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison:

"I have read the statement of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc. It appears that our appeals have all been exhausted in this case. We asked this afternoon for a stay, or postponement, of the supreme court mandate but this was denied by the federal district court. The city attorney states that he will propose the same motion to the U. S. supreme court, but we are informed that the supreme court's decision is effective now regardless of this pending request for postponement."

388

Dayries Cites Court Order, Offices' Duty

Police Supt. Provosty A. Dayries Friday had no comment on the federal court ruling other than a teletype message which was sent to all bureaus, districts, and divisions of the New Orleans police department. The message said:

"At 12:01 a. m. Saturday, May 31, 1958, by order of the United States courts, the various transit systems of New Orleans will cease to have segregated for the races.

"Each police officer is charged with the responsibility of protecting life, limb, and property and will impartially enforce all laws, regardless of race, color, or creed."

Order Went Into Effect At Midnight

NEW ORLEANS — (UPI) — A Federal Judge Friday ordered New Orleans to remove racial barriers on buses and street cars effective one minute after midnight last night and the transit company agreed to comply.

Judge J. Skelly Wright turned down a plea by city and transit officials to delay putting in effect a previous anti-segregation ruling he made a year and a half ago.

P.1

The judge's order came shortly after arrival at his court of the official transcript of a U. S. Supreme court decision handed down last Monday which upheld his previous order to integrate the city's transit system.

Atlanta Ga.

388

George S. Dinwiddie, President of the New Orleans Public Service Company, said, "the company's operations will be changed to conform" to the latest order.

New Orleans Mayor De Lesseps Morrison said the city would go along with the transit company's plan to remove racial barriers on its lines.

Dat 5-31-58

On Monday, city officials and representatives of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., operators of the transit system, said they would have to wait for the official notice of the Supreme court ruling before taking action.

The high court's ruling stemmed from a suit filed a year and a half ago by two Negroes in an attempt to tear down racial barriers on buses and streetcars.

The plaintiffs won every legal round in lengthy court battles, during which city, Louisiana and transit officials tried to block the moves against the south's traditional pattern of separation of the races in public transit.

The Supreme court's action upheld, without comment, a ruling by Judge Wright on May 15, 1957, which tossed out state segregation laws governing city transportation as unconstitutional.

They Say They're Integrating In New Orleans—A Strange Town

Informer

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

38b
La
Sat 6-14-58

NEW ORLEANS (ANP) — The integrated busses and street cars in New Orleans at 12:01 May 31, but if you had no knowledge of it beforehand, you would never have known it. It was quiet, calm and nothing seemed to be awry and nobody disturbed. Most of the city slept and the other was too sleepy to note what was happening. Maybe those responsible for the change over planned it just that way.

But New Orleans is a strange town. It has been integrated for years. New Orleans is the town where live the blackest white folk and the whitest black folk in the world. P. 9

Who can separate the whites from the Negroes in New Orleans? The good angel Gabriel would have lots of trouble on his hands were he to decide right now to blow his saxophone and separate these two races.

New Orleans is one place in the South where it is hard to raise funds for White Citizens' Councils. They have to resort to spectacular mass meetings, phenomenal television shows,, radio commercials and even attempt to steal public tax funds. After all, a man hates to fight his own kinfolk.

Busses and street cars were integrated and it was expected and looked for, although not wanted by some. And other things will be integrated.

The courts say to integrate schools. That will be done after a little more waiting and breathing and maybe, a few more funerals.

They are kicking about segregation on the golf course and the hardships it works on white golfers who must loaf on "Negro Day." They are raising Cain about their losses on prize fight promotion because of the new law which prohibits the best-drawing fights from occurring in New Orleans.

They say they are integrating in New Orleans. Let them have their say, but between you and me they have been integrating for a long time.

Injunction Orders Buses To Integrate

Commercial Appeal

Latest Act In New Orleans' Transit Battle

P. 24
Memphis, Tenn.
38b
Sat 5-31-58
La

NEW ORLEANS, May 30. — (AP)—A permanent Federal injunction against racial segregation on New Orleans public buses went into effect Friday.

Officials of New Orleans Public Service, Inc., conferred with attorneys on what action, if any, would be taken in the face of the move. There was no word from police officials on any proposed action.

The last technical act in the city's suit attempting to retain segregation came when the United States District Court clerk here filed a copy of a United States Supreme Court judgment in his records.

The Supreme Court refused any further hearing earlier this week in the case. The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had upheld an order by United States District Judge J. Skelly Wright stopping further segregation on the transit lines.

NOPSI is forbidden now by Federal authorities to continue to enforce segregation under a state law requiring it.

NEGROES, WHITES SEAT MATES

New Orleans Buses, Trams Begin Racial Integration

Advertiser P. 1
38b-La
Montgomery Ala
Sun. 6-1-58

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Negroes sat side by side with white people on public buses and street cars Saturday for the first time in this city's long and turbulent history.

There was no reported violence. The city of Mardi Gras seemed to accept mixing of the races in public transportation with calmness—but you could feel the awareness of persons of both races.

Some people resented the court-ordered change in their lives. Unknown persons showed their resentment by burning an eight-foot wooden cross soaked with kerosene during Friday night on the lawn of U.S. Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wright, who signed the order ending bus segregation.

An unidentified woman sat behind a newsman Saturday with her aged mother watching a young Negro woman take a bus seat in the area formerly reserved for whites.

"All this Negro trouble," she told her mother, "was caused by those three judges. That Wright. They ought to tar and feather him."

The young Negro woman quietly took a seat with a middle-aged white man reading a folded newspaper. The white man got up and stood at the front of the bus. The Negro woman moved over to the window side of the double seat.

Two stops later, an attractive and well-groomed young white woman boarded the bus and took the seat next to the Negro woman. She took a rosary from her purse and quietly prayed during the ride to New Orleans' famed Canal street.

Orleans Man Found Guilty After Bus Tiff

Advertiser
38b
La
Montgomery Ala
Sat 6-14-58

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A young City Hall draftsman was found guilty Friday of assault in the first incident since the city's transit system was integrated by court order May 31. P. 1

Municipal Court Judge Andrew C. Bucaro ruled Elster Besselle Jr., 23, was guilty of assault in pushing a Negro woman out of the seat when she sat down beside him on a bus.

Judge Bucaro said he doubted that the incident was a racial matter rising out of the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation on the city's street cars and buses. He added that he also doubted that Besselle tried to hurt the woman, "but I have no doubt he intended to push her out of the seat."

Judge Bucaro said he would not comment on the moral issues involved in the Supreme Court decision.

He set Besselle's sentencing for next Friday.

New Orleans Man Found Guilty In City Bus Incident

News & Courier
38b
La

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A young City Hall draftsman was found guilty Friday of assault in the first incident since the city's transit system was integrated by court order May 31.

Municipal Court Judge Andrew C. Bucaro ruled Elster Besselle Jr., 23, was guilty of assault in pushing a Negro woman out of the seat when she sat down beside him on a bus.

Mrs. Louise White, 26-year-old Negro, charged that Besselle pushed her out of the seat and tried to strike her.

Besselle testified he brushed against the woman accidentally. He denied he tried to strike her.

Judge Bucaro said he doubted that the incident was a racial matter rising out of the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation on the city's street cars and buses. He added that he also doubted that Besselle tried to hurt the woman, "but I have no doubt he intended to push her out of the seat."

Judge Bucaro said he would not comment on the moral issues involved in the Supreme Court decision.

He set Besselle's sentencing for next Friday.

Integration on the city's transit system went into effect at one minute past midnight May 31. The Citizens Councils contend racial incidents have been suppressed by police and contend there has been a 60 per cent drop in city transit fares.

Orleans Man Found Guilty After Bus Tiff

Advertiser
38b
P 1
La
Montgomery Ala
Sat 6-14-58

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A young City Hall draftsman was found guilty Friday of assault in the first incident since the city's transit system was integrated by court order May 31.

Municipal Court Judge Andrew C. Bucaro ruled Elster Besselle Jr., 23, was guilty of assault in pushing a Negro woman out of the seat when she sat down beside him on a bus.

Judge Bucaro said he doubted that the incident was a racial matter rising out of the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation on the city's street cars and buses. He added that he also doubted that Besselle tried to hurt the woman, "but I have no doubt he intended to push her out of the seat."

Judge Bucaro said he would not comment on the moral issues involved in the Supreme Court decision.

He set Besselle's sentencing for next Friday.

New Orleans Buses Set for Integration

Times Union
38b
P 1
Sat 5-31-58
Jacksonville, Fla

NEW ORLEANS, May 30 (UPI) A federal judge today ordered New Orleans to remove racial barriers on buses and streetcars effective one minute after midnight tonight and the transit company agreed to comply.

Judge J. Skelly Wright turned down a plea by city and transit officials to delay putting into effect a previous anti-segregation ruling he made a year and a half ago.

New Orleans Mayor De Lesseps Morrison said the city would go along with the transit company's plan to remove racial barriers on its lines.

Bus Integration Test Seen Today

38b
Daily News
P. 1
Mon. 6-2-58
Jackson, Miss

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Integrated seating on city transit vehicles, which went into effect under court order here Saturday, was to get its first real test today.

During the week end passengers segregated themselves voluntarily and no incidents were reported. But today workers were returning from the long Memorial Day week end and officials planned to keep a close eye on the situation.

Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered integration of New Orleans' public transit system at one minute past midnight, Saturday, following a U.S. Supreme Court decision.

Rulings Are Accepted In American Way

Weekly
38b
La

Another crippling blow to segregation was administered Monday when the U. S, Supreme Court refused to review decisions originally rendered by two lower courts outlawing racial segregation on vehicles of the transit system here and also refused a review of the same two courts decisions which requires the Orleans Parish School Board to begin the practice of integration in the public schools with all deliberate speed.

With

ginal decisions were left in force.

New Orleans

La.

The decision was rendered in United States District Court here by Judge Skelly Wright that held the Louisiana law requiring segregated seating in busses and street cars unconstitutional.

The circuit court of appeals here later affirmed the decision.

The Supreme Court was asked to review the decisions by Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison, Police Supt. Provosty Dayries, and New Orleans Public Service, Inc.

Sat. 5-31-58

The announcement of the refusal to review the decisions was greeted with calm restraint by Negro leaders. Typical of the comments were the two that follow:

From Dr. William R. Adams, M.D., a plaintiff in the bus suit, came these words: "The Supreme Court decision is not a victory for Negroes, but a victory for justice, fair play and the American ideal of equality under the law. It is helpful to Negroes in removing a status of implied inferiority, which is repugnant to free men and will help those of Caucasion extraction to free their minds from the slavery of inherited or acquired prejudices and discriminatory practices. It is a victory for the whole people."

The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance through Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., the other plaintiff said:

"We urge all the citizens of New Orleans to practice calmness in regard to the order of the United States Supreme Court that the public transportation facilities of New Orleans be desegregated. We want to reaffirm the IMA's seven point program on desegregation which we issued at the same time that our case was filed:

"1. Pray for guidance and commit yourself to keep nonviolence in word and action, observing the ordinary rules of courtesy and good behavior.

"2. If any person is being molested, do not arise to go to his defense, but pray for the oppressor and use moral and spiritual force to carry on the struggle for justice.

Sat. 5-31-58

"3. The bus driver is in charge of the bus. Ask his aid and report any serious incidents to him.

38b

"4. Be courteous.

"5. Do not be drawn into arguments about the decision.

"6. If cursed, do not curse back. If struck, do not strike back, but show love and good will at all times.

"7. Remember to pray especially for those who would persecute anyone. Romans 12:21: 'Be not overcome with evil, but overcome evil with good'."

When will the integration of busses and schools become effective? What will the School Board and Public Service do in face of the decision?

These questions can best be answered by a spokesman from both groups.

The action by the United States Supreme Court will have no immediate effect on the status of the case, said Gerard Rault, Special attorney for the Orleans Parish School Board. School Board President Emile J. Wagner voiced almost the same opinion. Said Wagner: "Under the circumstances, the Supreme Court decision could not affect the situation at this time."

In regard to the bus desegregation decision, George Dinwiddie, President of New Orleans Public Service, Inc., stated: "Our attorneys advise that the injunction of the United States District Court against further compliance with such state laws will not become effective until the action of the United States Supreme Court has been officially communicated to the United States courts in New Orleans.

"We are advised that such communication has not yet been received."

BUSES INTEGRATED BY NEW ORLEANS

N.Y. Times
P. 24

Some Negroes Use Right to Any Seat on First Day of Legal Desegregation

Sun. 6-1-58

NEW ORLEANS, May 31 (AP)—Negroes sat among and by the side of white passengers on public buses and streetcars today for the first time in this city's history.

There was no reported violence.

New York

The city of the Mardi Gras appeared to accept the mixing of the races in public transportation with calmness, but with an acute sense of the change.

Some unknown persons showed their resentment of the change in their lives, which was ordered by Judge J. Kelly Wright, of the United States District oCurt. They did so by burning an eight-foot cross during the night on the lawn of the judge's home. The cross was soaked in kerosene.

38b

La.

A white woman sat behind a reporter on a bus at midmorning with her aged mother. They were watching a young Negro woman take a seat in the area formerly reserved for whites.

"All this Negro trouble," the woman told her mother, "was caused by those three judges. That Wright. They ought to tar and feather him."

The young Negro woman quietly took a seat beside a middle-aged white man reading a folded newspaper. The white man got up and stood at the front of the bus. The Negro woman moved over to the window side of the double seat.

Two stops later, a well-groomed young white woman boarded the bus and sat next to the Negro woman. The white woman took a rosary from her purse and quietly prayed during the ride to Canal Street.

There seemed to be a pattern. Most Negro men chose the back of buses. So did most middle-aged and older Negro women. The comparatively few cases of mixed seating involved young people, mostly female.

A slightly uneasy calm prevailed on the buses. White riders crowded together more. They sought to prevent sitting in a double sea where a Negro might sit down. As passengers left the bus some persons shifted seats to maintain grouping.

At the start of the firs day of legal integration on the city's trasit system, most Negro passengers continued to sea themselves from the rear or buses and streetcars. By leaving the front of the vehicles to whites, they followed the custom in public transportation that has prevailed since decades before the Civil War.

A reporter saw only two Negroes break the custom during rides through the center of the city's business district. One was a young man, apparently a student, and the other a young woman.

Each sat quietly, alone in a double seat. The young man was stony-faced. The young woman smiled. Neither was disturbed by any of the other passengers.

The United States Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregated seating on city buses and streetcars went into effect at one minute past midnight. The city's final attempt to circumvent the ruling failed yesterday when Judge Wright denied a motion for stay of action.

Judge Wright said today that the cross had been burned on his lawn during the night.

Judge Wright attributed the incident to "just someone looking for publicity." But he said that "I figured it had to be a Ku Klux Klan thing. It wasn't done by an amateur."

The judge said that his wife had found the cross smouldering on their lawn when she came home from the opera just before midnight.

Louisiana Studies Bill On Bus Seating

News & Courier

38b

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — A white passenger on a Louisiana city bus or trolley could refuse to let a Negro occupy the same seat and a Negro can do the same under a new bill sent to the House floor Wednesday.

P. 11B

The House Transportation and Highways Committee, without objection, approved the compromise bill drafted by Sen. W. M. Rainach's Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation.

Charleston
S.C.

The compromise came after segregation leaders and bus operators agreed on the single measure as Louisiana's new hope to maintain separate seating of the races.

Thurs. 6-19-58.

It is included in a three-part segregation package now moving through the legislature after New Orleans buses and street cars were ordered integrated May 31. Similar lawsuits are pending in Baton Rouge and Shreveport.

The House Tuesday passed and sent to the Senate two bills knocking out the state's bus and street car segregation laws, in an effort to bypass the federal court injunction. Sponsors say removal of the state law, on which the injunction is based, would make room for the new private segregation policy on municipal transportation systems. Interstate bus and train transportation is not affected.

William Shaw, counsel for the Rainach committee, explained to the House committee the new measure establishes a policy of giving the first passenger on a double seat the right to choose who sits next to him, whether Negro or white.

Racial Dispute Erupts On Bus

White Man Stabbed During Fight With Negro

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
~~10-16-58~~
10-6-58
p-13

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5. — (UPI) — The first significant racial disturbance on the recently integrated New Orleans' transit system occurred over the week end when a white man was stabbed during a fight on a bus, allegedly by a Negro woman.

The victim was identified by police as 22-year-old Charles Roof Jr. who received multiple stabs in the back. He was reported in good condition in Charity Hospital where he was taken after the incident.

Booked with aggravated assault in connection with the stabbing were two Carver High School students, Roy Gonzales, 18, and Estelle Thomas, 17, both Negroes.

The incident occurred Saturday night on a New Orleans Public Service Inc. bus. The system was integrated by Federal Court order May 30.

Mr. Roof told police he was sitting in the front portion of the bus when he rose to offer a white woman who was standing his seat.

He said a Negro man approached the seat and he (Roof) told the man "This seat is for the ladies." Roof said the man replied, "Is it now?"

Mr. Roof claims he was then struck on the head and was attacked by both Negro men and women on the bus.

Gonzales, however, gave another version of the fight.

He said he and the Thomas girl boarded the bus following a football game. He said he spotted the empty seat next to Roof and started towards it. He said Roof then tapped a white lady and asked her to take the seat.

The Negro youth told police he then said to Roof, "Hold up, Jack, you can have only one seat since I am taking the other."

"He then pushed me and we started to fight," Gonzales explained.

"How he got stabbed I don't know," Gonzales said, "Estelle didn't get in the fight."

Police said witnesses to the melee more-or-less confirmed Roof's version.

Girl Held for Slapping Driver

Times Picayune
New Orleans
P 3
10-7-58

A 16-year-old Negro girl was being held by juvenile authorities Monday for slapping a New Orleans Public Service, Inc. bus driver.

The incident occurred on the Desire bus at Desire and N. Rampart about 8:05 a. m. Monday.

Police said the girl was the last person in a line of passengers to board the bus. Her shoe heel was caught by the door when the bus driver, W. A. Klemm, 27, Apt. CB, Jackson Barracks, closed the door.

Klemm told police the girl walked over and slapped him. He said he stopped the vehicle at the next corner and notified his supervisor.

Police were called and the girl was removed from the bus.

Juvenile authorities said she was being investigated for disturbing the peace and using obscene language.

PAIR IS CHARGED IN BUS FIGHTING

Times Picayune

'Attempted Murder' Accepted by DA Office

P. 2
New Orleans
Times
10-9-58

An attempted murder charge was accepted Wednesday against two Negroes involved in a bus fight with a white man several days ago.

Roy A. Gonzalez, 18, 3603 Benefit, and Estelle Thomas, 17, 3214 Desire pkwy., both Negroes, were charged by the Orleans parish district attorney's office.

Assistant District Attorney A. I. Kleinfeldt recommended a $10,000 bond for each.

They were charged with stabbing Charles Roof Jr., 22, 4200 N. Galvez on a New Orleans Public Service Inc. bus Saturday at N. Galvez and Franklin.

Roof told police he got into an argument with Gonzalez when he, Roof, got up to give a white lady his seat and Gonzalez started for the seat.

According to officers, Roof said he told the man 'these seats are for the ladies.' He said he was hit on the left side of the face and a fight began. He added he was probably stabbed three times by the woman who wielded a pocket knife, police said.

Louisiana Segregation Law Overruled In Federal Court

38a ~~Louisiana~~

State Enjoined From Enforcing Ban On Racially Mixed Athletic Events

Commercial Appeal

By United Press International

Memphis, Tenn.
11-29-58
P. 28

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—A Federal District Court here Friday ruled Louisiana's law forbiding racial mixing in athletic events unconstitutional and cast a new light on last minute Sugar Bowl plans.

A three judge court issued an injuction against enforcement of the 1956 segregation law, but a state law prohibiting the mixing of spectators remained in effect.

The injunction is effective immediately and will presumably remain in effect unless otherwise ordered by the court in the event the decision is appealed by state officials.

Declined Comment

Sugar Bowl officials, who must choose a team to play against Louisiana State in the 1959 post season game, declined immediate comment on new plans for the selection committee.

They apparently have been been working under the assumption that the athletic mixing law was valid and have sought only contestants with no Negro players. Until Friday this appeared to leave only Southern Methodist and Clemson in contention for the other Sugar bid.

Claud 'Monk' Simons, president of the Mid-Winter Sports Association, which sponsors the Gowl game, said the executive committee of his group would meet their attorney Friday.

"Until we get together and discuss the matter fully, I just can't say what we will do. I don't know," explained Simons who still plans to watch Clemson play Furman Saturday in Clemson, S. C.

Although he declined comment on the ruling pending a consultation with attorneys, Simons did not eliminate the Air Force as a possibility.

Duty To Appeal

Louisiana Attorney General Jack Gremillion, when informed of the ruling, said it was his mandatory duty to file an appeal.

Judge John Minor Wisdom of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Herbert Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright signed the ruling.

With regard to the Sugar Bowl, Germillion said as far as he was concerned, "there was and is nothing to prevent the Air Force Academy from being invited and from accepting.

"The only deterrent might be the possibility of minority groups like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, putting pressure on high officials in Washington."

Gremillion said his office "will do everything to cooperate in any effort to make it possible for the Air Force to play in the Sugar Bowl."

The Federal Court's decision is based on a suit filed by Negro light heavyweight boxer Joseph Dorsey Jr., who maintained the law "jeopardized" his ring career.

Temporary Crimp

The law put a temporary crimp in the boxing career of welterweight Ralph Dupas shortly after it was passed. For a while, Dupas was prevented from boxing in Louisiana while the athletic commission delved into his racial background. A group of individuals charged that Dupas was of Negro ancestry—a charge he vehemently denied.

The case was brought to trial in New Orleans Civil District Court and the judge ruled in favor of Dupas.

But it is football that the state law has effected the most at this time and particularly the Sugar Bowl which tries to reach outside the South for standout opponents to match against the Southeastern Conference champion.

The segregation laws touched off a small furore in 1957 when Army declined to come here for a scheduled game with Tulane. The official objection was over the law requiring segregated seating of fans.

Tulane played the game at West Point.

This season the Air Force Academy, which has no Negro players, cancelled a home and home contract with Tulane over the identical issues.

Despite this the highly regarded Falcons were listed as top ranked contenders for the Sugar Bowl bid two weeks ago by observers here. They have since turned attention elsewhere.

Earlier there was speculation that Syracuse, an outstanding Eastern independent, might get the Sugar bid opposite the awesome Tigers. The Orangemen have a Negro player and subsequently accepted an Orange Bowl offer.

With that, speculation narrowed to Southern Methodist and Clemson, neither of which have Negro players.

SMU must defeat Southwest Conference champions Texas Christian Saturday to stay in the running.

Court Overrules La. On Sports Segregation

News Courier
Charleston
S.C.
Sat.
11-29-58
p.1
32a

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A federal court ruling with far-reaching effects Friday knocked out a Louisiana law banning sports competition between white and Negro athletes.

The law, passed by the state Legislature in 1956, prevented mixed boxing matches and teams with Negro players from meeting all-white squads in events such as the Sugar Bowl.

Although not concerned in the case, filed by Negro boxer Joe Dorsey, the Sugar Bowl could be the chief beneficiary of the ruling.

SUGAR BOWL

The Sugar Bowl has been searching for an opponent for top-ranked Louisiana State in the New Year's Day football game. The sports segregation law narrowed the field to a handful of teams.

The Air Force Academy, ranked eighth in this week's Associated Press poll, was the choicest plum for the Sugar Bowl. But like the other service academies — Army and Navy — the Air Force frowned on the sports segregation law and all but eliminated itself from consideration.

Although he declined comment on the ruling pending a consultation with attorneys, Sugar Bowl President Claude (Monk) Simons did not eliminate the Air Force as a possibility. Persistent rumors during the week all but had Clemson in the other corner to face unbeaten LSU in the post-season extravaganza.

Louisiana Attorney General Jack Gremillion, when informed of the ruling, said it was his mandatory duty to file an appeal.

The court, however, also tossed a stumbling block at the state by issuing an injunction preventing further enforcement of the law.

COURT RULING

Judge John Minor Wisdom of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Herbert Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright signed the ruling. It dealt only with mixed athletic competition and did not touch segregated seating at sports events and other phases of the segregation law.

Dorsey filed the suit last year, contending his career was being jeopardized by the law. The statute also prevented lightweight champion Joe Brown, a Negro, from defending his title against Ralph Dupas here last May. Both are from New Orleans and boxing promoters said the bout would have drawn the largest gate in local ring history. The bout was held in Houston, Texas.

MIXED SPORTS BAN VOID--U.S. DECISION

Court Takes No Action on Separate Seating

Times-Picayune
36a
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 11-29-58
P1

A special three-judge federal court Friday declared unconstitutional Louisiana's law phohibiting athletic competition between whites and Negroes.

A court composed of Judge John Minor Wisdom of the United States fifth circuit court of appeals and District Judges Herbert W. Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright declared "unconstitutional on its face" Act 579 of 1956 so far as it deals with athletic contests.

At the same time the court issued a temporary injunction restraining the state athletic commission from enforcing that section of the law.

Another section of Act 579 dealing with separate seating facilities and separate sanitary accommodations was not passed upon by the court since the litigation from which Friday's ruling came did not raise these issues.

SUIT FILED BY BOXER

The ruling is the result of a suit filed by Joseph Dorsey Jr., a Negro boxer who claimed that the law jeopardized his chances of making a livelihood.

The court rejected an argument by the state that the suit against the athletic commission was in reality a suit against the state and that the state had not given its consent to be sued.

It also turned down as having no merit the state's contention that the individual members of the commission should have been sued.

SCHOOL RULING BASIS

Pointing to the ruling of the United States supreme court in the 1954 school segregation cases, the three judges said:

"The Supreme Court held that classification based on race is inherently discriminatory and violative of the protective clause of the 14th amendment. This principle, originally stated with respect to children in public schools, has been applied to golf courses, parks, beaches, swimming pools and buses and street cars.

"The application of the principle does not depend upon the fact that the school or the park is publicly owned; it rests on the fact that the discriminatory classification is enforced by state officials or state agencies. The Supreme Court has consistently defined state action as including action of any agency of the state at any level of government."

Picayune

In turning down the plea that the law was enacted under the police powers of the state, the judges pointed out that the same argument was advanced in the Orleans parish school board segregation case and quoted this language of the US fifth circuit court of appeals in that case:

Sat. 11-29-58

'WORKS NO MAGIC'

"The use of the term police power works no magic in itself. Undeniably the states retain an extremely broad police power. This power, however, as everyone knows, is itself limited by the protective shield of the federal constitution."

36a

The special court also pointed to a similar Texas law which was recently declared unconstitutional by the Texas supreme court.

La

In conclusion, the decision read, "In these circumstances this court must hold with the plaintiff that, as to athletic contests, Act 579 of 1956 unconstitutional on its face in that separation of Negroes and whites based solely on their being Negroes and whites is a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the constitution of the United States. Rule 26 (the regulation of the athletic commission implementing the law) is no less unconstitutional."

STILL CUSTOM—RAINACH

In Homer, state Sen. William Rainach commented:

"Segregated athletics have been preserved for many years by custom rather than by law in Louisiana. The interracial athletic bill was designed to give legal status to this custom. The custom still remains with or without the law.

"The law has worked effectively because the people generally aproved the provisions incorporated in the bill. Regardless of what a federal court might or might not do now or later, the operation of the since 1956 has shown the people of the state expert to keep their athletic contests segregated . . . segregated athletic teams not only can but have achieved top recognition in the country. LSU is a prime example. The LSU board of supervisors adopted as a policy a resolution that goes much further than the terms of the law. The board prohibited playing integrated teams outside the state, as well as within the state."

38b 1958

Jim Crow Rest Room Suit Is Settled Out Of Court

38a

La

Weekly

Sat 5-31-58

A settlement agreement with which all parties announced complete satisfaction was disposed of the federal court suit brought by Mrs. Lucille Davis Cobb whose employment by Nat Buring Packing Co., New Orleans, La., was terminated when the Company moved to a new plant which did not have dressing and sanitary facilities for Negro women. Mrs. Cobb, a long-time member of Local 499, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, ALF-CIO, had been employed by the Company for many years. Most of the male employees of the Company are Negro, but Mrs. Cobb was the only Negro woman employee. The Company explained that for economic reasons it did not feel justified in building an additional rest room and dressing facility in the new plant for a single employee.

The contract negotiated by the Union with Nat Buring contains an anti-discrimination provision: "The Company will continue not to discriminate against any employee because of race, sex, political or religious beliefs or because of membership in the Union." The contract also requires the Company to provide adequate sanitary facilities, "including locker rooms and showers." Mrs Cobb claimes in her suit that by failing to provide a rest room and dressing room for Negro women in the new plant, the Company had failed to perform its contract obligations. Her claim against Local 499 alleged that the Local had a duty to force the Company to build a rest room and dressing room for Negro women, and that the Local had failed to perform this duty. Local 499 is a mixed local and its Vice President is a Negro.

New Orleans La.

Weekly

The suit also named the International Union as a defendant, although the Amalgamated is not a party to the contract and the Executive Officers of the Amalgamated had no knowledge of Mrs. Cobb's termination or her grievance until after the suit was filed.

Upon learning of the case, Patrick E. Gorman, Secretary Treasurer of the Amalgamated stated as a member of the Amalgamated, regardless of race or color, Mrs. Cobb was entitled to the utmost consideration from the international, and to the fullest protection in her job rights that Amalgamated could provide. Amalgamated's Investigation revealed that both the officers and agents of Local 499 and the Company's management have actively worked to eliminate racial discrimination and to promote harmonious racial relations in the Local and in the plant. Both deeply regretted the economic circumstances which compelled the Company to refrain from making what it regarded as a disproportionate expenditure for a single employee. Demonstrating its good faith, the Company has announced that when it embarks upon phase two of its building program, it will construct a facility for Negro women and that it will then offer FIRST employment to Mrs. Cobb.

Natale Masl, acting business agent of Local 499, announced that Local 499 will utilize its best efforts to find employment for Mrs. Cobb in a plant under contract with the Union.

The settlement agreement for dismissal of the suit provides substantial compensation to Mrs. Cobb for the loss of her job.

She was represented by Revius O. Ortique, Jr., Attorney.

LOUISIANA

Continue Segregation On New Orleans Buses

Call

p.1

Kansas City

Mo

Fri 6-6-58

NEW ORLEANS.—(UPI)—White and Negro passengers continued voluntary segregation on the city's newly integrated public transit system. No incidents were reported during the morning rush hours. The city's segregation barriers on buses and trolleys went into effect for the first time Saturday by federal court order, but officials awaited Monday's rush hours for the real test.

One unconfirmed report said a large cross had been burned in a city intersection late Sunday night. But city police and fire officials said they knew nothing about it.

The traditional segregation seating pattern continued Saturday on the buses and trolleys, but traffic for the most part was light because of the Memorial Day holiday and the weekend.

Spokesmen for the city predicted "orderly behavior" would prevail and expressed hope that the legislature, now in session, would come up with legislation designed to bypass the order.

Most Negroes were expected to follow the advice of Dr. William R. Adams, Negro physician who joined with a Negro minister in taking an injunction suit through federal courts to end segregation on buses and streetcars.

Adams admonished Negroes to "be quiet, orderly and of good behavior." He said this does not ask any less of manhood, but it does mean "that we'll make more friends by courteous good behavior than by ruthless belligerence."

Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered integration of New Orleans' public transit system at one minute past midnight Saturday, following a U. S. Supreme court decision which upheld the injunction petition by Adams and Davis.

In Baton Rouge, two laws were introduced in the state legislature designed to thwart the federal court order. The major bill provides for each passenger to be assigned a seat number, and for the bus company to "provide for placement of passengers required to stand."

Call

Fri 6-6-58

The bill was one of 12 segregation measures introduced by members of the joint legislative committee on segregation. It is patterned after the Tallahassee, Fla., system, which has been upheld by federal courts.

The only incident reported before in connection with the integration order was the burning of a cross late Friday on the lawn outside the residence of Judge Wright.

NEW ORLEANS — (UPI) — Integration came without incident on city buses and streetcars Saturday, but Friday night a flaming cross appeared on the lawn of the judge who ordered an end to segregation.

Police reported that when they arrived at the house of Judge J. Skelly Wright there was no crowd and the cross had burned out. They said they did not know who put it there.

The transit company complied with Wright's order to desegregate at one minute past midnight.

The order followed a copy of the official transcript of the U.S. Supreme court which was handed to transit company officials and city officials Friday afternoon. The high court's ruling upheld without comment Wright's ruling of more than a year-and-a-half.

The New Orleans segregation ban was based upon a state law passed in 1956. The city had no ordinance requiring the separation of the races on its transit systems.

38c

In ordering the removal of the traditional pattern of racial segregation in the New Orleans transit system, Federal Judge Wright turned down a plea by city and transit officials to delay implementation of a previous anti-segregation decision rendered by him.

Mayor DeLesseps S. Morrison quickly summoned top city administration officials to his office for an emergency conference while Wright was handing down his integration order Friday.

The order specifically said the city, including the police department, should not interfere with the seating of Negroes and white on the public carriers.

Integration Ordered

Herald P.1

38f

Miami Fla.

Sat 5-31-58

NEW ORLEANS —(UPI)— A federal judge late Friday ordered that New Orleans buses and trolleys halt racial segregation at one minute after midnight, and city and transit officials bowed to the edict.

Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright turned down a plea by the officials that the order be delayed. He issued the ruling a year and a half ago, and it was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court last Monday.

'Quiet' Urged For Negroes After Bus Suit Win

38b

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — One of the two men who won a federal suit to integrate New Orleans buses Saturday admonished Negroes to "be quiet, orderly and of good behavior" after the victory.

P 2 D

Dr. William R. Adams, Negro physician, joined with a minister, the Rev. A. L. Davis, in taking the suit through legal moves as high as the U.S. Supreme Court.

Advertiser

Adams said his suggestion did not ask for any less manhood, "but it does mean that we'll make more friends by courteous good behavior than by ruthlessness and belligerence."

Whites, he suggested, should not "lend an ear to radical advice emanating from certain quarters," which he declined to name.

"Let us help the South to conform to the democratic attitudes of the rest of the nation and thereby bring peace, prosperity and tranquility to this region," he said.

People should follow their inclinations, he said. Most Negroes are not particularly concerned about sitting next to whites, Adams said.

Jour, 6-1-58

"All that want is that the indignity of the sign should be removed from in front of their faces," he said.

Montgomery

Adams referred to the "For Colored People Only" signs which divided front and rear seats, indicating that Negroes were to seat themselves on buses and streetcars from the rear.

Negroes, he said, have looked upon the sign as an implication of inferiority.

Most Negroes on public transit lines Saturday continued to seat themselves from the rear as custom and state law have demanded for many decades. Adams said there was no organized plan to do otherwise.

"When I ride the bus," Adams said, "I only look for a place to sit for the money I pay and I think that's the attitude of most people."

He did not look upon the court decision, he said, as a victory particularly for Negroes.

"I think that it is a victory for justice, fair play and the American ideal of equality under the law. I think that it is helpful for Negroes in removing the stigma of inferiority and I think that it is helpful for the whites in freeing their minds from the slavery of prejudice, whether inherited or acquired, and from discriminatory practices."

The Negro physician continued: "I think it is a victory for the whole people and I don't think that there's any difference in attitude on the part of the people, whether white or black, when it comes to enforcing the law. What we want is good will, peace and the chance to work out our common destinies."

The Rev. Davis was not immediately available for comment.

Segregation Stays Despite Court Order

38b

Constitution

NEW ORLEANS, May 31 (AP)—Custom-ingrained bus segregation continued with few exceptions, in this Deep South metropolis Saturday despite a federal court order and official notice to the contrary.

The only incident reported in connection with the U.S. District Court order to end enforcement of state segregation laws on public transportation was a cross-burning on the lawn of the judge who signed the order.

P 4A

Atlanta

Ga

Most Negro bus and streetcar riders continued, as they had by custom since decades before the Civil War, to seat themselves from the rear, leaving the front of the vehicles to whites.

A newsman saw only two Negroes break the custom during rides through the center of the city's business district. One was a young man, apparently a student, and the other a young woman.

Jour 6-1-58

• • •

EACH SAT, quietly, alone in a double seat. The young man was stone-faced, the young woman smiled quietly as neither was disturbed by any of the other passengers.

In one instance, a neatly dressed Negro man stood in the rear of a streetcar rather than sit in the few empty seats forward.

White men and women usually doubled up in their seats, leaving no empty seats beside them. There was some shifting from seat to seat when one of the paired seats was vacated.

Silence was the rule. There was some whispering, with everyone carefully minding his own business, apparently.

Other observers reported similar conditions on the buses.

U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright said the cross was burned on his lawn during the night.

The eight-foot wooden cross was soaked with kerosene.

Private Bus Plan Drawn Up To Dodge Integration Order

38b

Legislature Also Studies Plan To Close Racially Mixed Schools

BATON ROUGE (AP)—Privately-owned jitney buses today were one legislative answer to a federal court order striking down segregation on New Orleans buses and street cars.

Daily News p.1

38b

A second plan would knock out the state law affected by the court injunction and press the New Orleans Public Service Inc. to establish a policy of racially separate seating on its buses and streetcars.

Mon. 6-2-58

The segregation proposals were introduced last night in the Legislature on the heels of U.S. Dist. Judge J. Skelly Wright's order ending bus segregation in New Orleans last Saturday.

Jackson, Miss

The 60-day session, which saw only one segregation measure in the first three weeks, now bulges with 17, including a 13-bill package by the joint segregation committee.

Sen. W. M. Rainach's "watch dog" committee introduced a package plan to close public schools threatened with integration. The plan would:

Give the governor authority to close any school facing court order integration. He also could close similar Negro schools in the area.

SELL - LEASE PLAN

Give local school boards authority to sell or lease schools, closed permanently to cooperative groups made up of parents of the children attending the school.

Provide for educational expense grants to children attending these schools operated privately or other private, non-sectarian elementary and secondary schools.

Continue pay for school officials whose duties are interrupted by federal officials, even if they or other private, non-sectarian elementary and secondary schools.

Continue pay for school officials whose duties are interrupted by federal officials, even if they are sent to jail for defying federal court orders.

Prohibit a parish or city school board from approving a budget for a racially integrated public school. A 1954 act cut off state funds from desegregated schools.

The school closing plan is patterned after the Virginia law, soon to be tested in Arlington County.

Another proposal is based on Alabama's pupil assignment law, upheld recently by a three judge federal court.

In 1954 Louisiana adopted a law calling for superintendents to designate schools for children to attend. This law was ruled unconstitutional by federal courts.

Little, If Any, Mixed Seating Yet

No More Signs On N. Orleans Trolleys

38b

NEW ORLEANS, La.—James Crow passed away here on New Orleans street cars and buses at 12:01 A. M. Saturday and nobody shed a tear.

Courier P. 5 Jun 6-7-58

In fact, all signs that Mr. Crow had been a regular rider on the Crescent City's trolleys and buses were removed, along with the screens which had designated the dividing line between white and Negro passengers.

• However, the fact remained that Mr. Crow was gone but not forgotten as in most cases Negroes took seats in the same manner to which they had been accustomed, sitting from the rear to the front. There were no reports of Negroes attempting to take seats by whites.

There were a few cases in which Negroes sat up front, but this was the exception rather than the general rule.

Pittsburgh Pa.

■

AS MR. CROW'S death was observed, Negro leaders in the New Orleans area called for orderly conduct and courteous behavior from their constituents.

They announced that the mere fact that the signs had been removed was a "victory" claiming that the signs have given, Negroes an "inferiority complex" through the years.

• The order dooming segregation affects only the New Orleans public service. Buses on the Westside and in West Banks are still segregated.

In the city proper, Mayor Chet Morrison announced that "appeals seem to have been exhausted." Furthermore, Police Superintendent Dayries charged each police officer with the responsibility of enforcing the law.

■

THERE WAS some evidence that members of the Ku Klux Klan had not taken too kindly to Mr. Crow's death. They staged an impromptu wake at the home of Judge J. Skelly Wright by burning a cross on the lawn of the jurist.

Judge Wright had handed down the order which negated segregated seating on the city's buses and street cars.

The suit against segregated seating had been filed by Atty. A. P. Tureaud who was representing Drs. W. R. Adams and A. L. Davis, president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance. Judge Wright's decision in the case was supported by the U.S. Supreme Court last week.

New Orleans Bus Integration Orderly

38b

NEW ORLEANS — (UPI) — Integration came without incident on city buses and street cars Saturday, but Friday night a flaming cross appeared on the lawn of the judge who ordered an end to segregation.

Police reported that when they arrived at the house of Judge J. Skelly Wright there was no crowd and the cross had burned out. They said they did not know who put it there.

World

The transit company complied with Wright's order to desegregate at one minute past midnight.

P 1

The order followed a copy of the official transcript of the U. S. Supreme Court which was handed to transit company officials and city officials Friday afternoon. The high court's ruling upheld without comment Wright's ruling of more than a year-and-a-half ago.

Birmingham, Ala.

The New Orleans segregation ban was based upon a state naw passed in 1956. The city has no ordinance requiring the separation of the races on its transit systems.

Negroes were legally free to sit where they pleased on buses and streetcars Saturday, but long years of habit proved stronger than a federal court edict erasing racial barries from the public carriers.

World

Most passengers continued to segregate themselves on the public vehicles. They did so quietly and without incident.

6-4-58

The only noticeable difference was the removal of small wooden signs, reading "For Colored Passengers Only," which had separated whites from Negroes. In their place, stood notices which said the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., was complying with the federal court order.

Quiet Marks New Orleans Bus, Trolley Desegregation

38b-La

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)— Some things are best left unsaid and in New Orleans, transit integration is one of them.

Advertiser

In the nine days since racial barriers were removed in this Deep South city's buses and streetcars, there have been no incidents of any importance.

P 2A

City, transit and civic leaders attribute this largely to one thing —silence.

Montgomery Ala.

They feel the less said about the matter, the better. They will not even say—publicly—that they are happy that there has been no violence. They are like men walking on eggs, afraid that an ill-chosen word or act would crush the calm and precipitate an incident.

Jun. 6-8-58

As one City Hall spokesman put it:

"Why say anything at all about it. Everything is going along smoothly, so why say anything that might be misinterpreted and cause trouble."

HABIT A FACTOR

But the lack of speeches and public pronouncements since transit integration went into effect at one minute past midnight May 31, is not the only reason for the apparent acceptance of the legalized destruction of a southern tradition.

Habit is another one. The plain fact remains that Negroes and whites continue to segregate themselves. What little mixing there is, occurs in that fringe area on buses and trolleys where the traditionally Negro section at the rear of the vehicles joins the white area at the front.

This is the reason given by an official of the anti-integration Citizens Council of Greater New Orleans. Council secretary Robert L. Hickerson said:

"The apparent calm with which integration went into effect is due to the fact that habits are not easily changed and that segregation in essence is still manifest."

A LONG TIME

He added this resulted from the "good sense" of both whites and Negroes that "has produced peace and harmony for a long time."

Hickerson predicted it will be a long time before the habit is broken.

For Negroes, the fact that the desegregation order, signed by federal Judge J. Skelley Wright on Memorial Day, was issued, is apparently enough for them, at least at present.

Negro leaders have emphasized that there was "no organized plan" for Negroes to take over the forward seats on trolleys and street cars.

The Negro populace, following the desegregation order, were urged to be "orderly, quiet and of good behavior," and were cautioned against "ruthless belligerance."

Dr. William R. Adams, one of the two Negro plaintiffs who filed the desegregation order, was to Judge Wright's order, summed up Negro feeling when he said:

"When I ride the bus, I look only for a place to sit for the money I pay. I think that's the attitude of most people."

38b 1958

LOUISIANA

'Passing' Negroes, Cubans, Mexicans 'Uncomfortable' and 'Disappointed'

Smooth Bus Integration Causes Mixed Emotions in New Orleans!

Courier P.3

38b La

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat 6-21-58

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—The smooth, peaceful enactment of integrated bus seating here is having strange effects on Negro, white and other citizens. Reactions which are clearly visible even to the most naive include chagrin, chivalry, boisterousness, disappointment, inertia, and quiet resignation.

This strange conglomeration of human emotions has come about since the New Orleans Public Service Company and city officials, on the never-to-be-forgotten Memorial Day, announced intentions to abide by the inonoclastic rulings of Federal District, Appellate and Supreme Courts.

■

THESE REACTIONS, however, should be considered natural in spite of the opinion that bus desegregation should have been ended long ago or, better still, it should never have been put into effect in the first place. For there are thousands here who beheld bus integrated seating for the first time in their lives. Jim crow seat laws were enacted by the State Legislature in 1890.

It is a matter of record that the Plessy-Ferguson case which challenged segregated seating on trains originated in New Orleans. But the Supreme Court on May 18, 1896, upheld the "separate but equal" theory which was the backbone of all travel segregation until 1954.

So, the ending of some 68 years of bus and trolley segregation did, without doubt, affect various Orleanians in different ways.

■

CHAGRIN: White Citizens Council members are staring in shocked disbelief as the general public accepts desegregation. Their leaders, who predicted violence, are now accusing the police department and the press for suppressing news of racial conflicts in the wake of integration.

One WCC official, in a television appearance, said: "There has not been a single report on any racial violence released to the public. Is this a result of suppression of news by the failure to make arrests?"

He also said there was a reported 60 per cent drop in transit business since integration. The following day, however, the New Orleans Public Service stated that business for this period is much higher than during the same time last year.

■

CHIVALRY: The long-neglected, near-dead practice of surrendering a bus or trolley seat by a white female has suddenly arisen to a new life—especially if she happens to take a seat near a Negro man. Invariably, a white male offers to swap places or stand since integration.

■

BOISTEROUSNESS: Dark-skinned Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans and other Latins who had long ago enjoyed the Southern privilege of sitting with whites keep up loud, rapid-fire conversations in their native tongues, thus identifying themselves as "non-Negroes."

■

DISAPPOINTMENT: Many light-skinned Negroes are very uncomfortable and disappointed. Specifically, they are those who formerly lorded it over their darker brethren by occupying seats ahead of the jim-crow sign (screen) and, in this small way, "passing for white." Now, all are on equal footing, regardless of race or color.

■

INERTIA: There are those on both sides who are striving in vain to preserve "jim-crow" status quo of pre-integration. Many Negroes still invist on rushing ahead of any Negro even though the latter is seated at the very front of the vehicle.

Sixty-eight years of "habit" weigh heavily on this type.

■

QUIET RESIGNATION: The vast majority of Orlenians—Negro and white—are accepting bus integration as though it had been in effect all of their lives.

These are the level-headed, clear-thinking, fair-minded persons who respect the Constitution of the United States, the rulings of the courts and the theory of justice and equality.

Of course, there have been a few minor incidents and in each case the aggressor was a white personally misled by WCC race baiters.

Bus Segregation Still Practiced

38b

News p. 1a

Jackson Miss.

June 1-58

NEW ORLEANS, May 31 (UPI) — White and Negro passengers took segregated seats on New Orleans buses today despite a court degree ordering integration, which went into effect at one minute after midnight.

No violence was reported, but a flaming cross was reported burned on the lawn of Judge J. Skelly Wright's home. Wright handed down the court decree.

Traffic was light because of the weekend and Memorial Day holiday. It will be Monday before the majority of the city's workers crowd the transit system returning to their jobs.

Patrol cars followed the buses closely through the night to insure that the integration order was carried out peacefully.

A flaming cross appeared last night on Wright's front lawn, according to neighbors. But police refused to confirm the report. Neighbors said the cross had burned out when police arrived at Wright's home.

Vehicles of the New Orleans Public Service Company carried signs saying the company was complying with the federal court order for non-segregated seating.

'Quiet' Urged For Negroes After Bus Suit Win

3-8

Advertiser

P. 2 D

Montgomery

6-1-58

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — One of the two men who won a federal suit to integrate New Orleans buses Saturday admonished Negroes to "be quiet, orderly and of good behavior after the victory."

Dr. William R. Adams, Negro physician, joined with a minister, the Rev. A. L. Davis, in taking the suit through legal moves as high as the U.S. Supreme Court.

Adams said his suggestion did not ask for any less manhood, "but it does mean that we'll make more friends by courteous good behavior than by ruthlessness and belligerence."

Whites, he suggested, should not "lend an ear to radical advice emanating from certain quarters," which he declined to name.

"Let us help the South to conform to the democratic attitudes of the rest of the nation and thereby bring peace, prosperity and tranquility to this region," he said.

People should follow their inclinations, he said. Most Negroes are not particularly concerned about sitting next to whites, Adams said.

"All that want is that the indignity of the sign should be removed from in front of their faces," he said.

Adams referred to the "For Colored People Only" signs which divided front and rear seats, indicating that Negroes were to seat themselves on buses and streetcars from the rear.

Negroes, he said, have looked upon the sign as an implication of inferiority.

Negroes on public transit lines Saturday continued to seat themselves from the rear as custom and state law have demanded for many decades. Adams said there was no organized plan to do otherwise.

"When I ride the bus," Adams said, "I only look for a place to sit for the money I pay and I think that's the attitude of most people."

He did not look upon the court decision, he said, as a victory particularly for Negroes.

"I think that it is a victory for justice, fair play and the American ideal of equality under the law. I think that it is helpful for Negroes in removing the stigma of inferiority and I think that it is helpful for the whites in freeing their minds from the slavery of prejudice, whether inherited or acquired, and from discriminatory practices."

The Negro physician continued:

"I think it is a victory for the whole people and I don't think that there's any difference in attitude on the part of the people, whether white or black, when it comes to enforcing the law. What we want is good will, peace and the chance to work out our common destinies."

The Rev. Davis was not immediately available for comment.

38b 1958

MARYLAND

Segregation on Buses Attacked in Maryland

BALTIMORE, June 24 (AP).—Racial segregation in Southern Maryland schools and school buses came under attack in Federal Court here yesterday.

In one case, Attorney Tucker R. Dearing asked for an injunction to bar discrimination against any Negro pupil wanting to ride white school buses in Charles County.

Boy, 7, Complains

He appeared in behalf of Gilbert G. Hart, jr., 7, a student at the Indian Head Elementary School who complained that he wasn't allowed to ride the bus for white students. The Indian Head school was integrated in the first three grades.

Last Wednesday the school board granted the boy permission to ride the white bus but Mr. Dearing wants an order allowing any Negro student to use white transportation.

School Board President Frank B. Wade said integration on buses was being delayed until the children "learn to live together in the classrooms" before being mixed on buses where discipline was "not too good."

Asks School Entry

In the second action, William M. Groves of California, Md., asked an injunction to permit his children, Thomas C. Groves, 14, and Joan E. Groves, 16, to attend the Great Mills High School in St. Mary's County.

No Negroes attended St. Mary's County white schools last year, although the county school board announced an end to segregation up to the sixth grade at the time.

Testimony showed that Thomas Groves could enter the school under a plan whereby the seventh, eighth and ninth grades would be integrated in September. The admission of the girl is disputed because she wants to enter the 11th grade, which has not yet been integrated.

Star
R. B.
Washington
Eve.
38b
Md
Tues.
6-24-58

38b 1958

MISSISSIPPI

NAACP Aide Beaten On Bus

Afro-American p 3
Sat 3-22-58

Clarence Mitchell Asks FBI Investigation

By BAKER E. MORTEN

BALTIMORE

38b

"We are taking the matter up with the Justice Department, and studying the possibility of bringing action against the Mississippi Police Department.

"In fact," said Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington Bureau Chief, "a conference was held in Washington Friday, to discuss the case.

"We will take action" Mr. Mitchell declared. Reference was to the case of Mississippi Field Secretary Medgar Evers who was taken off a Mississippi bus by police March 11, and attacked when he got back on the bus.

Baltimore Md.

Mr. Evers reported that he was attacked on a Mississippi inter-city Trailway bus by a taxi driver after he refused to give up a seat as directed by the bus driver.

At the time, the bus was leaving Meridian Miss., he said.

Mr. Mitchell said the case was discussed at the conference with Robert L. Carter, NAACP New York attorney, and with Francis Pohlhaus, Washington NAACP counsel.

"Mr. Carter is also studying the possibility of civil action," he told the AFRO.

* * *

MR. EVERS was on his way home to Jackson, Miss from a regional NAACP Southeast conference in Greensboro N.C.

"The taxi driver apparently was trying to force Mr. Evers to accept segregation. The police did not actually detain him, but they took him off the bus," Mr. Mitchell pointed out.

Reached in Jackson, Mr. Evers told the AFRO that when he took a seat in front of the bus, the bus driver ordered him to the rear.

Upon his refusal, he said, the driver consulted with the ticket agent and police, who were in the bus terminal.

He said he was informed that he was not under arrest, but officers insisted upon taking him into the station.

He was questioned as to his identity, his purpose for refusing to be segregated and told he was "imperiling good race relations."

Permitted to return to the bus, Mr. Evers said he again took a seat in front and the driver, 45 minutes late, drove off.

* * *

HE SAID the bus was overtaken a few blocks from the station and boarded by the taxi driver who verbally berated him and then physically attacked him.

Mr. Evers said the bus driver ordered the assailant off the bus and proceeded to Jackson, with the NAACP representative still seated in front.

Mr. Evers said none of the other passengers, all white except one elderly woman, intervened one way or the other.

He said one passenger, a man from Arkansas, gave him his name and address.

"I don't know whether the attack was pre-arranged or not. Everyone was in a huddle at the terminal when the bus driver and ticket agent talked to police.

"Then seven or eight officers came up and took me to the station. One of the detectives said, 'I've been keeping up with you, I know you.'"

Mr. Evers said all of the passengers on the bus remained calm.

* * *

"NATURALLY," he injected, "I did not appreciate being hit in the face with fists, but I continued the 93-mile ride from Meridian to Jackson in the front seat.

"I had purchased my ticket to ride and as an American citizen I rode where I chose."

MERIDIAN BUS INCIDENT

NAACP Says Civil Rights Violated In 'Ugly Spectacle'

Advertiser p 1A

38b

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said today the civil rights of its Mississippi field secretary, Medgar Evers, were violated March 11 in an "ugly spectacle" at Meridian that resulted from Evers refusing to give up a front seat on the bus.

Montgomery Ala.

The NAACP said in a statement describing the incident that Evers first was taken off the bus and questioned extensively by Meridian police and later was hit in the face by a white taxicab driver.

Meridian police denied that Evers was questioned extensively and said he wouldn't have been taken to the police station for questioning if he had been willing to tell them who he was when they first questioned him.

Wed 3-19-58

Lauderdale County Atty. Paul Busby said no charges were filed against the cab driver because Evers had been unable to give a satisfactory description of him and apparently had not been willing to stay in Meridian long enough to make a positive identification.

Sam C. Watts, executive president in Jackson for Continental Trailways, and the company's Jackson station manager, J. P. Vickers, said they had heard nothing about the incident previously.

The NAACP said after Evers was questioned by police he returned to the bus and again took the front seat behind the driver.

P. 2A

The attack by the cab driver, the NAACP said, occurred while the bus was still in Meridian. The statement said the cab driver flagged down the bus and was permitted to enter by the bus driver, "who hastily and anxiously opened the door."

Advertiser

The cab driver told the bus driver, "If you can't get him off I can," the statement said. The cab driver then struck Evers in the face.

Wed 3-19-58

The NAACP said the driver didn't intervene but Evers remained in his seat and stayed there until he reached Jackson

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NAACP LEADER SAYS CAB DRIVER BEAT HIM

For Sitting At Front Of Bus In Meridian

QUESTIONED BY POLICE

38b

By the United Press

JACKSON, Miss., March 18.—Medgar Evers, Mississippi field secretary of the NAACP, charged Tuesday he was beaten by a taxi driver and "questioned extensively" by police officers after he boarded a bus in Meridian, Miss., and sat on the seat behind the driver.

But Evers said he "defied all efforts" to move him to the back of the bus with other Negroes and "continued his journey into Jackson seated in the front of the bus."

Commercial

Evers said he was yanked from the bus about 1:30 a.m. March 11 by several police officers and taken to the police station.

Appeal

Evers Not Arrested

Officers said Evers was not arrested but was taken to the police station after he refused to give them any identification. They said he was released in "not more than 15 minutes after he finally gave them his name and told them "We feel it's time this state showed some improvements in these matters."

p 32

Wed 3-19-58

The young Negro said he [illegible] back on the bus after being released by officers but "shortly thereafter, while still in the City of Meridian, the bus was flagged down by a local white cab driver, who was permitted to enter by the driver of the bus, who hastily and anxiously opened the door.

Memphis Tenn.

Evers said the taxi driver rushed into the Trailways bus and began hitting him in the face after telling the bus driver, "If you can't get him off, I can." He said the bus driver permitted the white man to finish the attack, then asked him to leave.

Beating Reported

Lauderdale County Atty. Paul Busby said Evers and his lawyer, R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg, visited him the following day and reported the beating. Mr. Busby said he told them he would put out a warrant for the cab driver if they identified him. "They didn't file an affadavit charging assault against anybody," Mr. Busby said. Mr. Busby said there wer no marks on Evers to indicate that he had been beaten.

Evers' attorney conferred with Police Chief O. A. Booker for several hours Monday but the conference was broken up when Chief Booker had a heart attack. He was under oxygen Tuesday

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Negro says civil rights violated in bus controversy

News p 13

Birmingham Ala.

JACKSON, Miss., March 18—(AP)—A Mississippi officer of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People charged today his civil rights were violated when he insisted on keeping a front seat on a bus at Meridian, Miss., earlier this month.

38b

Tues 3-18-58

A statement from the NAACP said its state field secretary, Medgar Evers of Jackson, was ordered off the bus by Meridian police on March 11 and subsequently struck in the face by a white cab driver.

The NAACP said Evers first was ordered off the bus by police and "taken to police headquarters and questioned extensively" before being released.

The NAACP said Evers then returned to his front seat on the bus.

"Shortly thereafter, while still in the city of Meridian, the bus was flagged down by a local white cab driver.

The cab driver then asaulted Evers, the NAACP claimed.

The NAACP statement said the bus driver did not interfere but Evers "defied all efforts to coerce him to the extent of moving to a back seat, and continued his journey into Jackson seated in the front of the bus."

Mississippi Roundup—

NAACP Official Charges Beating On Bus

JACKSON, March 18 (U.P.)—Medgar Evers, Mississippi field secretary of the NAACP, charged today he was beaten by a taxi driver and "questioned extensively" by police officers after he boarded a bus in Meridian and sat on the seat behind the driver.

Press Scimitar

But Evers said he "defied all efforts" to move him to the back of the bus with other Negroes and "continued his journey into Jackson seated in the front of the bus."

Wed 3-19-58

Evers said he was yanked from the bus about 1:30 a.m. March 11 by several police officers and taken to the police station. He said it was an "ugly spectacle" that showed "antipathy for human decency by the police."

38b

Birmingham

Officers said Evers was not arrested but was taken to the police station after he refused to give them any identification. They said he was released in "not more than [illegible] minutes" after he finally gave them his name and told them "we feel it's time this state showed some damn improvements in these matters."

News

The young Negro, a native of Mississippi, said he got back on the bus after being released by officers, but "shortly thereafter, while still in the city of Meridian, the bus was flagged down by a local white cab driver, who was permitted to enter by the driver of the bus, who hastily and anxiously opened the door."

Evers said the taxi driver rushed into the bus and began hitting him in the face after telling the bus driver "if you can't get him off, I can." He said the bus driver permitted the white man to finish the attack, then asked him to leave.

Lauderdale County Attorney Paul Busby said Evers and his lawyer, R. Jess Brown of Vicksburg, visited him the following day and reported the beating. Busby said he told them he would put out a warrant for the cab driver if they identified him. "They didn't file an affidavit charging assault against anybody," said Busby.

Busby said there were no marks on Evers to indicate he had been beaten.

Capt. G. D. Beddingfield said he and several other officers went to the bus station, across the street from police headquarters, after a disturbance had been reported. Beddingfield said Evers was on the front seat of the bus and several passengers were complaining.

The captain said Evers stepped off the bus at the request of the officers, but he refused to show any identification. He quoted Evers as saying "I'm just another passenger and I do not carry identification."

Beddingfield said he told Evers "we have a right to know your identification," then took him to police headquarters because a crowd was gathering. "We told the driver to wait so Evers wouldn't miss his ride," Beddingfield said.

Attacked on Bus in Miss.

Courier P. 3- Pittsburgh Pa- Sat. 3-22-58

Beat NAACP Exec

JACKSON, Miss.—Because he refused to move from a seat in the front of an inter-city bus as directed by the driver, Medgar Evers, NAACP field secretary for Missississippi, was set upon by a taxi driver who apparently boarded the bus for the express purpose of attacking the young NAACP representative.

38b

The attack took place early on the morning of March 11 as the Trailway bus was pulling out of Meridian, where Mr. Evers had gone aboard en route to his home in Jackson. He was returning from Greensboro, N. C., where he had attended an NAACP southwest regional conference the previous week-end.

■

WHEN HE boarded the bus at Meridian, Mr. Evers reports, he took a seat in the front of the bus. G. V. Shelton, the driver, ordered him to the rear. Upon his refusal the driver consulted with the ticket agent and with police who were in the bus terminal. Although informed he was not under arrest, police officers insisted upon taking him into the station across the street for a talk. There he was questioned about his identity and his purpose in refusing to be jim-crowed and warned that he was imperiling "good race relations in Meridian."

Permitted to return to the bus, Mr. Evers again took a front seat, whereupon the driver, already 45 minutes late, drove off. A few blocks from the station the bus was overtaken by a taxi from which the driver emerged and demanded entry into the bus. The taxi driver immediately launched a verbal attack upon the NAACP representative and followed it with a bruising physical attack. The bus driver ordered the assailant off the bus, after which the bus proceeded to Jackson with Mr. Evers still seated in front.

None of the other passengers, all white save an elderly woman, intervened one way or the other, Mr. Evers reports. Only one passenger, a man from Arkansas, gave his name and address to Mr. Evers as a witness.

BUS SEATS SEGREGATED

Meridian Passes Ordinance After Race Incident

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 28.—(UP)—The City Council has passed an ordinance to preserve racially segregated seating on buses.

38b

Commercial Appeal

The action followed an incident created recently when an NAACP official refused to move from the front seat of a Trailways bus here.

Sat 3-29-58

The measure gives bus drivers full jurisdiction over placement of passengers and provides maximum penalties of 30 days in jail and a $100 fine for those who violate placements.

Memphis Tenn

The council said the measure was passed for "preservation of the public peace, health and safety." It was drawn "because of recent breaches of the peace on account of the seating of passengers on buses in the city of Meridian and the threat of future such occurrences."

State NAACP field secretary Medgar Evers boarded a Jackson-bound bus last month and sat on the front seat. Police officers took him off the bus and questioned him briefly and Evers charged that after he re-boarded the bus a white taxi driver rushed in and assaulted him.

Mississippi Man Beaten On Delta Bus

38b

JACKSON, Miss. (INS) — The NAACP said Tuesday its Mississippi field representative was beaten by a white man on a bus en route to Jackson for sitting in a section reserved for white passengers.

News Herald

A spokesman for the organization said the incident took place just outside Meridian, Miss., last March 11 after the field secretary, Medgar Evers, "defied all efforts to move him to the rear (of the bus)."

Sat 3-22-58

Birmingham

The spokesman said that Evers was finally removed from the vehicle by police and questioned, but was allowed to return to the bus after showing his identification.

Ala

Evers returned to the same seat, the spokesman said, and the bus began its journey to Jackson. Just outside of Meridian, the bus was flagged down by a white cab driver, who according to the spokesman, shouted to the bus driver: "If you can't get him (Evers) off, I can."

38b

The NAACP spokesman said the cab driver then boarded the bus and punched Evers several times in the face.

Meridian police acknowledged they had questioned Evers "for a matter of moments" but denied any knowledge of the attack. They said they would investigate.

NAACP WORKER ATTACKED ON BUS IN MISSISSIPPI

38b

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) — Because he refused to move from a seat in the front of an intercity bus as directed by the driver, Edgar Evers NAACP field secretary for Mississippi, was set upon by a taxi driver who apparently boarded the bus for the express purpose of attacking him.

Defender P.5

The attack took place early on the morning of March 11 as the Trailway bus was pulling out of Meridian where Evers had gone aboard en route to his home in Jackson. He was returning from Greensboro, N. C., where he had attended an NAACP southeast regional conference the previous weekend.

Thurs. 4/3/58

Louisville, Ky.

Ordered To Rear

When he boarded the bus at Meridian, Evers reports, he took a seat in the front of the bus. G. V. Shelton, the driver, ordered him to the rear. Upon his refusal, the driver insisted upon taking him into the station across the street for a talk. There he was questioned about his identity and his purpose in refusing to be Jim Crowed and warned that he was imperiling "good race relations in Meridian."

Permitted to return to the bus, Evers again took a front seat, whereupon the driver, already 45 minutes late, drove off. A few blocks from the station the bus was overtaken by a taxi from which the driver emerged and demanded entry into the bus. The taxi driver immediately launched a verbal attack upon the NAACP representative and followed it with a bruising physical attack. The bus driver ordered the assailant off the bus after which the bus proceeded to Jackson with Mr. Evers still seated in front.

None of the other passengers, all white save an elderly woman, intervened one way or the other, Evers reports. Only one passenger, a man from Arkansas, gave his name and address as a witness.

Mississippi Studies Racial Blood Segregation Measures

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Thurs. 4-18-58

4/18

38b

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — Two bills aimed at helping keep racial segregation by controlling ailments listed as peculiar to certain races were considered today by the Senate Public Health Committee.

One bill would require blood accepted for transfusions to be labeled with the race of the donor. The other bill would forbid integration of children afflicted with sickle cell anemia (peculiar to Negroes) and those afflicted with certain anti-biotic-resistant ailments peculiar to whites.

Rep. Elmo Anderson of Madison County, author of the labeling bill, told the committee:

"Call it a race bill or call it a Negro bill. That's exactly what it is."

Charles Flynn of Jackson, executive director of the Mississippi Hospital Assn., said it would be impossible for hospitals to comply with the labeling bill and render good and inexpensive medical services.

38a-Miss

Sen. William Kling of Red Lick, said his bill forbids integration of children afflicted with sickle cell anemia and those afflicted with "anti - biotic - resistant pathogenic strains of straphylococci carried by children afflicted with cystic fibrosis of the pancreas."

One physician testifying held the Kling bill was unnecessary because state law already forbids integration.

Dr. Kenneth Heard of Jackson, chairman of the Blood and Blood Bank Committee of the Mississippi Assn. of Pathologists, testified that sickle cell anemia was an hereditary ailment and was not transmitted any other way.

Even if sickle cell blood were infused into a patient, he said, the sickle cells (crescent shaped) would be destroyed in less than 120 days.

Other physicians testified that Mississippi blood banks segregate blood by race and infuse blood by race. However, they said, blood shipped in by the Red Cross and other groups was not labeled by race.

Dr. W. E. Lotterhos of Jackson, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Mississippi State Medical Assn., testified Anderson's bill would hinder medical services and might cause the patient undue worry about possible ill effects of infused blood.

Anderson's bill carried a $25 fine and Kling's bill carried a $1,000 fine and two years in jail for violations.

38b 1958 MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD

Files $25,000 Civil Rights Damage Suit

World, P. 5, B'ham Ala

Sat 3-13-58

38

HOUSTON, Texas — (NNPA) — Attorney Francis L. Williams, representing Sherman Adams, Jr., a former serviceman now living in Connecticut, has filed in federal court here a $25,000 civil rights and damage suit against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.

Mr. Adams said he was removed from the Valley Eagle because he refused to change his seat.

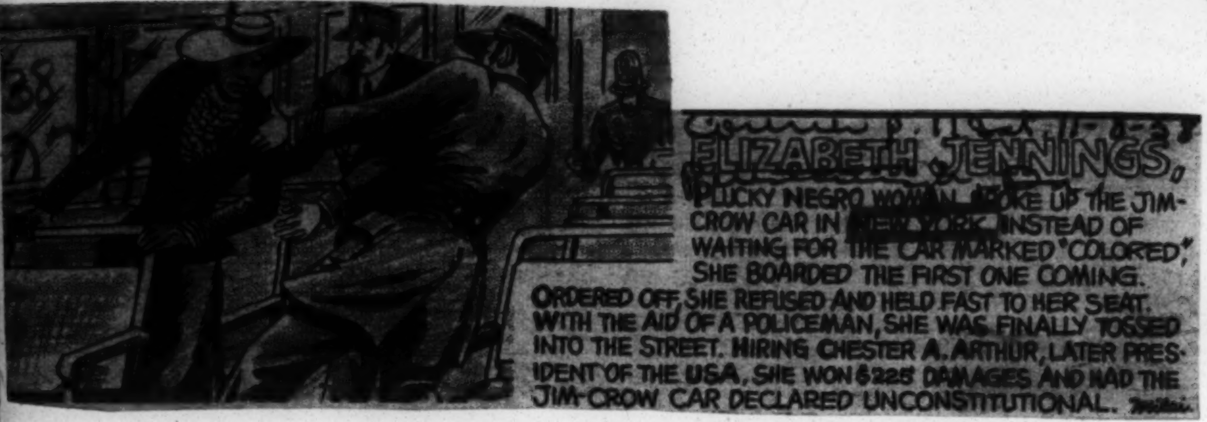
The ex-serviceman contends in his petition that he boarded the train Feb. 28, 1956, in Houston and refused to move to the front of the coach at the request of the train conductor.

He was asked to move "solely because of his race and color," Adams says in his petition.

The petition says Adams was arrested and jailed when the train reached Bay City, Texas. He was taken from the train after ignoring a constable's demand that he move to another part of the train.

Adams is asking $500 actual and $35,000 exemplary damages.

38b 1958 NEW YORK



ELIZABETH JENNINGS,

PLUCKY NEGRO WOMAN BROKE UP THE JIM-CROW CAR IN NEW YORK. INSTEAD OF WAITING FOR THE CAR MARKED "COLORED", SHE BOARDED THE FIRST ONE COMING. ORDERED OFF, SHE REFUSED AND HELD FAST TO HER SEAT. WITH THE AID OF A POLICEMAN, SHE WAS FINALLY TOSSED INTO THE STREET. HIRING CHESTER A. ARTHUR, LATER PRESIDENT OF THE USA, SHE WON $225 DAMAGES AND HAD THE JIM-CROW CAR DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

✓

Boycotted bus line quits run

38b

By JOHN H. McCRAY

Afro American
Sat 1-4-58
Baltimore Md

ROCK HILL, S.C. — Faced with mounting losses in revenue and prospects of Federal court action, the Star Transit Co., which has operated city bus service under a franchise, went out of business "without notice" last Friday.

The line had been under boycott by colored citizens since the summer, following a driver's ordering a young colored woman passenger out of the seat beside a white woman, to which the white woman had invited her.

Company owner Paul Knight issued no statement on the cancellation of further schedules for the two remaining buses in operation. However, city manager W. N. Kennedy, and other city officials, said Knight had not given them the 30-day notice required in the franchise. They were all taken by surprise, they said, over the announcement.

* * *

THE COMPANY, originally, ran three buses, but dropped one after a car pool left the one colored district run devoid of passengers.

Last month Knight made a bid for a seat on city council, but ran a poor third. Civic leaders blamed his defeat on the heavy turnout of colored voters, with whom he had refused to bargain when the difficulty first developed.

One civic leader said: "The company wasn't making any money and kept going further in the red each week."

State NAACP leadres said that lawyers had been readying a Federal court case over the Rock Hill issue and were expected to file action shortly after the New Year.

Rock Hill is offered mixed bus operation

Afro-American
Baltimore Md
38b
Sat 1-25-58

ROCK HILL, S.C. — A white trucking firm operator has come forth with a proposal to put this city, now on foot because of an integration row back in city buses provided: Both races occupy seats without regard to color and both races be employed as city bus drivers.

HE IS WALTER CRAIG, who said he would "abide by the law of the land and not the state" in making his proposal.

Rock Hill's bus line went out of existence near the end of 1957 after a six-month boycott by colored citizens, who sought to have the system integrated.

Paul McKnight, who owned the old franchise and who defied the boycotters, has reportedly left the city after his company's income ran hopelessly deeper and deeper into the red.

1/27

Boycott Stops Buses In S. C.

Call P.1

Kansas City, Mo.

38b

ROCK HILL, S. C. (ANP)—Bus riders in this city were stranded last week when the system ceased operation because of a six-month boycott by Negroes in protest over segregated seating of the races.

Jan 10-58

Paul Knight, owner of the Star Transit Company, ordered the two-bus lines to stop operations. There was no public announcement at the time, and city officials said they were surprised at the action.

Negroes constitute a majority of the bus line's customers. They started the boycott last summer in opposition to segregated seating.

A similar bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery, Ala., against segregation dealt a mortal blow to the company. A bus boycott of Negroes in Tallahassee, Fla., also proved costly to the transportation system of that city.

White Man Said 'Move —He Didn't

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

P.1

Colored Man Is Gunshot Victim On Charleston Bus

Jan 1-25-58

Special to Journal and Guide

CHARLESTON, S. C. — A white man who shot a colored man because the colored man refused to give up his seat on a public bus must face trial on charges of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature here.

38b

Accused is James Lemer Gaskins, 31.

• • •

HE WAS ARRESTED after he shot Herman Young, 26, once in the left arm.

Police say that Gaskins gave up his seat to a white woman then asked Young, who was seated in a seat near the so-called "white" section of the vehicle to move to the rear. Young refused and the shooting followed.

Young was treated at a local hospital for flesh wounds and released.

Negro Postman Sought Trouble

U.S. Court Upholds Segregated Bus Seats

38b - Tenn

MEMPHIS (UPI) — A federal court panel ruled yesterday that a Negro postal clerk deliberately boarded a city bus here to create an incident. The court rejected his suit to strike down Tennessee's bus segregation law.

It was the second blow by a federal court in the South to racial integration in less than a week. Last Saturday a federal judge approved a 2½ year delay in school integration at Little Rock, Ark.

News

P.1

The bus suit was brought by O. Z. Evers, 32-year-old former Chicago policeman and member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Evers asked that the state law requiring segregated seating of whites and Negroes be declared unconstitutional and that an injunction be issued to prevent Memphis authorities from enforcing the law.

Birmingham

Ala.

But the court said, "This action should be dismissed for the lack of an actual controversy and of a real interest in the suit on the part of the plaintiff."

6-28-58

City and state attorneys had charged that Evers was "planted" on the bus for the express purpose of bringing a "test" case. They said he had never ridden a city bus before, or since.

Evers was represented by Robert Carter of New York, a counsel for the NAACP, and H. T. Lockard, president of the local NAACP chapter.

The court said:

"In the absence of a clear showing of an actual controversy and that he is genuinely being deprived of a constitutional right, no citizen should be privileged to obtain from a federal court a judgment which not only declares invalid the statutory law of a sovereign state, but also enjoins its enforcement."

Judges John D. Martin of the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Marion Boyd of Memphis and William E. Miller of Nashville had held the case under advisement since January.

Bus Suit Dismissed At Memphis

Advertiser

P.1

Sat. 6-28-58

Court Says Negro Boarded Vehicle To Create Dispute

Montgomery, Ala.

MEMPHIS (AP) — Federal court Friday dismissed a Negroe's suit aimed at overthrowing Tennessee law that whites and Negroes must be seated separately on public transportation.

38b - Tenn

The decision by the panel of three district judges said "no actual controversy existed" between Memphis postal employe O. Z. Evers and the defendants.

The suit was filed against the mayor and city commissioners of Memphis, the chief of police and the two police officers who forced Evers to move from his seat at the front of a city bus.

The suit sought a declaratory judgment that the state law in question was unconstitutional in the light of recent Supreme Court decisions. It asked an injunction against Memphis authorities to bar enforcement of the law.

RAISING ISSUE

The decision set out that Evers had no right to a declaratory judgment because he boarded the bus for the purpose of raising an issue on which to base the lawsuit, rather than as a regular passenger buying transportation.

The decision was announced by Judge John D. Martin of the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, one of the three judges who presided at the hearing.

Judge Martin, formerly of Memphis, said the decision was unanimous. The other district judges who heard the case were Mation S. Boyd of Memphis and William E. Miller of Nashville.

NEVER RODE BEFORE

The decision said Evers never rode a Memphis city bus before the date set in the suit, had a car, was not riding in the direction of destination and never rode a bus thereafter.

"It is thus obvious," the decision said, "that he was not a regular or even an occasional user of bus transportation; that in reality he boarded the bus for the purpose of instituting this litigation; and that he is not in the position of a representative of a class of colored citizens who do use the buses in Memphis as a means of transportation.

"This is, therefore, not a case involving an actual controversy.

"Moreover, plaintiff has not suffered the irreparable injury necessary to justify the issuance of an injunction. In fact, his own testimony shows that he has not been injured at all."

Evans, 32, was assisted in his suit by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Evers boarded a bus in April, 1956, took a front seat, refused the bus driver's order to move to the rear, as specified by law, The driver called police. Evers, given a choice of moving to the rear or leaving the bus, left the bus.

Advertiser

The judges said "only these to whom a statute applies and who are adversely affected by it can draw in question its constitutional validity in a declaratory judgment proceeding."

Sat. 6-28-58

Evers and his lawyers were not available for comment.

Tennessee Backs Memphis On Segregation

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 1-5-58

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 1? (AP)—The State of Tennessee Saturday joined the legal fight to maintain segregation on public transportation within the state.

The state decided to intervene in a suit brought by a Negro postal worker asking for an end to such segregation. The suit was filed by O. Z. Evers, 32. The main defendants are the City of Memphis and the Memphis Street Railway Co., a private firm which operates the city buses.

38b

The three-judge Federal Court, hearing arguments in the case Monday, ruled that the state had not been properly notified of the hearing and could intervene Saturday if it wished.

P. 10A

* * *

IN THE HEARING Monday, City Attorney Frank Gianotti and other defense lawyers contended no constitutional question was involved because where Negroes and whites sit on buses is a matter of police power.

They said a police order to Evers to move to the rear of a city bus came under the scope of "preventive policing" in which officers take action to head off trouble before it can start.

COURT TO CONSIDER RACIAL ISSUE TODAY

Commercial
Appeal P. 1

State Segregation Laws Affecting MSR's Buses Are Before Judges

Memphis Tenn.

A request to declare invalid Tennessee segregation laws on public transportation will be considered by a three-judge court at 9:30 this morning in the Federal Building.

Mon. 1-6-58

In the spotlight will be O. Z. Evers, 32-year-old Negro postal employe of 671 Lipford who contends the segregation laws conflict with the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

38b

Sat In White Section

Evers began a test of the statutes after police and a Memphis Street Railway Co. operator asked him to move from a bus section for whites.

There will be no immediate change in riding habits of Memphians in case of a quick decision since the loser is expected to appeal. It will go directly to the United States Supreme Court.

While attorneys would not venture a guess, the court could reach a decision before nightfall. Evers' attorneys reported they will need only a few minutes to put on their proof and counsel for MSR said his case is not extensive.

Defendants are the City Commission as individuals, Police Chief J. C. Macdonald, two of his patrolmen, Memphis Street Railway and one of its operators, Warren G. Alexander.

Arguing the city's case will be a battery of lawyers headed by City Atty. Frank Gianotti. Others are his two assistants, Frierson Graves Jr. and Charles Crump, and Walter Chandler and Edward P. Russell.

Mr. Alexander and MSR will be represented by Walter Armstrong Jr.

NAACP Counsel Arrives

Robert Carter of New York, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, arrived last night to confer with Evers. He will assist H. T. Lockard, president of the Memphis branch of the NAACP.

Hearing the case will be Judges Marion S. Boyd, John D. Martin Sr. and William E. Miller.

In Tennessee—

Post Herald

Negro's Lawyers Rest In Bus Suit

B'ham Ala
Tues. 1-7-58

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—Lawyers for a Negro challenging Tennessee law that Negroes and whites be seated separately on public transportation rested their case before a three-judge Federal Court today.

P. 1

38b

The foundation for the argument that Tennessee law conflicts with the U. S. Constitution was laid in less than 10 minutes of testimony by O. Z Evers, 32, Memphis, a husky Negro postal employe.

Defense lawyers said they planned to call many witnesses.

Evers' suit asked that the state law be declared void and an injunction issued enforcing this. However, no decision will be handed down before Saturday due to a snarl over a legal technicality.

The suit is based on an incident of April 26, 1956, when Evers boarded a city bus, took a seat in a section normally reserved for whites, and refused the driver's order to move to the rear.

Evers was supported in his suit by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

SEGREGATION RULING ON MSR IS DELAYED BY FEDERAL JUDGES

Commercial

Time Granted To Allow Both Sides To File, Answer Briefs

Appeal P. 1

PUT OFF FOR 33 DAYS

State Adopts City's Defense In Case, Offers No Proof—Montgomery Case To Be Cited

Memphis Tenn.

By JAMES GUNTER

A three-judge panel yesterday postponed its decision on a request for racial desegregation of Memphis Street Railway buses for at least another 33 days.

38b

The Federal jurists granted lawyers on both sides of the issue that much time to file and answer legal briefs.

The grant of time for filing briefs came after Tennessee Solicitor General Allison B. Humphreys announced that the State of Tennessee adopts the defenses of the City of Memphis in the lawsuit.

Sun. 1-12-58

30-Minute Hearing

The entire hearing took only 30 minutes before a crowd which numbered about three times the number of seats in Federal Court. Of the 300 persons who jammed the room, about 50 were white persons.

"I appear pursuant to a notice," said Solicitor General Humphreys. "The state has no proof to offer, nor do we require or request any rehearing."

The case was heard last Monday when O. Z. Evers, Memphis Negro postal employe, testified that he was asked to move back or get out of a bus when he sat on the front seat April 26, 1956.

Gayler Myers, another postal employe who was with the plaintiff at the time, sat with him yesterday in Federal Court, surrounded by their lawyers, A. W. Willis, R. B. Sugarmon Jr. and H. T. Lockard.

No More Testimony

Frank Gianotti, city attorney, announced that the City of Memphis had no additional testimony to offer, but asked for "a reasonable period of time" in which to file memoranda.

Mr. Gianotti said he has obtained certain parts of the records of the bus desegregation case in Montgomery which he feels will show the differences between that case and this one and which he thinks will be helpful to the court.

At first, Mr. Lockard said the plaintiff objected to the filing of memoranda since that would be considered further argument.

Federal Judge John D. Martin, senior member of the panel, said the court has not shut off argument. He said both sides should have the opportunity to file a brief.

"We want to be full advised in this case," Judge Martin said. "We don't want any pop-off decision."

Commercial

Mr. Gianotti said Mr. Humphreys also would like time to file a brief.

Appeal P. 3

"We are objecting to any additions to this record by the City of Memphis," Mr. Lockard said.

Judge Martin asked Mr. Gianotti how much time the city wanted for filing its brief and he said about two weeks, Mr. Lockard said the plaintiff would need the same amount of time to file an answer.

Sun. 1-12-58

The court then allowed each side two weeks, plus five days in which to file rebuttals.

Apparently, the three-judge court will write its opinion after studying the briefs and reviewing testimony. Federal Judge Marion S. Boyd of Memphis and Federal Judge William E. Miller of Nashville are hearing the case with Judge Martin, a Memphian who is a member of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati.

Mr. Humphreys indicated the state's brief will take the position that it was not properly notified of the original hearing last Monday and therefore the case should be dropped.

"We are taking advantage of everything," the solicitor general said after yesterday's hearing. "Our position is that the notice was mailed on Monday and today is the fourth day since we received it."

38b

IN RACIAL ISSUE—O. Z. Evers (right), 32-year-old Memphis (Tenn.) postal worker, is in the midst of court proceedings to declare Tennessee's segregation laws invalid. Mr. Evers, talking in court to Gayther L. Myers, a witness, filed suit after a bus driver called a policeman to have him removed from the white seating section of the vehicle.—Wide World Photo.

Interest High As Hearing On Bus Segregation Opens

Defender, Chicago Ill. P. 3

Sat. 1-18-58

MEMPHIS—An overflow crowd of more than 300 persons, mostly Negroes with only a sprinkling of whites, jammed federal court in Memphis last week to watch NAACP lawyers and attorneys for the city of Memphis and its officials present their arguments for and against the continuance of segregation on buses in the city.

38 b

Tenn

During the opening moments of the trial, there was visible anxiety among spectators when it seemed that the "show would be cancelled when defense lawyers introduced a motion that the proceedings be halted on the grounds that the governor and the attorney general for the state of Tennessee had received no notice of the hearings.

Atty. Robert Carter of the NAACP's New York office stepped to the floor and produced a copy of a letter which had been mailed to the officials, and an elderly man among the spectators smiled proudly and said:

"They're on the ball. They're on the ball."

O. Z. Evers, the plaintiff, Memphis postal employe and former Chicago policeman, was the only witness introduced by his attorney, H. T. Lockhard, president of the local branch of the NAACP.

Asked why he sat down in the seat behind the driver of the bus, Evers replied, "I paid a first-class fare when I entered the bus, so I didn't see any reason for not sitting in a first-class seat."

During cross examination by City Attorney Frank Gianotti, Evers was asked if he had not been treated politely by policemen who entered the bus and told him that he would have to move to the back of the bus or leave, he replied, "When a man asks me to lower my principles, I don't consider him as being too courteous."

When asked by the city attorney how long he had been a member of the NAACP, Evers provided spectators with a bit of humor when he replied with a certain degree of pride. "All of my life."

NAACP lawyers allowed Police Chief J. C. MacDonald to leave the witness stand without a quizzing, but Carter asked Assistant Chief U. T. Bartholomew how he would rank the 550-member Memphis police force.

Replied the official: "I would like to think that we rank about number one."

The official was left groping for an answer when attorney Carter countered: "Then how do you account for the fact that the police forces in the cities of Knoxville and Nashville have managed to keep order in those cities where integration on buses has been carried out without incident, and you still maintain that it would be difficult here?"

Bartholomew, who had been called by city attorneys to support present segregation laws was asked by Carter what he would do if a law was enacted making it a crime for persons to wear red hats.

Would you allow a large number of people wearing red hats to go by without interference?" After a pause of a few seconds the chief replied, "I would enforce the law."

Asst. City Atty. Walter Chandler was making an impassioned plea for the continuance of segregation on city buses, and had read from an "ancient oracle" whom he considered "an expert on race relations" stating that the Negro should be treated as a younger brother, but not as an adult when he was interrupted by Judge John D. Martin, sr., presiding over the three-judge court.

"Brother Chandler," he said "You know that I have great respect for the author of that statement, but when he made it the separate but equal verdict of the Plessy vs. Ferguson was in effect, but that is not the case today, If it were, we would have no need to be here.

"If the Supreme Court's decision in the Montgomery, Ala., bus dispute is applicable in this case, we will have to make our decision conform to it."

Negro Pair Fined For Bus Incident

~~Commercial Appeal~~

State Charge Added By City After Seating Argument

P. 4

58 b

Memphis, Tenn

Two young Negro men were fined $51 each yesterday because they created a disturbance on a Memphis Transit Co. bus after the driver told them to move to the rear.

City Judge Beverly Boushe told them sternly that it appeared to him they got on the bus looking for trouble.

"I can tell you quite plainly that this court will not tolerate that sort of thing."

He then added a state charge of "attempting to commit a common affray" and bound them over to the Grand Jury. The added charge is considerably more serious than the disorderly conduct count they were convicted on yesterday.

Sat. 5-31-58

The two are Calvin Bonds, 19, of 971 Saxon, and Joseph Jones, 18, of 812 LeMoyne Gardens.

William E. Reeves, the driver, said the two got aboard his bus on Main at Linden at 9:30 Thursday night and sat down about five rows from the rear. There were only four other passengers on the bus, Mr. Reeves said, and he said nothing to them at that time.

When the front portion of the bus later became crowded with white persons standing, he said, he asked the two youths to move to an empty seat nearer the back of the bus.

"What's wrong with the seats we've got," one of the two retorted, the driver said.

Mr. Reeves said he said nothing more until he spotted a parked police prowl car on Poplar at Evergreen. Patrolmen J. B. Williams and J. N. Melton arrested the two as they stepped from the rear door of the bus.

Memphis, Unlike Nashville, Willing To Have Lawsuit Over Segregation On All City Buses

Globe, Nashville, Tenn. P. 7

~~Sun.~~ Fri. 1-10-58

38 b

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The usual strategy of resorting to "delaying action" as a means of denying to colored citizens rights guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution, it is predicted will be employed here in the case of Z. O. Evers as a U. S. postal emplyee who was ordered off a city bus sometime ago, but after the U. S. Supreme Court, had ruled that it was unconstitutional to discriminate against bus passengers because of race or color.

Three Federal judges were to try the case here this week. The judges are Judge John D. Martin, Sr., of the Circuit Court of Appeals whose home now is in Cincinnati, but originally, in Memphis. Judge Martin, at one time was president of the Southern Baseball Association.

2. Judge Marion S. Boyd of Memphis will be remembered as the jurist who got reversed in his decision on the Tennessee law which discriminated against colorled high school Students who sought to enter Memphis State College, which has served white students, only all along.

3. Judge William E. Miller who is on the Federal District bench in Nashville and is a former citizen of Johnson City will be remembered as the judge who handled the school desegregation case of Nashville, and held that the City Board of Education did right in scheduling desegregation in the first grades of Nashville schools should begin in the city at the September beginning of school in 1957.

Judges Martin and Boyd were Democrats when appointed to the Federal bench, while Miller was understood to be a Republican. He was recommended for the appointment, by Congressman B Carrol Reece of the first Tennessee Congressional district.

P. 8

Z. O. Evers the Memphis postal employee in bringing suit because he was forced to get off a Memphis bus because he was a colored passenger who had occupied a seat directly behind the bus motorman is 32 years old. He says that he and other colored persons seek facilities that are fair, alike to colored and white citizens.

Globe

City Attorney Frank Gianotti is defending the right of the city to maintain segregated buses. It is learned that both in Chattanooga and Knoxville the bus companies have adopted non-discriminatory rules in bus travel, like Nashville had previously done under the recommendation of Attorney George H. Cate of the Nashville Transit commission.

Fri. 1-10-58

28 b

Tenn

This is another one of the kinds of case the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been so successful in handling — racial discrimination in violation of the provisions of the 14th Amendment.

If the decision here goes like most of the others the Association has filed there may not be any further litigation. That is if the Supreme Court sees nothing but delaying action in what the city attorney and his assistants are doing, the high tribunal would likely tell the defense it would refuse to consider the defense appeal.

Apparently Chief Justice Warren & Co., do not intend to be bothered with lawsuits that are duplicates of one they already had decided somewhere in the country.

Woman Saves 3

Rescue Try Costs White Man's Life

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A white man perished beneath tons of wheat in an attempt to rescue a Negro man caught in a grain elevator and in another case, a white woman rescued three Negro children from a house fire but two other Negro youngsters died in the fire.

39

Crime

In Memphis, Revon McCoy Pugh, 33, lost his life after being buried under thousands of pounds of wheat in the grain elevator after he jumped in an attempt to rescue a Negro, Guy Martin, who was already buried in the grain elevator.

P. 2

Detroit

Ironically, though, the Negro had escaped through a door at the bottom of the bin before the white man jumped.

Sat. 10-25-58

IN WEST MEMPHIS, Mrs. Don Christian rescued three Negro tots from a burning house, but two other children died in the fire.

The five youngsters, children of Mrs. Viola Hamilton, had been left home alone while their mother went to the store.

FEDERAL COURTS WEIGHS TENN. SEGREGATION LAW

Defender P.12

Memphis — A three-judge fed eral district court recently held a hearing to determine the validity of a Tennessee statute requiring separation of the races on city buses and streetcars.

Thurs 1-16-58

The hearing was on a complaint filed in June of 1956 by O. Z. Evers, a Negro postal employee, who alleged that on April 26, 1956, he and a companion were directed by the driver of a bus to vacate seats they had taken in a section reserved for white passengers. When they refused, the driver called a policeman who ordered them to move to the rear or get off the bus. They got off the bus.

38b Tenn

Sought Injunction

Upon request of Mr. Evers, H. T. Lockard, attorney and president of the Memphis branch of the NAACP, entered the case and on his behalf filed suit in the federal court seeking an injunction restraining the enforcement of the state's Jim Crow law. The United States Supreme Court in November of 1956 declared such laws unconstitutional, in a case originating in Montgomery, Ala.

Representing Mr. Evers at the hearing were Mr. Lockard and Robert L. Carter, the Association's general counsel.

In his complaint, Mr. Evers said that he and other Negroes were subjected to "great humiliation as a result of the denial to them of their constitutional right to use the facilities (of the Memphis ransportation system) on an unsegregated basis without fear or intimidation."

The courtroom was crowded throughout the hearing indicating the Negro community's great interest in the case, the outcome of which may determine their right to ride where they please on the city's bues and streetcars.

Delaying Tactics

In a delaying tactic, the attorneys for the city moved to continue the hearing because the clerk of the court had failed to notify the Governor and the Attorney General of the hearing. Attorneys for Mr. Evers produced a copy of a letter in which they had, on their own, sent such notification to the Governor and Attorney General on December 31, 1957.

The three judges assigned to the case — John D. Martin of Cincinnati, William E. Miller of Nashville, and Marion S. Boyd of Memphis — ruled that the hearing would go on with the clerk being ordered to send a notice to the Governor and Attorney General that the case would be heard on January 11. In the event they wished to present evidence on that day, the them; if not, the record would case would be re-opened for consist of the testimony of the last hearing.

There was no dispute as to the facts. The only evidence the defendants offered was the testimony of the police that they might encounter some difficulty in keeping the peace were segregation abolished.

BIAS LAWS CHALLENGED

Times P.28

U. S. Court Is Asked to Void Tennessee Regulations

New York N.Y.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 5 (AP) —Tennessee laws requiring segregated public transportation are being challenged here tomorrow in United States District Court.

Jan 1-6-58

Three Federal judges will hear the arguments on whether the state law conflicts with the United States Constitution.

38b

The suit is based on a bus ride taken twenty-one months ago by Z. O. Evers, 32 years old, a Memphis postal employe.

Mr. Evers, a Negro, was ordered to move to the rear and refused. Threatened with arrest by police, Mr. Evers left the bus.

The case will be heard before Judges John D. Martin Sr. of Cincinnati, William E. Miller of Nashville and Marion S. Boyd of Memphis.

The defendants are the City Commission, Police Chief J. C. Macdonald, the Memphis Street Railway Company, the bus driver, W. G. Alexander, and Patrolmen J. A. Renfrow and B. L. Rogers.

Tennessee Law Test Up Today

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 5 (AP)—Tennessee laws ordering that Negroes and whites be seated separately on public transportation come under legal assault here tomorrow in U. S. District Court.

38b

Advertiser P.1

Three federal judges will hear the arguments on whether the state law conflicts with the U.S. Constitution.

Basis for the suit is the tense, brief city bus ride taken 21 months ago by Z. O. Evers, 32, a Memphis postal employe.

Mon 1-6-58

He paid his fare and sat down in a seat directly behind the driver in a section normally reserved for whites. Evers is a Negro.

Montgomery Ala

Ordered to move to the rear, Evers refused. The driver called police. Given a choice of obeying the driver, getting off or facing arrest, Evers stepped off the bus.

But when he stepped off, the groundwork had been laid for the suit he filed in federal court a month later with the backing of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Hearing the case will be Judges John D. Martin Sr. of Cincinnati, William E. Miller of Nashville and Marion S. Boyd of Memphis.

Defendants are the City Commission, Police Chief J. C. Macdonald, the Memphis Street Railway Co., bus driver W. G. Alexander, police Patrolmen J. A Renfrow and B. L. Rogers.

Memphis, Unlike Nashville, Willing To Have Lawsuit Over Segregation On All City Buses

Globe Nashville Tenn.

Fri 1-10-58

MEMPHIS. TENN.—The usual strategy of resorting to "delaying action" as a means of denying to colored citizens rights guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution, it is predicted will be employed here in the case of Z. O. Evers as a U. S. postal emplyee who was ordered off a city bus sometime ago, but after the U. S. Supreme Court, had ruled that it was unconstitutional to discriminate against bus passengers because of race or color.

Three Federal judges were to try the case here this week. The judges are Judge John D. Martin, Sr., of the Circuit Court of Appeals whose home now is in Cincinnati, but originally, in Memphis. Judge Martin, at one time was president of the Southern Baseball Association.

38b Tenn

2. Judge Marion S. Boyd of Memphis will be remembered as the jurist who got reversed in his decision on the Tennessee law which discriminated against colorled high school Students who sought to enter Memphis State College, which has served white students, only all along.

3. Judge William E. Miller who is on the Federal District bench in Nashville and is a former citizen of Johnson City will be remembered as the judge who handled the school desegregation case of Nashville, and held that the City Board of Education did right in scheduling desegregation in the first grades of Nashville schools should begin in the city at the September beginning of school in 1957.

Judges Martin and Boyd were Democrats when appointed to the Federal bench, while Miller was understood to be a Republican. He was recommended for the appointment by Congressman B Carrol Reece of the first Tennessee Congressional district.

Globe P.8

Z. O. Evers the Memphis postal employee in bringing suit because he was forced to get off a Memphis bus because he was a colored passenger who had occupied a seat directly behind the bus motorman is 32 years old. He says that he and other colored persons seek facilities that are fair, alike to colored and white citizens.

City Attorney Frank Gianotti is defending the right of the city to maintain segregated buses. It is learned that both in Chattanooga and Knoxville the bus companies have adopted non-discriminatory rules in bus travel, like Nashville had previously done under the recommendation of Attorney George H. Cate of the Nashville Transit commission.

Fri 1-10-58

This is another one of the kinds of case the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been so successful in handling — racial discrimination in violation of the provisions of the 14th Amendment.

If the decision here goes like most of the others the Association has filed there may not be any further litigation. That is if the Supreme Court sees nothing but delaying action in what the city attorney and his assistants are doing, the high tribunal would likely tell the defense it would refuse to consider the defense appeal.

38b Tenn

Apparently Chief Justice Warren & Co., do not intend to be bothered with lawsuits that are duplicates of one they already had decided somewhere in the country.

SEGREGATION BATTLE OPENS IN TENN. TODAY

38b Tenn

Bus Seating Law Faces U. S. Court Test

Memphis, Jan. 5 (AP)—Tennessee laws ordering that Negroes and whites be seated separately on public transportation come under legal assault here tomorrow in United States District court.

38b Tenn

Daily Tribune

Three federal judges will hear the arguments on whether the state law conflicts with the United States Constitution.

Basis for the suit is the brief city bus ride taken 21 months ago by Z. O. Evers, 32, a Memphis postal employe.

Mon 1-6-58

Chicago Ill

He paid his fare and sat down in a seat directly behind the driver in a section normally reserved for whites. Evers is a Negro.

Ordered to move to the rear, Evers refused. The driver called police. Given a choice of obeying the driver, getting off, or facing arrest, Evers got off the bus.

Gets N. A. A. C. P. Support

When he stepped off, the groundwork had been laid for the suit he filed in federal court a month later with the backing of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Evers claims the state segregation laws for public transport should be voided. He wants an injunction enforcing this.

Evers said he and other

Negroes suffered "great humiliation as a result of the denial to them of their constitutional rights to use of the facilities on an unsegregated basis without fear or intimidation."

City, Police Named

Hearing the case will be Judges John D. Martin Sr. of Cincinnati, William E. Miller of Nashville, and Marion S. Boyd of Memphis.

Defendants are the city commission, Police Chief J. C. MacDonald, the Memphis Street Railway company, W. G. Alexander, the bus driver, and Policemen J. A. Renfrow and B. L. Rogers.

Evers, born in Cotton Plant, Ark., says he has received hundreds of threatening telephone calls since filing the suit. A fiery cross, symbol of the Ku Klux Klan, was burned on his front lawn.

Judge Refuses Bus Suit Delay

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—A federal judge today refused to delay trial of a case challenging the constitutionality of the state's bus segregation laws.

38b

Judge Marion S. Boyd ordered the trial to be held as scheduled Jan. 6.

Fri. 12-27-57

The city of Memphis, a defendant, asked the delay. City Attorney Frank Gianotti said he had been unable to prepare for the case because of a rate hearing scheduled to come before the City Commission Jan. 8.

p. 2-A

The suit was brought by O. Z. Evers, Negro postal employe. Evers said he was ejected from a Memphis street railway bus April 26, 1956, after he refused to move to the rear.

The case will be heard by a three-judge court which includes Boyd.

Judge adds count in bus seating case of Negroes

MEMPHIS, May 30—(AP)—Two Negroes who refused to move to the rear of a city bus were fined on disorderly conduct charges today. The judge called them "agitators" and added a state charge of attempting to start an affray.

Calvin Bonds, 19, and Joseph Jones, 18, were ordered held for Grand Jury action on the second charge.

Birmingham, Ala.

THE BUS DRIVER, William E. Reeves, testified the Negroes were seated midway on the bus last night and that when the front filled with white passengers he asked the two to move back. They refused, gave him a lot of "back talk," and he called police, Reeves said.

In fining the youths $51 each on the city charge, Judge Beverly Boushe said:

Fri. 5-30-58

"It looks to me as if you were agitators, that you got on the bus looking for trouble, and that you tried to cause a riot. This will not be tolerated."

A suit seeking desegregation of city buses was heard by a three-judge Federal Court last January. The court still has it under advisement.

Negroes Who Sat Up Front Fined $51 In Memphis

News

MEMPHIS (UPI)—Two Negroes who refused to move back on a city bus to give seats to whites were fined $51 each today and held to the state on a charge of attempt to start an affray.

Jackson News

Bus driver William Reeves testified there were only four passengers on the bus when the Negroes, Calvin Bond, 19, and Joseph Jones, 18, bot on Thursday night and sat down midway on the bus.

Fri. 5-30-58

When the bus began filling with white passengers, Reeves went back and asked Bonds and Jones to move back.

"What's wrong with the seats we've got?" Reeves quoted them as replying.

Negro Pledges Bus Appeal

38a

Advertiser

MEMPHIS (AP)—Appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court was promised by a Negro whose attack on Tennessee segregation laws was dismissed by a panel of three federal judges.

p. 8A

The suit by O. Z. Evers, 32, challenged state law that Negroes and whites must be seated separately on such public transportation as city buses.

Montgomery, Ala.

The case was thrown out of court Friday. The judges said Evers was not a regular bus rider and boarded the bus merely to set up a basis for filing the suit.

"Only those to whom a statute applies and who are adversely affected by it can draw in question its constitutional validity in a declaratory judgement proceeding," they ruled.

Mon. 6-30-58

H. T. Lockard, Negro attorney for the stocky postal employe, said he had 30 days in which to file the appeal.

The suit originated from an incident in April, 1956, when Evers boarded a bus, sat on a front seat and refused the driver's order to move to the rear. Police, called by the driver, gave him the choice of leaving the bus or moving to the rear. He left the bus.

But the Supreme Court said the fact that Evers "may have boarded this particular bus for the purpose of instituting litigation is not significant."

It said the circumstances of the case clearly demonstrated that Evers actually had a legal controversy with the state law.

Evers started his lawsuit before the 1956 Montgomery decision was handed down. Named as defendants were Memphis city officials, the City Transit Company and one of its employes, presumably the bus driver.

Courts Told To Hear Suit In Memphis

Atlanta

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Supreme Court ruled Monday that the courts must hear the lawsuit of a Negro who challenged the validity of a Tennessee law requiring segregated seating on street cars and buses.

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

In a short, unsigned opinion, the court overruled a three-judge lower court panel, which dismissed the suit of the Negro, O.Z. Evers. The panel ruled that he boarded a Memphis bus solely for the purpose of instituting a lawsuit.

Tue. 12-16-58

The lower court also held that Evers, a postal clerk and former Chicago policeman, did not represent Negro bus riders in Memphis because he was not a frequent traveler and thus had no real legal right to challenge the law.

P. 1

✓

Tennessee Law Test Up Today

38b

Advertiser P.8

Mon 1-6-58

Montgomery Ala

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 5 (AP)—Tennessee laws ordering that Negroes and whites be seated separately on public transportation come under legal assault here tomorrow in U. S. District Court.

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Basis for the suit is the tnse brief city bus ride taken 21 months ago by Z. O. Evers, 32, a Memphis postal employe.

He paid his fare and sat down in a seat directly behind the driver in a section normally reserved for whites. Evers is a Negro.

Ordered to move to the rear, Evrs refused. The driver called police. Given a choice of obeying the driver, getting off or facing arrest, Evers stepped off the bus.

But when he stepped off, the groundwork had been laid for the suit he filed in federal court a month later with the backing of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Hearing the case will be Judges John D. Martin Sr. of Cincinnati, William E. Miller of Nashville and Marion S. Boyd of Memphis.

Defendants are the City Commission, Police Chief J. C. Macdonald, the Memphis Street Railway Co., bus driver W. G. Alexander, police Patrolmen J. A. Renfrow and B. L. Rogers.

In Tennessee—

Negro's Lawyers Rest In Bus Suit

Post Herald P.4

B'ham Ala

38b Tenn

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—Lawyers for a Negro challenging Tennessee law that Negroes and whites be seated separately on public transportation rested their case before a three-judge Federal Court today.

The foundation for the argument that Tennessee law conflicts with the U. S. Constitution was laid in less than 10 minutes of testimony by O. Z Evers, 32 Memphis, a husky Negro postal employe.

Tue 1-7-58

Defense lawyers said they planned to call many witnesses.

Evers' suit asked that the state law be declared void and an injunction issued enforcing this. However, no decision will be handed down before Saturday due to a snarl over a legal technicality.

The suit is based on an incident of April 26, 1956, when Evers boarded a city bus, took a seat in a section normally reserved for whites, and refused the driver's order to move to the rear.

Evers was supported in his suit by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Bus Seating Test Due In Memphis

Post Herald P.4

B'ham, Ala

38b Tenn

Mon. 1-6-58

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5 (AP)—Tennessee laws ordering that Negroes and whites be seated separately on public transportation comes under legal assault here tomorrow in U. S. District Court.

Three federal judges will hear the arguments on whether the state law conflicts with the U. S. Constitution.

Basis for the suit is the tense, brief city bus ride taken 21 months ago by Z. O. Evers, 32, a Memphis postal employe.

He paid his fare and sat down in a seat directly behind the driver in a section normally reserved for whites. Evers is a Negro.

Ordered to move to the rear, Evers refused. The driver called police. Given a choice of obeying the driver, getting off or facing arrest, Evers stepped off the bus.

But when he stepped off, the groundwork had been laid for the suit he filed in federal court a month later with the backing of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Defendants are the City Commission, Police Chief J. C. Macdonald, the Memphis Street Railway Co., Bus Driver W. G. Alexander, Police Patrolmen J. A Renfrow and B. L. Rogers.

Case Is Rested in Bus Dispute

Memphis Segregation Law Is Challenged

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La.

Tues. 1-7-58

By BILL CRIDER

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—Lawyers for a Negro challenging Tennessee law that Negroes and whites be seated separately on public transportation rested their case before a three-judge federal court Monday.

38b P.16

The foundation for the argument that Tennessee law conflicts with the United States Constitution was laid in less than 10 minutes of testimony by O. Z. Evers, 32, Memphis, a Negro postal employe.

Defense lawyers said they planned to call many witnesses, exploding earlier predictions that the case would be based purely on a point of law, with no quarrel as to "facts."

Evers' suit asked that the state law be declared void and an injunction issued enforcing this. However, no decision will be handed down before Saturday due to a snarl over a legal technicality.

The defense opened with a motion that the hearing be delayed on the ground that proper legal notice required in such cases had not been given Gov. Frank Clement or the state attorney general.

The judges resolved this by ruling that the governor and attorney general be notified today, that the hearing proceed, and if the state wants to intervene in the case a rehearing will be held Saturday.

The suit is based on an incident of April 26, 1956, when Evers boarded a city bus, took a seat in a section normally reserved for whites, and refused the driver's order to move to the rear.

Police were called. Evers was given a choice of moving to the rear, getting off the bus or facing arrest. He got off.

A month later, Evers filed suit asking that the Tennessee law be voided. He was supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Evers said he and other Negroes suffered "great humiliation as a result of the denial to them of their constitutional rights to use facilities on an unsegregated basis without fear or intimidation."

Assigned to hear the case were Judge John D. Martin, Cincinnati; Judge William E. Miller, Nashville, and Judge Marion S. Boyd, Memphis. The three-judge panel was asked by Evers.

Named defendants were the city commission, police chief J. C. MacDonald, the Memphis Street Railway Co., bus driver W. G. Alexander, police patrolmen J. A. Renfrow and B. L. Rogers.

Test Of Tennessee Bus Seat Law Studied By 3 Judges

Advertiser Montgomery Ala

38b

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6 (AP) — Lawyers for a Negro challenging Tennessee law that Negroes and whites be seated separately on public transportation rested their case before a three-judge federal court today.

The foundation for the argument that Tennessee law conflicts with the U.S. Constitution was laid in less than 10 minutes of testimony by O. Z. Evers, 82 Memphis, a husky Negro postal employe.

9.30

Defense lawyers said they planned to call many witnesses, exploding earlier predictions that the case would be based purely on a point of law, with no quarrel as to "facts."

Tue 1-7-58

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INCIDENT

The suit is based on an incident of April 26, when Evers boarded a city bus, took a seat in a section normally reserved for whites, and refused the driver's order to move to the rear.

Police were called. Evers was given a choice of moving to the rear, getting off the bus or facing arrest. He got off.

A month later, Evers filed suit asking that the Tennessee law be voided. He was supported by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Clement Speaks Out Against Race Violence

Courier Journal P. 1 II

Louisville Ky.

Covington, Ky., March 2 (AP)—Governor Frank Clement of Tennessee promised ~~Sunday~~ that "federal troops will never have to march into Tennessee" to settle integration problems "as long as I am Governor."

He said, "I mean to uphold the laws of the United States and of Tennessee."

Mon 3-3-58

Clement spoke specifically on school segregation before a meeting of the Methodist District of Northern Kentucky.

Denouncing clergymen who seek to stay neutral on segregation, he said:

38a Tenn

"I have found that the ministers and Christians have not taken a strong enough stand. Can you as a Christian stand by and see 1,000 white persons chase one Negro down a street?

"Can you stand by and have 300 white men march on a mayor's home and threaten to dynamite his house with his sick wife inside?

"When agitators from the East and others from out-of-state—persons who do not even pay taxes—do these things, it is hard and rough, about as rough as it can get.

"Assume you were governor of a soverign state at such a time. When you see persons complaining because business would be hurt and when even supposedly good ministers let law and order be at a standstill, what would you do?

"The issue is not whether you are for or against segregation, but where do Christian people stand when such incidents arise

Ruling On Bus Segregation Awaits Possible State Step

Commercial Appeal P. 1

(Picture on Page 34)

Memphis Tenn Tues. 1-7-58

By ROY JENNINGS

A three-judge Federal Court late yesterday took under advisement a Negro postal employe's plea to declare unconstitutional Tennessee's segregation laws which prohibit Negroes from sitting with whites on Memphis' public transportation system.

The court promised a decision Saturday.

28 f

After hearing seven hours of testimony which attracted an overflow crowd of 300 in Federal Court, the judges agreed not to rule on the case until state officials can decide if they want to intervene. The state has until Saturday to intervene.

State Is Undecided

Atty. Gen. George McCanless said last night at Nashville the state is undecided about entering the case. He will send two assistants here Friday to discuss the matter with City Atty. Frank Gianotti, head of the City of Memphis' defense counsel.

The importance of the state receiving proper notice of the hearing arose at the start of the case and became a major point for the defendants.

In closing arguments, the defense urged the court to put desegregation on a gradual basis in case the segregation law is voided.

The case unraveled with a record number of spectators looking on. Most of them were Negroes who came to see how O. Z. Evers fared in his attack on the law providing special sections on buses for whites and Negroes.

Despite the verdict here, the riding habits will remain the same for the present since the loser will appeal directly to the United States Supreme Court.

The defendants, who include the city commissioners as individuals, Police Chief J. C. Macdonald, two patrolmen, Memphis Street Railway Co., and one of its operators, relied mainly on testimony by policemen. Mr. Evers was the only witness in his own behalf.

P. 2

At the end of the hearing, Warren Alexander, MSR operator, was dismissed as a defendant.

Holds Proceedings Illegal

In closing arguments, the defense contended the entire proceedings were illegal and not in accordance with a statute concerning giving proper notice of the hearing to state officials.

Walter [illegible], one of five defense lawyers for the city, added that "this lawsuit is not the solution to any problem that confronts our Negro citizens. It's only an [illegible] good feeling between races."

Commercial Appeal

"I'm impelled to believe this case was not instituted in good faith," he said. "This plaintiff came here from Chicago and didn't ride a bus except the one mentioned in this lawsuit."

Mr. Chandler contended the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is using the case to build up membership.

Tues. 1-7-58

Bound By High Court

At one point in Mr. Chandler's argument, Judge John D. Martin, who is hearing the case with Judges Marion S. Boyd and William E. Miller, interrupted to say:

"While we may hold to your views, we are still bound by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court as applicable here."

Defense attorneys also argued the state segregation laws rest on police powers and police powers are not subordinate to the 14th Amendment.

In a motion for a summary judgment for Mr. Evers, H. T. Lockard said he was entitled to it since the evidence made no material change in the charges set out by his client and the answers of the defendant.

The Negro attorney pointed out the Memphis case is like a Montgomery bus case in which the Supreme Court held Alabama segregation laws on public transportation are unconstitutional.

Many Come Hour Early

Many of the spectators arrived at the courtroom more than an hour before the hearing.

A defense motion asking for a continuance was filed 10 minutes before court started. It asked for a delay because Governor Clement and Atty. Gen. McCanless were not given five days' notice of the hearing.

Robert Carter of New York, another of the postal employe's lawyers and general counsel for the NAACP, replied the state officials were notified Dec. 31 by letter.

Edward Russo II, defense attorney, came back with the argument the five-day rule still wasn't met since since a holiday and a Sunday, which couldn't be counted, fell within the lapsed time.

Evers Gives Account

That's when the judges decided to hear the case immediately and again Saturday if state attorneys want to hear all the evidence.

The next obstacle involved the need for testimony. The postal employe's attorneys contended there was no variance in the facts. But defense counsel took the position all the witnesses should be heard. The judges agreed.

Mr. Evers gave this account of what occurred on April 26, 1956, and caused him to bring the suit:

"We (Evers and Gaythel Myers, a neighbor) got on the bus at Bellevue and Lamar and took the first seat behind the driver. He told me I couldn't sit there and I asked why. He said it was the law for Negroes to sit in the back. I asked what law. He said the police would tell me.

"The driver stopped in front of a fire station at Bellevue and Walker and went inside for about 10 minutes. Then he drove to a fire station on McLemore near Wellington where we were met by police.

"They stopped the bus and wanted to know what was wrong. The driver said Mr. Myers and myself refused to move back in the bus. The police told us we had to move back or get off. We got off the bus."

Under cross examination by Mr. Gianotti, the postal worker said he went by car to the place he caught the bus. Then Mr. Gianotti asked:

Q. You went out there with a definite plan, didn't you?

A. No.

Q. Didn't you tell the police that was the first time you rode a bus here?

A. I may have.

Q. And weren't you trying to get to town by a rather roundabout route on that bus?

A. I wasn't too familiar with the route to town.

Q. Didn't you discuss with the NAACP this plan for getting on the bus?

A. No.

Q. Are you a member of the NAACP?

A. Yes, I have been all my life.

Q. Do you know whether the local organization has registered in compliance with the 1957 state statutes?

A. I don't know. I haven't.

Q. Who owned the car that took you to catch the bus?

A. I don't know.

Q. Who was driving?

A. I don't know. They picked us up at Summer and Lester as we stood at a bus stop.

Q. Was this plan by prearrangement with the NAACP?

A. No.

Q. Who are the officers of the NAACP?

A. I just know attorney Lockard, the president.

Q. Did you come to Memphis just for this purpose?

A. No.

The postal worker said he came to Memphis from Chicago a short time before the bus incident. He said he hasn't ridden a bus since.

Mr. Evers explained he didn't go to an attorney until a week after the bus incident. He was directed to the Memphis head of the NAACP because "I thought I had been mistreated and I wanted to see the president."

Q. Are you paying the expenses of this lawsuit?

A. No.

Q. What are your arrangements for paying attorney Lockard?

A. I'm not paying Mr. Lockard anything.

Q. What do you suppose the reaction would be if, when boarding a bus, you decided to take a particular seat?

A. I don't know. I only know in this case there was no reaction.

Mr. Gianotti questioned the postal worker closely on the number of white passengers on the bus at the time of the incident. He said he saw several.

But Patrolmen E. J. Clark and W. J. Reynolds, who took the stand later, reported they saw no white passengers.

In preparing to make a request for gradual integration, testimony of Chief Macdonald, Asst. Chief U. T. Bartholomew and Detective Chief M. A. Hinds was presented by the city in an effort to point up danger of an immediate change.

Under the present arrangement, there's been very little trouble, Chief Macdonald testified. He predicted the situation would be difficult for police to control if the state laws are declared invalid.

Feels Most Are Satisfied

Chief Bartholomew said his conversations with people indicated to him the majority is for a continuance of the segregation laws. He explained many felt a change would cause trouble because of drinking and very close mixing of the races.

Chief Hinds testified it was his opinion 95 per cent of the population of both races are satisfied with the situation as it is now.

In his gradual desegregation argument, Mr. Gianotti said that course might avoid clashes that might erupt from an immediate desegregation order by the court.

Judge Martin explored with the postal employe's counsel the possibility of such a decree if the court should rule the state law unconstitutional. He said there was some possibility such a plan could be worked out, assuming the court ruled the law invalid. That might be on a line-by-line basis or on the basis of peak and midday loads.

cause more confusion."

But attorney Carter replied:

"As far as our position is concerned, we don't think this graduation process has any application in the field of transportation. We feel there is no practical way to desegregate buses separately.

Nashville Best Source

It looks like Dallas Police Chief Carl Hanson is on the right track in his decision to have his officers trained to handle racial disorders.

Afro American P. 4

The idea is to get all available facts on how to deal with situations which developed in Little Rock and Nashville last September.

Dallas is expected to start integrating classes this fall.

Sat 5-?-58

But we think Chief Hanson is making his first mistake in sending a "fact-finding" mission to Little Rock.

The only thing to be learned there is what [illegible] since Little Rock police found themselves completely helpless in dealing with the handful of bullies and mobsters which milled about Central High.

Baltimore Md

A better source, it seems to us, would be Nashville where in contrast to Little Rock, Police Chief Douglas E. Hosse and his officers acted with dispatch in handcuffing determined agitators.

The difference is manifest. Integration has been accomplished in Nashville with a minimum of disturbance. Some six months have passed and Little Rock is still in turmoil.

Negroes Fined For Bus Trouble

Birmingham Post Herald

MEMPHIS, May 30 (AP) — A judge today accused two young Negroes of trying to incite a riot and fined them $51 each on disorderly conduct charges after they refused to move to the rear of a city bus.

Birmingham Ala

A state charge of attempting to start an affray was added by the judge who ordered them held for grand jury action.

P. 2

City Judge Beverly Boushe told the youths, Calvin Bonds, 19, and Joseph Jones, 18, that:

"It looks to me as if you were agitators, that you got on the bus looking for trouble, and that you tried to cause a riot."

Sat. 5-31-58

A bus driver testified the two Negroes were seated midway of his bus last night. When the front filled with white passengers, he said he asked the pair to move to the rear. They refused, giving him a lot of loud "back talk," the driver said.

Youth Is Stabbed In Bus Incident

38b

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 8 (AP)—A 16-year-old white boy was stabbed critically today in a fight with Negro passengers on a city bus after he ordered a Negro school girl who sat by him to move.

The injured youth is Dave W. Taylor, of Cleveland, Tex., who is staying at the YMCA while here.

The boy had boarded the bus to visit his sister, Mrs. J. R. Lesser.

Taylor and an unidentified woman were the only whites among the estimated 65 passengers.

1-9-58

Bus driver Douglas Bobo told homicide detectives the youth sat in the front parallel seat by himself when he boarded the bus. A few blocks later, the Negro girl carrying an armload of books boarded the bus and sat by the youth.

Charleston, S.C.

Detectives B. M. Fults and P. Y. Snow said Taylor told them he ordered the girl to find another seat and an argument started.

Taylor told the officers a Negro man jumped him and hit him — "then several Negro men swarmed me."

Bobo said he stopped the bus and attempted to break up the melee.

"When the crowd backed off," Bobo said, "the youngster discovered he had been stabbed and slumped to the floor of the bus."

The driver ordered the passengers—about 15 of them were standing—to remain on the bus. They ignored his orders and swarmed from the bus, using the rear door and windows as exits.

Police issued a pickup order for a Negro man, about 25, seen running after the stabbing.

Taylor, stabbed in the abdomen, was hospitalized at Hermann Hospital.

Objects when girl sits beside him on bus, youth stabbed

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. [illegible]-58

HOUSTON, Texas — In the first disturbance on city buses since racial segregation was ended two years ago, Dave W. Taylor of Cleveland, Texas, was stabbed in the abdomen in a fight with colored passengers after objecting to a colored girl sitting beside him.

P. 9

The 16-year-old white youth was reportedly "recovering satisfactorily" by hospital attendants who said that he would recover barring complications.

The fight was all over when police arrived. Taylor told officers that he had been attacked by several men. They all fled when police arrived on the scene.

Ex-GI Files $25,000 suit against RR in seat case

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 3-15-58

HOUSTON, Tex. (NNPA) — Francis L. Williams, attorney for Sherman Adams Jr., a former serviceman now living in Connecticut, has filed in Federal court here a $25,000 civil rights and damage suit against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.

P. 3

Mr. Adams said he was removed from the Valley Eagle because he refused to change his seat.

38b

The ex-serviceman contends in his petition that he boarded the train Feb. 28, 1956, in Houston and refused to move to the front of the coach at the request of the train conductor.

* * *

HE WAS asked to move "soley because of his race and color," Mr. Adams says in his petition.

The petition adds that Mr. Adams was arrested and jailed when the train reached Bay City, Texas. He was taken from the train after ignoring a constable's demand that he move to another part of the train.

Mr. Adams is asking $500 actual and $20,000 exemplary damages.

38b 1958 VIRGINIA ✓

Warns Against Fight on Help Itself

Shun Strings to U.S. Aid, Boothe Advises Virginia

38a Va

By a Staf

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19 Sen. Armistead L. Boothe (D) of Alexandria asked Virginia today to fight all strings attached to Federal aid, but cautioned against fighting Federal aid itself.

Post R.B1

Armed with detailed figures and data gleaned from state and Federal reports, Boothe told the Senate that:

- In the one year, 1956, the Federal Government paid into Virginia $1.5 billion—50 per cent more than Virginia's own budget proposed for the next two years.

Feb. 2-20-58

- Nearly one-fourth of all personal income received by Virginians came from salaries and wages paid by the Federal Government, and the sum of these salaries exceeded the amount of money that all Virginians paid in Federal income tax.
- Federal payments in all forms to Virginia exceed all taxes of every kind—state, local and federal—paid by Virginia residents.

Boothe said three recent events caused him to make his speech: a proposed cut in Federal aid to schools in federally impacted areas; a suggestion by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that Federal school aid should be withheld from states with segregated schools, and a U. S. Senate bill to provide Federal aid to localities which lose state funds because of school integration.

Washington, D.C.

He said Virginia should fight hard against any strings attached to Federal moneys; but his speech was also considered a word of caution to Virginia leaders, who frequently criticize Federal aid, while the state's economy is so largely dependent upon such money.

38b 1958

VIRGINIA

State Has No Right To Appeal Seating Ruling

District Attorney gives his opinion

(Staff Correspondent)

RICHMOND

38b

Afro-American

P 5

Balt

Sat 2-8-58

Virginia is jumping with glee because Section 19-255 of the state code prevents its appeal of Judge Walter T. McCarthy's ruling that the state's segregated seating law is unconstitutional.

The state's happiness is based on an opinion issued Tuesday at Attorney General A. S. Harrison that the state has no right to appeal Judge McCarthy's decision handed down in Arlington County Circuit Court that the law is unconstitutional.

Issuing his opinion in response to a query from Arlington Commonwealth's attorney William J. Hassan, Mr. Harrison, in a lengthy discussion of the law authorizing other appeals, said Section 19-255 of the Virginia Code governs this case.

THAT SECTION holds that an appeal can be taken by the state, under certain circumstances, if the revenue of the state is involved in the case at issue, but, the attorney general wrote in his letter to Mr. Hassan:

"Manifestly, the above quoted statute does not authorize an appeal by the commonwealth in any case which does not involve the violation of a law relating to the state's revenue.

"As the revenue is not involved in the instant case, I am of the opinion that the commonwealth has no right of appeal.

In an earlier Arlington decision, Judge Emory L. Hosmer of the same circuit, had held the segregated seating law constitutional. The State Supreme Court reversed that decision on a technicality but did not rule on the constitutional issue.

POINTING TO the conflicting opinions of the courts, the lack of action by the Supreme Court and the attorney general's opinion, Mr. Hassan said he is left in something of a dilemma as to where he stands legally.

He asserted, however, that he will continue to prosecute persons for violating the state's segregated seating law — if county police make arrests for the offense. He indicated that he will not seek such arrests, leaving it to the police.

There was general agreement among lawyers conversant with the case that the effect of Mr. Harrison's ruling on Tuesday is to confine the effect of Judge McCarthy's ruling to "a single decision by one judge in one circuit."

* * *

THUS, THESE sources emphasize, field Mr. Harrison holds that Judge McCarthy's decision cannot be appealed, the trial court's ruling is not binding upon any other judge in the state. They are free to construe the consitutionality of the law as they see fit.

Most of the state's politicos were elated at the ruling handed down by the attorney general.

They pointed out that if an appeal were taken and Judge McCarthy were upheld by the State Supreme Court, the effect of such a ruling would be binding upon all other judges throughout the state — killing the law completely.

Norfolk Courthouse: Segregated Rest Rooms Remain

News Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

Fri 4-11-58

38b

p. 7

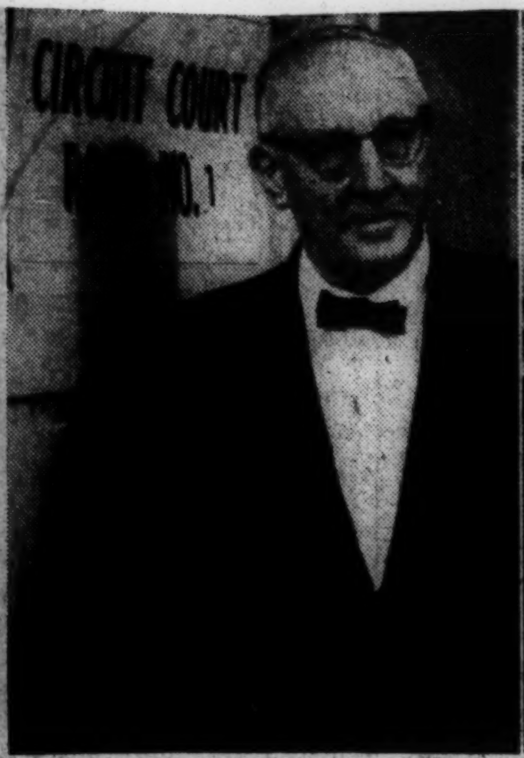
RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled, in effect, that Norfolk does not have to remove signs calling for racial segregation of the rest rooms in the city's courthouse.

E. A. Dawley Jr., a Norfolk Negro attorney, contended that the signs humiliated Negroes and their presence constituted a violation of constitutional rights.

U.S. Dist. Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk had previously dismissed the complaint on a technical point that the Norfolk Corporation Court judge was not named a defendant in the case. He noted that the judge has control over the courthouse.

Dawley appealed the dismissal to the Circuit Court, which upheld Hoffman.

"The matter was one which affected the internal operations of the court of the state and within its power to regulate. Under these circumstances, interference on the part of the federal court was not required and the action of the district judge was in accord with the principles laid down," the appellate court said.



JUDGE HUGH REID
. . . testified at trial

MARJORIE Y. TAYLOR
. . . conviction reversed

JOHN S. BATTLE
. . . feelings of tension

Racial Seating Law Held Invalid

Post P. B1
1-14-58
Washington D.C.

Arlington Circuit Judge Walter T. McCarthy yesterday ruled that Virginia's segregated seating law is unconstitutional.

The jurist held that the 1926 act which requires racially-segregated seating at public meetings, is in violation of due process of law.

McCarthy's ruling reversed the conviction of a Negro woman, Marjorie Y. Taylor, of 2005 N. Emerson st., Arlington, who sat in the white section at a political rally last Oct. 28. She had appealed a $20 fine imposed in County Court.

Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan said he would not appeal "because the Commonwealth cannot appeal criminal cases except cases involving state revenues." This left the status of the law in doubt because McCarthy's colleague, Circuit Judge Emery N. Hosmer, upheld the law in a similar case last year.

C. F. Hicks, Assistant Attorney General of Virginia, agreed that the case cannot be appealed. He also pointed out that McCarthy's ruling is not binding on other state courts.

Hassan said: "This does not mean there can be no more segregated seating in the county or state. Lawyers arguing future cases can cite either Judge McCarthy's or Judge Hosmer's rulings."

Judge McCarthy did not rule on the 1930 state law, also under attack by Mrs. Taylor, which defined a Negro as a person with "any ascertainable trace" of Negro blood.

Defense attorney David Carliner argued that the 1926 act was not "reasonably related to the police powers of the state," and "almost absurd" in the light of other court rulings on denial of due process.

The case drew wide attention when Carliner recently called eight top Virginia leaders as defense witnesses. McCarthy dismissed a subpena for Gov. J. Lindsay Almond but he let the others stand.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) did not appear. Instead, he sent a letter explaining that the Senate was in session.

Former Gov. John S. Battle, a member of the President's Civil Rights Commission, testified that he did not recall any particular racial tensions at the time the seating law was passed.

"I think there were no serious problems as far as the races are concerned before 1954. I am firmly of the opinion that the Supreme Court's decision (outlawing school segregation) has brought tension . . . that didn't exist before," he said.

Arlington Juvenile Court Judge Hugh Reid, a member of the General Assembly that passed the 1930 law defining who is a Negro, said he did not recall the problems involved.

Segregated Seating Is Ruled Out

Daily News
P12

ARLINGTON, Va. (UP) — Virginia officials indicated today they will not appeal a federal court ruling which voided the state's segregated seating law.

Federal circuit Judge Walter T. McCarthy ruled Monday that the 1930 law violates the due process of law clauses of both the state and federal Constitutions.

The case arose with the conviction of a Negro woman, Marjorie L. Taylor, for violating the law by sitting in a section reserved for whites at a political meeting an Arlington last fall. Judge McCarthy's ruling was on her appeal of the conviction and $20 fine.

David Carliner, the woman's attorney, argued that there was no justification of the law and that in view of other court rulings on due process its enactment was "almost absurd."

"We haven't gotten to the point where each individual judge is at liberty to disregard precedent and decide the cases according to his opinion of what the law should be," Judge McCarthy said in his ruling. He said his "duty was clear" to declare the law unconstitutional.

Future delay in Va. seating case

Afro-American P.5
Baltimore Md.
38b
Va
1-11-58

WASHINGTON

Arlington Circuit Judge Walter T. McCarthy Monday squashed a motion that would have required Gov.-elect J. Lindsey Almond to testify in the Arlington, Va. segregated seating case.

Action on subpoenas for other top Virginia officials, including Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), was delayed.

Others called to testify are former Gov. John S. Battle, Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.), Arlington State Sen. Charles R. Fenwick, Juvenile Court Judge Hugh Reid and former State Sen. Frank L. Ball.

THE SUBPOENAS rest upon the scheduled (Jan. 13) appeal hearing in Circuit Court of Mrs. Marjorie Y. Taylor, 40, who was fined $20 Oct. 21 for disobeying Virginia's segregated seating law at a political meeting in Arlington's Swanson Junior High School.

Mrs. Taylor pleaded guilty after charges were dismissed against three ministers, two white women and a fourth colored man who were arrested with her.

The subpoenas were initiated by Mrs. Taylor's attorney, David Carliner, in an effort to test the constitutionality of the segregated seating law.

VIRGINIA JUDGE BARS SEGREGATED SEATING

New York N.Y.
1-14-58

ARLINGTON, Va., Jan. 13 (UP)—Circuit Judge Walter T. McCarthy struck down Virginia's segregated seating law today on the ground it violated the due process of law provisions of the Federal and state constitutions.

The state judge overturned an Arlington County Court conviction of Mrs. Marjorie Y. Taylor, a Negro, who was fined $20 for sitting in a section reserved for whites at a political meeting here Oct. 28.

William J. Hassan, the prosecutor, said he would not appeal the ruling.

The defense attorney, David Carliner, contended that the 1930 law was enacted without justification, and was "almost absurd" in the light of other court rulings on denial of due process.

Judge McCarthy agreed, saying his duty was "clear."

"We haven't gotten to the point where each individual judge is at liberty to disregard precedent and decide the cases according to his opinion of what the law should be." he said.

Judge Rules Va. Biased Seating Is Unconstitutional

Call P.1
1-24-58
Kansas City, Mo.

ARLINGTON, Va. — (ANP) — The segregation seating law of the state of Virginia last week was ruled unconstitutional by a circuit court judge here in a test case involving a Negro woman.

The ruling came as a result of an appeal by Mrs. Marjorie Y. Taylor, the Negro woman, from her conviction by the Arlington County court on charges that she violated the state's Jim Crow seating law by sitting in the white section at a political meeting here Oct. 28. She was also fined $20 by the Arlington court.

Last week Circuit Court Judge Walter T. McCarthy reversed the ruling in the appeal trial. He held the segregated seating law violates the due process of law provisions of the federal and state constitutions.

The jurist also issued a bitter denunciation of the Arlington court's ruling, saying:

"We haven't gotten to the point where each individual judge is at liberty to disregard precedent and decide the cases according to his opinion of what the law should be."

Commonwealth Atty. William J. Hassan, apparently somewhat expecting the ruling, said he would not appeal McCarthy's ruling.

Virginia's seating law had 'absolutely silly' twists

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Afr 1-25-58

By ERNIE MATTHEWS

BALTIMORE

Was the segregated seating law which ~~the Arlington County Circuit Court ruled unconstitutional~~ "absolutely silly" from the beginning?

9.5

Last October Mrs. Marjorie Y. Taylor, 40-year-old mother and government employee, was invited by Mrs. Ruth Tyron, a white member of the Arlington County Community Council for Social Progress, to attend a county board candidates' debate in the Swanson Junior High School auditorium.

38b

Mrs. Taylor, a stout, attractive, fair-skinned woman, sat next to Mrs. Tyron in the "for white only" section.

Police arrived at the close of the meeting and arrested Mrs. Taylor, three ministers, a barber and two white women for disobeying the segregated seating law in public places.

Va

They were allowed to drive their private autos to the police station, the cruiser following.

All the cases, except Mrs. Taylor's, were thrown out on "technical grounds" by Arlington County Court Judge Paul D. Brown.

Mrs. Taylor, however, pleaded guilty to the charge on Oct. 28 and was fined $20. She immediately appealed.

Behind Mrs. Taylor morally and financially to once and for all get the case in higher court to test the constitutionality of the law were those acquitted:

The Rev. Thomas A. Robinson, president of the Alexandria NAACP and stated clerk of the Southern Virginia Presbytery, USA;

The Rev. John L. Winters, pastor of Woodlawn Methodist Church, Gum Springs, Va.; The Rev. Columbus C. Wilson, pastor of Galloway Methodist Church, Falls Church;

Galvester Crawley, a barber of 2447 S. Monroe St., Arlington; and the two white women: Mrs. Grace E. Oehser, 3119 N. Eighth St., and Mrs. Abbey A. Hadley, 5245 S. Tenth St., Arlington.

Well - known for his reputation as a civil rights lawyer, David Carliner, a Washingtonian and graduate of the University of Virginia, was retained to argue Mrs. Taylor's case Monday before the Arlington County Circuit Court.

Mr. Carliner, literate, articulate and forthright, started off with subpoenaing Virginia's top officials, from Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) down.

None of them appeared except former Gov. John S. Battle and Juvenile Court Judge Hugh Reid.

Mr. Carliner wanted the two men to testify why the seating law was needed.

(The law was passed in 1926 after white segregationists were refused separate seats at a Hampton Institute glee club concert).

Mr. Battle, now a member of the President's Civil Rights Commission, said he did not recall why the law was prompted.

"A good deal of water has gone over the dam since then," he testified Monday before Circuit Judge Walter T. McCarthy.

If the seating law is nullified, said Mr. Battle, who admitted attending mixed political meetings, the peace and security of the Virginia community would be at stake.

Judge Reid testified that his recollection of racial conditions at the time the law was passed was "hazy."

"Well, what was and what is the present need for the law when all along both races have been living next door to each other in some areas and jim crow is outlawed on public conveyances"? Mr. Carliner wanted to know.

Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Hassan replied that the law is "in accord with the general public policy of Virginia before enactment of the law."

"No rights are deprived," he said. "The law provides for separate - but - equal vision and hearing in public places.

There are equal provisions, restrictions, regulations and guidance for both races."

Refuting Mr. Carliner's charge that enforcement of the law was not within police power, Mr. Hassan said: "The separation of races is within the State's police power as reserved in the Tenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. And it is law until enactment of Congress or amendment to the Constitution."

Attorney Carliner asked would it be within law if non-segregated public meetings were held in buildings on wheels, since jim crow has been outlawed on public conveyances.

There was no reply, only a slight stir among the non-segregated courtroom audience.

Judge McCarthy had three points on which to rule: uphold an earlier decision upholding the law or dismiss Mrs. Taylor's conviction on "technicality" or rule the law unconstitutional, which he did.

However, the ruling is not binding on other circuit courts in Virginia and there is a question of whether or not the decision is binding in Arlington County.

Attorney Carliner said a community organization is already asking Arlington schools to obey Judge McCarthy's decision.

Meanwhile, Commonwealth's Attorney Hassan, who has no right to appeal such case, is asking the Virginia Attorney General if he can appeal in this instance.

If so, the case may be on its way to the Supreme Court of Appeals or the U.S. Supreme Court — which Mrs. Taylor, Attorney Carliner and the Rev. Mr. Robinson with support of the Southern Virginia Presbytery, USA, have anticipated.

LONG FIGHT WON— Mrs. Marjorie Y. Taylor, an Arlington mother and government employee, leaves the Arlington County Monday after her deliberate efforts resulted in the court ruling that the State's

Blasted Negro Home Is Being Demolished

BIRMINGHAM —(AP)— Workers are demolishing a Negro home blasted by dynamite on Dec. 7 after the city threatened to condemn the structure as unsafe for occupancy.

Daily Home

Robert and Annie Bell Greer, the owners, had been ordered to appear before the Birmingham City Commission today to give reasons why the damaged structure should not be condemned. They were ordered to either repair the house or remove it.

Jan 14-58

Talladega, Ala.

Birmingham's city inspection service chief, Myron Sassar, said the owners took out a permit to tear down the house. He plans to inspect the premises to see if the carried out.

city commission's orders were carried out.

38c

When the Negro couple attempted to move into the house in a formerly all white neighborhood they were stopped by failure to comply with the city law requiring inspection of dwellings which had been vacant.

Ala

The house was badly damaged by the dynamite blast. Sassar said the owners were compensated for the loss by an insurance firm.

Gadsden zone plan attacked in Negro suit

A segregation suit has been filed by 50 Gadsden Negroes against the city, the Greater Gadsden Housing Authority and its executive secretary.

The Negroes charge that the city of Gadsden's plan for redevelopment is discriminatory and violates their rights under the 14th amendment. The suit was filed in Federal Court here.

News p.1

38c

Mar 3-10-58

The plaintiffs charge that redevelopment is being carried out "to control future racial occupancy of the area."

The city's plan would redevelop the Birmingham-st area and would move some 331 Negro families to another area, the North Fifth-st.

Birmingham Ala.

THE NEGROES charge that the area also contains more than 300 white dwellings but the Negroes are the only ones affected.

In a brochure put out by the city, the statement is made that "the North Fifth-st area is in fact virtually the only close-in land available for expansion of the Negro community."

Justification for the redevelopment given is that there are too few Negroes in the Birmingham-st area of Gadsden to offer proper recreational, school and social facilities.

THE CITY SAID it considers the project an "opportunity to reconstitute the area as a residential district in harmony with its surroundings."

The group of Negroes, all of whom claim to be home-owners in the Birmingham-st area, asked of the court a preliminary injunction while waiting permanent action to stop the redevelopment.

Negroes Sue Over Housing

Advertiser p.1

Montgomery, Ala

BIRMINGHAM (AP)—Fifty Gadsden Negroes Monday charged in an injunction petition that a Greater Gadsden Housing Authority redevelopment project is discriminatory against them.

3-11-58

The Negroes asked a U.S. District Court injunction halting the plan, which they said was designed to "control future racial occupancy" of the affected area. No date was set for a hearing.

38c

The Negroes are protesting Housing Authority plans for the Birmingham street area of Gadsden. They claim that 331 Negro families would be moved out and that 300 white families would not be affected.

Ala

The Housing Authority said there are too few Negroes in the Birmingham street area to offer recreational, school and social facilities. Another close-in area on North Fifth street is proposed for expansion of the Negro community.

Evict Negroes or be bombed, widow is told

38c

BY BUD GORDON
News staff writer

An elderly Southside widow, who rents two small servant type houses to Negroes in an all-white neighborhood, has been warned that her home and the Negro houses would be bombed unless the Negro tenants are evicted by the end of this week.

News p.1

MRS. W. W. LEE, 74, of 1615 21st-s, who earns the major portion of her income by renting apartments and the two small servant's houses, said the threat, which was signed "KKK," came yesterday through the mail.

Ala

Tues 5-27-58

"I simply couldn't believe it," Mrs. Lee said today, "I still can't believe someone would intentionally try to hurt me or destroy my home."

Birmingham

The letter, which was addressed to "Mrs. Lee—Property Owner," read as follows:

"Mrs. Lee, We, as an organization, ask you to get these nigger women out of your service house before the latter part of this week, otherwise your's and the nigger's houses will be bombed on the last day in May. You have had our instruction. You have our word. You'd better comply with the request. I am KKK. This is it!"

Ala

THE LETTER, WHICH WAS shown to Patrolmen J. J. Jackson and J. C. Wilson yesterday afternoon, was dated and postmarked May 24, in Birmingham, and was mailed in an envelope which bore the return address of a local business establishment. The return address, however, had been blotted out except for a portion which read "Prompt Service."

ELDERLY WIDOW THREATENED BY LETTER
. . . Mrs. W. W. Lee recalls KKK' note

Mrs. Lee, who bought the house located on the northside of Red Mountain about 11 years ago, said the two small servant dwellings were included in the sale. She said her maid and yardman were originally the only occupants, but she said she later rented the vacant house to another Negro couple. She said Negroes have occupied one or both of the houses since the date she bought the property.

Although one of the dwellings is vacant now Mrs. Lee said, a Negro couple, an elderly Negro woman and an elderly Negro man presently occupy the other.

News p.1

Tues 5-27-58

Mrs. Lee said the major portion of her income goes to pay medical bills for her 43-year-old son, James, who has suffered with cerebral palsy for the past 15 years and has had two recent brain operations.

Birmingham Ala.

"The $16 a month I get from each of those houses doesn't amount to much," Mrs. Lee said, "but it helps when every penny counts."

CONTINUOUSLY quoting from the Bible, Mrs. Lee said she would have to depend on God for the answer to her problem. "I just don't know whether to evict the Negro tenants," she said, "or to let the police handle this problem. I just can't imagine anyone wanting to harm a woman like me, who has tried to be a good Christian and who has tried to follow the teachings of the Bible."

38c

Mrs. Lee said it was hard for her to believe the letter actually came from the Klu Klux Klan, since it was the first time since she has lived in the house, that she has ever been threatened. She did say that a neighbor recently threatened to pass a petition around the neighborhood demanding that she tear down the servant quarter houses.

Ala

Zoning Unit OKs Rental Of 8 Homes To Negroes

Ala
38E

Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission has recommended approval of a request to allow eight homes to be rented to Negroes in the 12th-av and 85th-st, n, area.

The petition was from Frank C. Bean, the property owner, and it was protested by other residents of the area which adjoins Zion City.

Post Herald

There are Negro homes to the north and west and white homes to the south and east, the zoning board was told.

P. 3

The protests came from white property owners, who argued that the value of the property adjoining the Negro homes would be lowered.

Birmingham,

"Progressive selling" of white homes to Negroes would result, the property owners told the board.

Ala.

Board Chairman Sidney Smyer reminded the protestors that the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that no zoning board can deny use of property because of race.

He told the residents that protests to the board must come within its powers and he said the board's legal grounds are based on the power to deny petitions because of "health or life" reasons.

Mon, 8-18-58

The board also said that the homes could not be sold to Negroes until a road providing entrance and exit is built.

The eight homes were moved to the property from a section taken over to extend Municipal Airport runways.

In other action the board:

Gave permission for a 20-acre commercial center to be built by Drexel Hills Land Co. on property it is developing in Bluff Park.

Turned down a request for permission to build a trailer park in the Patton's Chapel area. Also turned down was a request for permission to build a cement mix plant near Patton's Chapel.

Negroes Attack Housing Barrier

Advertiser

P. 1

[illegible]

38E

Montgomery,

Ala.

EUFAULA (Special)—Four Negro families have applied for apartments in an all-white housing project here.

Harry Wrighton, head of the Housing Authority, said that the Negroes are from the section condemned for the construction of another housing project.

Negro property owners in that area received an overall price increase of 38 per cent on their property in Judge George C. Wallace's circuit court last week. The Negroes had appealed prices set earlier by probate court.

Wrighton said that he will offer them vacancies in the Chattahoochee Courts, a Negro occupied development.

Despite heated protests—

Buffer block gets OK for Negroes

38E

News

An undeveloped block that, in the eyes of residents of the area, has served as a boundary line between Negro and white neighborhoods has been approved for Negro occupancy.

Ala.

The Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Board took the action yesterday after hearing protests from a group that claimed to represent 87 white residents who live on the outskirts of the Zion City area.

Fri, 8-15-58

Yesterday's petitioners said that they live in an area bounded by 83rd and 85th-sts and 10th and 12th-avs. Zion City begins a block to the north.

P. 12

The board approved a petition by a white man, Frank C. Bean, who has a home and a grocery-gas station business on part of the property where he wishes to put up eight houses for Negro occupancy.

In giving Bean the permit, the board said that he would have to build a road through the block and install suitable drainage. There is no throughway on 85th-st now to the rest of the Negro section.

Birmingham,

Seven petitioners protested against Bean's request yesterday and a considerably larger group interested in the matter was present in the commission chamber at the Courthouse yesterday.

Ala.

Each of those who spoke summed up by saying "We don't want to live next to colored people."

All said they thought they were protected from integration of the neighborhood by zoning. Commisson Chairman Sidney Smyer told them that the U. S. Supreme Court had held that no zoning board could impose neighborhood zoning restrictions based on color.

"YOU ALL KNOW how I feel about the matter, but any act we take based on color would be thrown out by the Supreme Court," he said.

He added "This may give you a little more interest in the people you send to Congress and all phases of government."

County Building Commissioner W. W. Dunn said that he had brought the matter to the board's attention after Bean wrote him asking permission to sell homes to Negroes.

Dunn said he told Bean he could not take action on the matter until he presented it to the board. He added that the neighborhood to the west and north of the property is already occupied by Negroes.

The houses that are to be placed on 85th-st were formerly homes in the Birmingham Airport Vicinity. They were moved by a construction company when a new runway was built.

Several of the white people who appealed yesterday claimed the houses would "back up" onto their property and depreciate values.

Suspects admit setting off one blast—

Three white men held in bombing of Negro's Fountain Heights home

Birmingham News

Birmingham Ala

Crowd attacks, beats two seen near explosion

Fri 7-18-58

P. 1

BY PAUL HOGAN
News staff writer

Two dynamite blasts — one that blew a hole i nthe ground and another that hit a Negro home—shook Fountain Heights' "dynamite hill" last night.

Police said three white men have admitted dropping six sticks of dynamite to blow the harmless hole, but deny any knowledge of a blast less than a minute earlier which shattered windows in two houses.

The three men will be charged with bombing, Police Commissioner Eugene Connor said.

They are Herbert Eugene Wilcutt, 23, of 4409 11th-av, n, Apt. G; Ellis Lee, 42, of Box [illegible], Irondale, and Cranford Neal, [illegible], of [illegible] Ninth-ter, n.

38c

ONE BOMB, with an unknown amount of dynamite, caused about $1000 damage to the home of William Blackwell, a Negro switchman for TCI, who moved into the house at [illegible] 12th-av, n, two months ago.

Although Blackwell, his wife and four children were asleep in the house at the time of the [illegible] p.m. bombing, none was hurt. Glass was strown over the bed of two children in a front bedroom.

Windows were broken and portions of the structure weakened by the blast at the home of a white family next door to Blackwell's home. Mr. and Mrs. Barbey Crawford, of 1110 12th-av, n, said the blast shook the house,, and broke windows on both floors of the two-story house.

Connor said all three of the men charged in the incident, however, admitted only that they dropped six sticks of dynamite wrapped in tar-covered tape near a sidewalk some 500 feet from the Blackwell house.

WITNESSES SAID the blasts were about a minute apart, but the second did not cause any damage. It blew a hole in the ground about 18 inches wide and 20 inches deep.

Earnest Coppin, a Negro, who lives across the street from the Blackwell home at 1103 12th-av, n, said he saw three men walking up the street before the bombings. His home was the target of an arson attempt two months ago.

Choppin and Blackwell are the only two Negro residents in the block.

Coppin said he shouted at the three men as they approached his fence gate, and that they left.

Coppin told several people he thought the men went across the street to the Blackwell house when they left his gate.

ONE OF THE men. Wilcutt apparently went back down the street to pick up a car, but "lost" his partners who had continued to walk away from the scene, according to police.

A few short blocks away, on 11th-av, Lee and Neal were jumped by a large group of Negroes. Lee suffered an injured leg, and Neal was cut on the back.

Police said the three men denied knowledge of the bomb placed at the Blackwell house, but admitted they heard it.

Police said both Lee and Neal appeared to have been drinking when arrested at University Hospital last night.

The three were questioned through the night at police headquarters after the two beaten men were dismissed from the hospital, Connor said.

THE FOUNTAIN HEIGHTS area involved has been the scene of many dynamitings of Negro homes. Other homes there have been burned to the ground during the past dozen years during the transition of some portions of the area into a Negro neighborhood.

38c

Police are still puzzled over the second explosion. It apparently went off less than a minute after the first. The explosion left a hole in thee ground about 100 yards from Blackwell's home.

Ala

Blackwell, a switchman at TCI, moved into the home—the only Negro residence in the block of that side of the street, about two months ago.

THE HOUSE next door, occupied by Mrs. Barbey Crawford, who is white, also felt the shock of the dynamite. Mrs. Crawford had just finished reading her Bible when the explosion filled her lap witrh shattered window glass.

Windows on hoth floors of the Crawford home were blown out.

It was the fifth bombing in the previously all-white area that Mrs. Crawford had heard.

She pointed to a Negro home across the street, which she said was the object of an arson attempt two months ago, and another on the street behind her house.

NONE OF THE Blackwell family—which included the parents and four children—were injured in the blast. Glass was thrown across the bed of two children, who were sleeping in a room next to that hit by the blast.

A Negro neighbor, Earnest Coppins, said he saw three men come up the street, and added they tried to enter his yard. He told them to leave as they approached the fence gate, he said. They went across the street to the Blackwell house, Coppins said.

He said he saw them light fuses and throw what apparently was dynamite into the Blackwell yard. They fled in a car, he said.

CRAWFORD, a retired mail carrier, moved into his home 25 years ago. Although he does not plan to sell to Negroes, he said the federal interstate freeway system probably will take his house.

G. Whit Robbins, who lives across the street from the Blackwell house, said he understood the neighborhood was to become all-Negro. He said he tentatively plans to sell his house to a Negro buyer.

He said a Negro family has lived immediately behind his property for years.

Other residents of the block, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Tancredi Sr., said they plan to move to Bush Hills next week after living in Fountain Heights for 10 years. They said they had already signed papers to sell their house at 1100 12th-av, n, to a Negro.

"I think this business of bombings is sickening," Mrs. Tancredi said.

DET. CAPT. G. L. PATTIE Dets. V. T. Hart and T. E. Lindsey, and Chief Jamie Moore and Asst. Chief J. C. Lance took part in the investigation last night.

The officers said there was no immediate connection with the three men charged in last night's bombing and another blast which narrowly missed damaging Bethel Baptist Church last month.

Three white men had been seen in the area of the church on the night it was the target of bombers.

THE TWIN EXPLOSIONS last night brought the total bombings or attempted bombings in Jefferson County this year to four.

The most recent bombing attack shattered windows and did minor damage to Bethel Baptist Church, where integration leader F. L. Shuttlesworth is pastor.

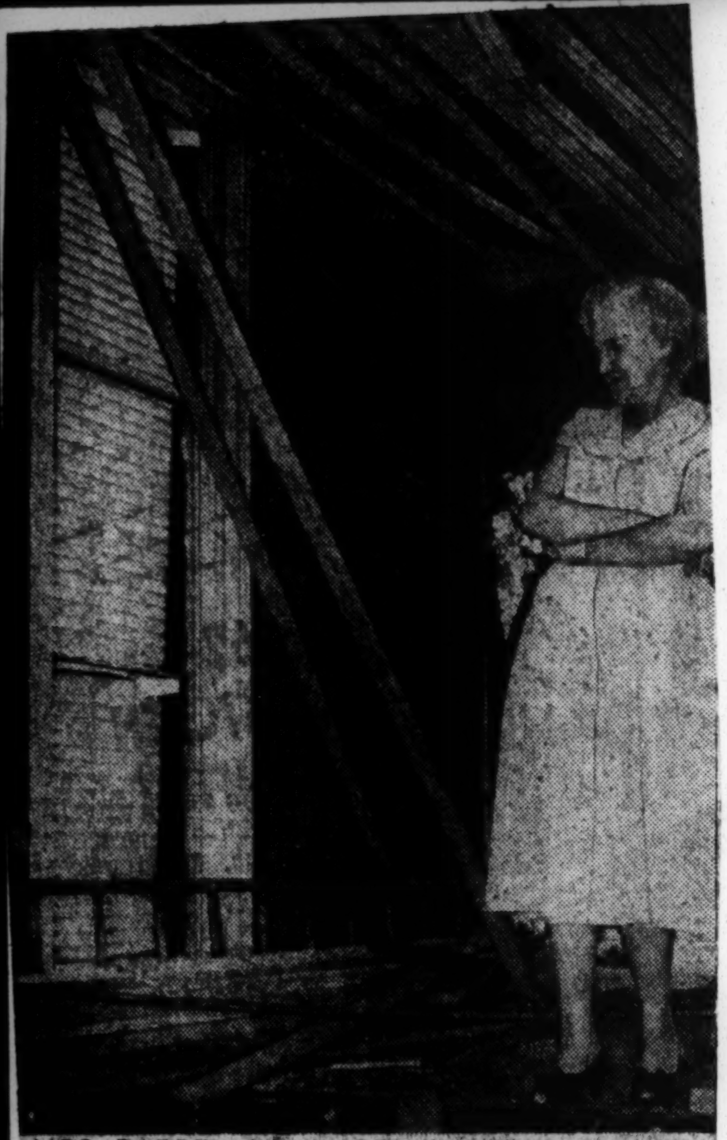
Windows were shattered in a Bessemer Negro home in May.

38c Ala

News staff photos—Ernest Hardin

HARVEY PIKE OBSERVES BLAST HOLE
... On vacant lot next door to him

WILLIAM BLACKWELL SALVAGES BOOKS
From his bomb-damaged living room



MRS. BARBEY CRAWFORD SURVEYS DAMAGE
. . . Shambles made of her front porch

38c

ALPHA FOWLER JR.
. . . Writes letters

Georgians ask Yanks to back resettlement

38c

ATLANTA, Jan. 14—(AP)—The American Resettlement Foundation, unsuccessful in its first attempt to move a Negro family into an exclusive all-white Northern neighborhood, apparently is shifting its mode of operation.

News P-1

The foundation is sending letters this week to its friends and supporters in the North asking aid in the new project. "We have found that many of the people who are most vocal in advocating intergration of the races live in neighborhoods that are restricted and have racial covenants against Negroes," the letter states.

Jan 1-14-58

"YOU CAN HELP us if you will quietly search the deed records and send us copies, together with page number and book on which these particular covenants are listed, of outstanding integrationists in your section."

Birmingham Ala.

The letter, signed by Foundation President Alpha Fowler Jr. of Douglasville says particular interest should be paid to "newspaper editors, columnists, radio and television commentators and actors who make a practice of condemning all people who are for segregation. Also, politicians such as members of Congress and U. S. senators who are obnoxious toward the rights of white people."

WHILE FOWLER declined to say what use would be made of the information gathered, the letter says, "We hope to be able to inaugurate an advertising campaign in the near future and we are looking forward to your cooperation and assistance in this plan."

Fowler would not give a reason for failure of the foundation to get a Negro family moved into a Northern neighborhood by the deadline he earlier had set—Christmas Eve. He said "unforeseen events" had halted the deal.

He also would not say where the house was located, but it apparently was in Washington, D. C., near the residence of Vice President Richard Nixon. Another member of the organization earlier had said that the foundation had an option on a house there.

IN THE LETTER Fowler said "We were greatly disappointed in one of our other ventures in obtaining an option in an exclusive neighborhood when some of the most powerful forces in the United States were brought to bear on the vendor with whom we had an option, and this has caused us to be unable to meet our target date for relocating our first family."

Earlier Fowler had said that Nixon's neighborhood was covered by a restricted covenant barring Negroes and Jews. However, such covenants have been held illegal by the U. S. Supreme Court.

News P-1

IN ASKING for information on other neighborhoods, Fowler wrote, "We are not interested in people who live in segregated neighborhoods unless they are practicing hypocrisy in demanding that integration be the steady diet of others while they refuse to take a little bit of integration on their menu."

Jan 1-14-58

Birmingham Ala.

The letter also asks contributions to help pay for the proposed advertising campaign. Fowler would not say how much had been contributed already — toward the house-buying plan — but he said he would ask the Georgia Legislature, of which he is a member, "to inspect our records and our activities and report on them to the people of Georgia and interested citizens all over the country."

He said that no salaries have been paid by the foundation and that expensese so far have been less than $100.

38c 1958

AMERICAN RESETTLEMENT FOUNDATION, INC.

Unit Pushing Negroes for White Areas

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Apr 4-12-58

ATLANTA, April 12 (AP).—The ~~American Resettlement Foundation, Inc.,~~ still is planning to move Negro families into exclusively white neighborhoods of the North and West, Alpha A. Fowler, jr., president, said yesterday.

P 7-A

But there has been no positive action to date.

38c

Mr. Fowler, a State Representative from Douglas County and a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Georgia, reported that the foundation has acquired donated office space and is using volunteer secretarial help.

At present, he said, "we are continuing to canvass certain areas of the country to accumulate information about politicians who are leading advocates of integration—where they live, if their residential areas are covered by restrictive covenants and where their children attend school."

Mr. Fowler said this information is being compiled "so when these people come forth with recommendations about what the South should do in the matter of integrating our institutions, we can demonstrate to their own neighbors their hypocrisy."

The foundation is continuing to accept applications from Negro families wishing to move into white areas of the North and West, Mr. Fowler said, "and surprisingly enough the applications have increased with the bad economic situation."

He attributed this increase to families already living in the North who have heard of the foundation and would like help in acquiring a place to live.

38c 1958

CALIFORNIA

NEGROES ON COAST WIN HOUSING CASE

N.Y. Times
New York, N.Y.

California Court Bars Race Discrimination on Sale of Homes Financed by U. S.

June 6-29-58

By GLADWIN HILL
Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, June 28— While attention was centered on the recent setback to racial integration in Arkansas, Negroes scored a legal victory of far-reaching implications in California.

P. 34

A state court held that there could be no racial discrimination in the sale of housing involving Federal Housing Administration or Veterans Administration financing.

In practical terms, this implied that a large portion of new housing could no longer be put on theh market on a tacit whites-only basis.

It is common practice now when Negroes try to buy new houses in non-Negro developments to discourage them with a variety of excuses. Ending the practice would deal a blow to a form of segregation existeent throughout the country that many Negro leaders consider as formidable as discriminatory statutes of Southern states: the concentration of Negroes in ghetto sections of communities through barriers to home-buying in white neighborhoods.

38c
Calif

Case Pressed by N. C. A. A. P.

The California case had been pressed for nearly four years by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The result contradicted a 1955 ruling of the United States District Court in Pennsylvania in a case involving Levittown there.

In the California case, Judge James H. Oakley of the Superior Court in Sacramento ruled that private builders who availed themselves of Federal support in financing committed themselves to the same principle of nondiscrimination governing Federal activities. The F. H. A. and the V. A. insure private loans to finance housing that is constructed to their standards.

Judge Oakley commented that since in California the principle of equal rights for Negroes applied to marriage, education, recreation and public housing, "there would seem to be no basis for denying its applicability to the acquisition of real property."

The plaintiff in the case was Oliver A. Ming, a would-be home buyer who had been rebuffed by several developers. The defendants included the Sacramento Real Estate Board, a trade association, and several real estate concerns.

Judge Oakley rejected a contention in the suit that real estate developers and brokers were engaged in what amounted to a conspiracy against Negro home buyers. He said the evidence indicated, rather than hostility to Negroes, simply adherence to what the sellers considered good business practice.

But, he added, the result was that "Negroes have been and are turned away from original sales of most tract [large-sale development] homes in the area."

The ruling was handed down in a memorandum opinion preliminary to a final decree. It is expected that the decision will be appealed. The inclination of the California courts in recent years has been to eliminate long-standing statutes and practices that are racially discriminatory.

Private Financing Required

Negroes can now buy homes anywhere that they can persuade the owner to sell. But in their practical exclusion from buying brand-new homes in most F. H. A. and V. A.-backed developments, the suit observed, they were generally forced to used private financing with interest rates nearly 50 per cent greater than F. H. A. and V. A. terms.

The suit was argued by Nathaniel S. Colley and Loren Miller, co-chairmen of the N. A. A. C. P.'s West Coast legal committee.

In states that have laws against discrimination in home sales, the F. H. A. has required that loan insurance agreements conform with these laws. These states include New York, Washington and Oregon. An N. A. A. C. P. spokesman said this had helped give Negroes equal opportunity in buying newly built homes.

But California and most other states have not promulgated such explicit sanctions against discrimination.

Levittown Guarantees Opposed

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 28 — The Federal Housing Administraguarantee mortgages on New Jersey's Levittown unless the agency was "affirmatively satisfied" that the builder planned to abandon his "announced" policy of discrimination.

Senator Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey, made public today a letter he had sent to Norman P. Mason, agency.

He advised the commissioner that although the State Division Against Discrimination was conducting its own inquiry, the F. H. A. had its own responsibility to withhold mortgage commitments "until it is affirmatively satisfied that Mr. Levitt [William J.] will not follow his announced policy."

On June 5, in an interview in Washington, Mr. Levitt, the builder, said the development —a 4,000-acre tract along U. S. Route 130 halfway between Camden and Trenton—would be a 'white community," such as the Levittstowns in Pennsylvania and on Long Island.

Negro to Stay In Home Hit By Vandals

Herald Tribune
P. 6

LONG BEACH, Calif., June 24 (UPI). — Dr. Charles T. Terry was determined today to live in the two-story, $45,000 house damaged by vandals who objected to Negroes moving into the Bixby Hills district.

New York, N.Y.

The thirty - seven - year - old physician, a lieutenant in World War II and veteran of Korea, bought the house a month ago, spent $10,000 redecorating it and was preparing to move in when vandals struck.

Wed 6-25-58

They poured bleach over the wall-to-wall carpeting, cut a section of carpeting out of the front room, and flooded the house with water piped from a garden hose. Damage was estimated at $10,000 to $15,000.

Dr. Terry looked over the house yesterday and said there were no words to express how he felt. He laid the violence to one of two intolerant persons.

"I'm going to stay," he said. "Don't think this represents the feelings of my neighbors."

Home owners in Dr. Terry's neighborhood were reported to have offered the physician $60,000 for the home but the offer was rejected.

38c
Calif

Dentist Home In White Community Is Destroyed

Advocate
P. 1

Long Beach, Calif., July 6 — As in all other cases of Southern California vandalism, Long Beach police have no suspects in the destruction of the home of Dr. Charles T. Terry.

Sat. 7-12-58

Authorities said the destruction was an attempt to keep the doctor, his wife and 7 children out of the exclusive, all-white neighborhood.

"There are no words that can express it," Dr. Charles T. Terry said as he viewed the damage.

Officers said bleach was poured over belongings in the bedroom, hallway dining room, upstairs hallway and master bedroom of the home.

Advocate
Sat. 7-12-58

A garden hose was strung up through an upper bedroom window and allowed to run all night. The water soaked down through the ceiling and ruined expensive furniture throughout the house.

Henry Dailey, who recently finished decorating the house at 4240 Cerritos, had this to say of the damage:

"I know that Dr. Terry feels deeply hurt over all this. I didn't think anything like this could happen in this country.

"All the people who know Dr. Terry feel hurt that he and his family should be turned against like this. They first tried to buy him out of the neighborhood . . . and now this. I don't know what to say."

38c
Calif

Clerics assail abuse of pair who sold home to engineer

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

LOS ANGELES — Denouncing the persons who threatened and abused an aged white couple for selling a $16,000 home to a colored engineer, the Baptist Ministers Union of Glendale (white) has adopted a resolution condemning the acts as un-Christian and un-Democratic.

38c
Calif
Sat. 8-2-58

The resolution called upon ministers of the Glendale area to denounce the violence from their pulpits. The bill also pointed out that the acts were perpetrated while America was sending troops to Lebanon in the name of democracy.

P. 19

Targets of the attack were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox, whose fashionable suburban home was stoned and their lives threatened when word leaked out that they had sold their home to a colored engineer and his mother, whose names were not immediately disclosed.

White Ministers Denounce Racists

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

Los Angeles, Calif.-(ANP)- Denouncing racists who threatened and abused an aged white Glendale couple who sold a $16,000 home to a Negro engineer, the white Baptist Ministers Union of Glendale and Los Angeles, last week adopted a resolution condemning the acts as un-Christian and un-Democratic.

Sat. 8-2-58
A 3

The resolution called upon ministers of the Glendale area to denounce the violence from their pulpits and pointed out that the acts were perpetrated while America was sending over 5,000 troops to Lebanon in the name of democracy. It also called upon the Glendale police to protect the couple in exercising their rights as citizens.

38c
Calif

Victims of the attack were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox. They were attacked after word leaked out that they had sold their home in Glendale, fashionable Los Angeles suburb, to the Negro engineer and his mother. The Negro couple, whose names were not immediately disclosed, are scheduled to move into the home as soon as it is cleared through escrow.

Upon learning of the transactin, racists sent the Fox's threatening notes stating:

"We will kill you if we have to follow you to the end of the earth for selling your home to n----rs because you know we don't want n----rs in Glendale." Then shortly after nightfall, stones were tossed at the buildings, breaking several windows.

The resolution denounced the racists as "un-American cowards, and added:

". . .To stone the home of people and to threaten them with death, is not only un-Christian and un-Democratic, but is contrary to every decent principle."

The ministers union also urged the Negro couple to stand fast and not submit to intimidation.

No 'incidents' as Terry family moves into home

38 C

Calif

8-15-58

Dr. Charles T. Terry, whose newly remodled $46,000 home in Long Beach's exclusively white Bixby Knolls, was done $15,000 worth of damage before he ever lived in it, has moved his family into the home and there have been no major incidents, the Tribune learned this week.

Long Beach, apparently feeling the eyes of the world on it, took official action to protect the family, and prowl cars patroled the neighborhood for a while; also the Long Beach Property Owners Association, spurred by the disgrace, hired a private watchman to patrol the area. The watchman proved so zealous, Dr. Terry reported, that he accosted the physician one night, as a possible intruder, and asked him what he was doing in the neighborhood.

It took two and a half weeks to repair the damages wreaked by racists who apparently objected to the Negro family moving into the neighborhood, Dr. Terry said.

However, the Terry children are now playing with some of the neighbors' children, and even went to a swimming party at a neighbor's house, the physician reported.

Only ugly incidents have been name-calling by three groups of boys, totalling about 10, who cruised by the house in a car shouting.

NEIGHBORS "NICE"

Dr. Terry describes his immediate neighbors as "nice" although the family sees little of them because of a tall fence the physician said he built to insure privacy.

Soon after the incident, which shocked Southern California, and earned Long Beach the name of a 'West Coast Little Rock,' the Long Beach City Council passed a resolution condemning the vandalism and calling for apprehension of those responsible.

Recently, Albert T. Lunceford, secretary-treasurer of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, said that he had asked U. S. Attorney Laughlin E. Waters, of Los Angeles, to refer "some information on the vandalism" Waters had received "in the form of a letter" to the Washington office of the Department of Justice.

Lunceford did not indicate why Waters had not sent the information to Washington, or proceeded to investigate the "information" on his own initiative.

Apprised of this, the Long Beach police told the Tribune they still had no leads to the identity of the vandals.

Guard Couple Who Sold Home To Negro Engineer

Defender P. I. Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-19-58

38 C

GLENDALE, Calif. — (UPI)— Police maintained a vigil Sunday over the home of an elderly couple threatened with "torture and death" for selling the house to a Negro engineer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox reported Saturday that an anonymous caller said they would be killed "if we have to follow you to the ends of the earth," if the sale were completed.

Mrs. Fox, 66, asked for police protection. A few hours later her husband, 74, called the Glendale fire department to report a fire at the front of the home. The blaze, put out before serious damage occurred, was deliberately set, according to arson squad officers.

Shortly after midnight, a heavy dirt clod was thrown through the living room window. Police also reported that obscenities had been painted on the house and driveway during the night.

Fox said the engineer, who plans to move in the first week of August, purchased the house for $36,900. He said he plans to remain in the house with new owners until they are familiarized with it.

White Couple Now Undecided

Threatened With Death If They Sell to Negroes

P. & Courier Sat. 7-26-58

38 C

Calif

Pittsburgh Pa.

LOS ANGELES—Haunted by threats of being "tortured" or "killed" if they sell their home to a Negro engineer, a white couple in the exclusive Glendale residential area was undecided on closing the realty deal here early this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox of 1443 Campbell St. said the terrorists said they would be killed "if we have to follow you to the ends of the earth" if the deal is consummated.

The Foxes originally said they wiuld refuse to move until the deal is completed, but later said they might agree on selling their home to some other buyer . . . if the terms were satisfactory.

Early Saturday a mysterious fire started on the front lawn of the $36,900 home. Fox called the Glendale Fire Department to put out the blaze. Apparently, gasoline had been tossed into the trees to start the blaze.

Glendale detectives reported that there had been no clues to indicate the party or parties responsible for the apparent arson attempt.

Meanwhile, the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, minister of Second Baptist Church sponsored a resolution which was passed by the Baptist Ministers Union of Los Angeles which read in part:

"To stone the home of these people and threaten them with death is not only un-Christian and undemocratic, but it is a denial of every principal of common decency and culture."

Wreck Medic's $50,000 Home

Chicago Defender

Chicago Def.

Sat 7-5-58

LONG BEACH, Calif. — (UPI) — Vandals caused thousands of dollars of damage to a $50,000 home into which a Negro physician and his family were to move, police were told Monday night.

Officers said that in an apparent attempt to keep Dr. Charles T. Terry, 37, from moving into the home, bleach was poured over furnishings, a garden hose turned on all night upstairs and a huge chunk of carpeting cut out of the front room.

P.1

38c

Calif

Terry, a veteran of World War II, and the Korean conflict, and his wife and seven children were to have moved into the exclusive all-white Bixby Knolls neighborhood.

"There are no words that can express it," he said viewing the damage.

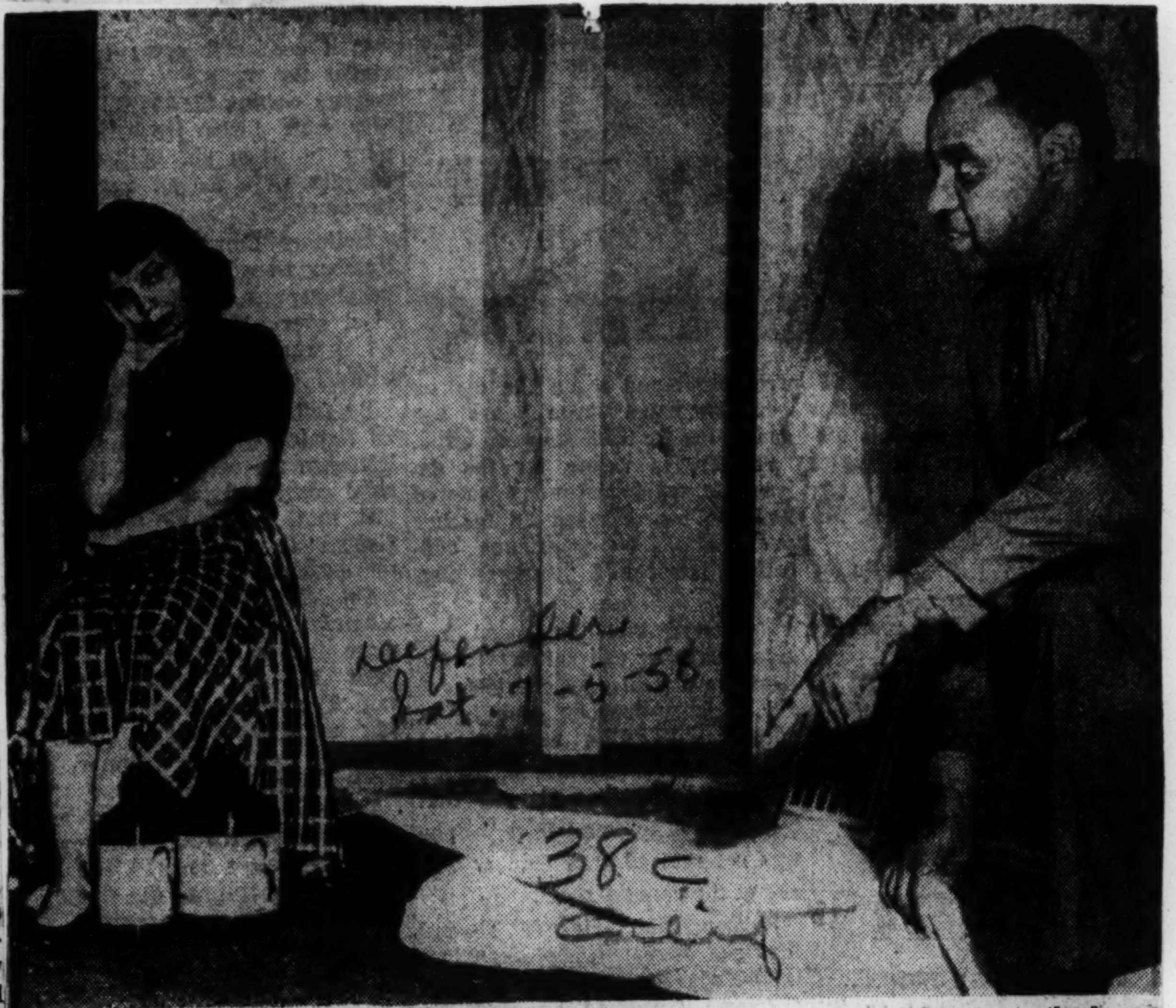
Terry said he had received threats by persons who did not want his family to move into the neighborhood.

Henry Dailey, who recently completed decorating the home, declared. "I didn't think anything like this could happen in this country."

Dailey said that in an effort to prevent Terry from moving into the home, some persons "first tried to buy him out of the neighborhood."

"Dr. Terry and his wife, Ruby, have tried for the past two years to buy a home in this area," Dailey said. "They couldn't even buy a lot. Now that they have acquired a home, this had to happen, I did not think they would do this to him."

Terry was a flight surgeon at Long Beach Air Force base for two years and now has a private practice here.


Defender
Sat. 7-5-58
38c
Calif

MRS. RUBY TERRY, wife of Dr. Charles T. Terry, Long Beach, Calif., physician and Air Force veteran, watches her husband indicate where vandals slashed the carpet in their newly-purchased $50,000 home in exclusive Bixby Knolls district. Police said vandals caused thousands of dollars worth of damage to the home in an apparent attempt to keep the Negro family from moving in. Dr. Terry and his wife have seven children. (UPI Tele-

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Mob forces family to flee home

38c
Calif

LOS ANGELES — A Long Beach High School teacher, his wife and their two young children were forced to flee their newly purchased home in a neighborhood formerly occupied only by white persons at La Puente last week after a jeering mob converged in front of the dwelling.

Afro American

The mob was dispersed upon the arrival of sheriff's deputies who had been called by Samuel Coleman, a former teacher at A and T College, Greensboro, N. C., who had purchased the $14,000 home in August.

P.7

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman and their two children, 2 and 6, moved into the house located at 33 N. Vineland St., on Sept. 8 without incident.

Baltimore

THE DEMONSTRATION which led the Colemans to take their two children to Pasadena for safety on Tuesday night began earlier in the afternoon when Mrs. Coleman was two blocks away, showing another house which was for sale to a relative.

Date 10-4-58

A crowd of 30 persons, mostly women, assembled in front of the house, according to Mrs. Coleman, and began hurling threats and taunts.

Back at the Coleman home Mr. Coleman watched a group of men apparently assembling others in the neighborhood and called the sheriff's office. Upon the arrival of deputies the group dispersed, but re-formed on two other occasions during the night.

After spending the night in Pasadena, the Colemans returned to their home.

Mr. Coleman said he does not plan to move away from the area and is ready to protect his home and family. The case has been referred to the NAACP.

38c 1958

COMMISSION ON RACE HOUSING
3 YEAR STUDY OF AMERICAN HOUSING

GROUP URGES END TO HOUSING DISCRIMINATION

Tribune

Suggests President Form Committee

Mon. 11-10-58

New York, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Commission on Race and Housing Sunday called for an end to "the evil of housing discrimination" in America.

The commission's plea was contained in an 80 page report entitled "Where Shall We Live?" the report included findings and recommendations of the commission based on a three year study of American housing.

Get Up in 1955

The commission is an independent citizens' group formed in 1955 to inquire into problems of residence and housing involving racial and ethnic minorities in the United States. Financial aid for the study was provided by the Fund for the Republic.

The report urged federal, state, and local governments, the housing industry, and voluntary associations of citizens to "take certain definite steps to purge our national life of the evil of housing discrimination."

It also suggested the creation of a Presidential committee "on the elimination of discrimination in federal housing and urban renewal programs."

Find Sixth Restricted

The commission studied housing opportunities in America from 1955 to 1958. It found that about 27 million Americansn—nearly one-sixth of the national population—encounter restricted opportunities to live in neighborhoods of their choices because of race, color, or ethnic attachment.

Included in this number were 18.7 million nonwhite persons [95 per cent Negroes]; 2.5 million persons of Mexican ancestry, chiefly in the southwestern states; an estimated 800,000 Puerto Ricans, and 5 million Jews.

The proposed Presidential committee, the report said, should study the problem and "present to the President its recommendations for a complete program and time schedule looking toward the elimination of discrimination in the distribution of federal housing benefits at the earliest time practicable."

Urges Law Repeal

The commission's recommendations included:

1. Repeal of all exisiting state laws requiring racial segregation.
2. State and municipal legislation prohibiting discrimination in housing built or financed with any form of public aid, with guidance to be provided by similar laws now in force in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Oregon, Washington, and New York City.
3. Strong powers for state agencies charged with enforcing laws against discrimination.

Headed by Banker

The commisison is headed by Earl B. Schwulst, president and chairman of the board of the Bowery Savings bank here.

Members include Gordon W. Allport, Harvard university psychology professor; Elliott V. Bell, editor and publisher of Business Week magazine; Laird Bell, Chicago attorney; the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, director of the University of Notre Dame Foundation; Clark Kerr, president of the University of California; Henry Luce, editor-in-chief of the Time-Life publications, and Industrial Designer Henry Dreyfuss of South Pasadena, Cal.

Whites To Have Negro Neighbors At Norwalk, Conn.

38c

NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 27 (AP)—A Negro family from Jamaica, N.Y., is moving into an exclusive all-white neighborhood this week and one of their neighbors-to-be is planning a small reception.

Courier P11-B

On Friday Robert J. Randall, his wife and three children will move into a $35,000 house on Appletree Lane in the Comstock section of Norwalk.

Thu 2-27-58

On Sunday William W. Atkin, who lives about half a mile away, is "having a few neighbors in" to meet the Randalls.

Charleston S.C.

Atkin, editor of architectural books for a New York publisher, said just a few couples had been invited.

"We're just trying to be neighborly," he explained.

Randall, chief actuary for a New York insurance firm, obtained the house through a white lawyer, Richard Gyory of New York. Gyory took title to the house Feb. 15 and still holds title.

There are about 12 to 15 homes in Appletree Lane. Last December, when it was first learned the home might be sold to a Negro, some disquiet among the residents was reported. But it was never proved and no organized opposition to the Randalls occurred.

White Neighbor To Greet Negro

38c

NORWALK, Conn. — (AP) — A resident of an exclusive all-white neighborhood is planning a small reception at his home for some new neighbors — a Negro family from Jamaica, N.Y.

Herald P.22-A

William W. Atkin said he is "having a few neighbors in" Sunday to meet the Robert J. Randalls and their three children.

Fri 2-28-58

Randall, chief actuary for a New York insurance firm, is moving Friday into a $35,000 house on Appletree Lane, about a half mile from Atkin's house.

Miami Fla.

"We're just trying to be neighborly," explained Atkin, editor of architectural books for a New York publisher.

Norwalk Welcome To A Negro Family Is Sample Of 'Dollar Segregation'

News & Courier

A welcome party to a Negro family that moved into Norwalk, Conn., has received attention from the American press. No doubt the incident will be upheld in many parts of the world as an example of proper race relations.

38 C P.10A

The News and Courier takes no issue with the white people who gave and attended a party for Robert J. Randall, his wife and their three children, who moved into a $35,000, seven-room house in the all-white Comstock Hill section of Norwalk. What they do is their business. We do, however, note with distaste a patronizing statement, printed in The New York Herald Tribune and attributed to the host at the party, William W. Atkin, an editor for a New York publishing firm.

Charleston S.C.

"It's a good thing for any community to have a Negro family in it," Mr. Atkin is quoted as saying.

The presence of one Negro family, living in a $35,000 house in a bedroom community of New York City, will have little or no effect on the social and other living conditions there. The headline over the story on page one of The Herald Tribune, "Neighbors Welcome Negroes To Norwalk," is literally accurate but completely misleading.

We do not believe that Norwalk, or any other Northern community, welcomes Negroes in the mass. The inference in publicity of this sort is that Southerners, who must cope in their daily living with the genuine race problems created by massively mixed populations, are not taking a proper attitude toward colored people.

Wed 3-5-58

At the level of life in Norwalk, Mr. Atkin and his neighbors can afford to be broad-minded. How many Negroes can afford a $35,000 house in Comstock Hill? If every community could smugly say, with Mr. Atkin, that it should have "a Negro family," and confine it to that, the race problem would disappear.

Those who enjoy a sort of dollar segregation have no right to take a supercilious attitude toward white people, North or South, who must daily live with really serious racial problems.

Neighbors Welcome Negroes to Norwalk

By Don Ross

NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 25.—A Negro family which is moving into the all-white Comstock Hill residential section this week will be given a welcome party Sunday afternoon by some of their neighbors.

38c

Herald Tribune

The party will be given by Mr. and Mrs. William W. Atkin at their home on Comstock Hill Road. Mr. Atkin is an editor in a New York publishing firm. The Negroes are Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Randall and their three young children, who plan to move into their $35,000 seven-room house on Appletree Lane Thursday and Friday. They now live at 115-26 169th St., Jamaica, Queens.

P.1

Wed 2-26-58

New York N.Y.

In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Atkin and their three children and the five Randalls, the party will be attended by two other white couples who live in the neighborhood. Tea or cocktails will be served to the adults, depending upon the wishes of the Randalls.

Mr. Atkin said:

"We simply want the Randalls to know that they are welcome here." "It's a good thing for any community to have a Negro family in it. After all, the Negro is such an important part of our culture and is becoming more so as time goes on."

Mr. Randall is an associate actuary of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association at 522 Fifth Ave., New York. The association sells insurance and annuities to employees of colleges, universities and foundations engaged in research.

Concerning property values, Mr. Atkin said:

"There are people here who complain that their property values will diminish because of the Randalls. I can't imagine this happening unless the people here get panicky, but nobody is foolish enough to do this. I think property values will remain just where they are."

The Atkins' house is a quarter of a mile from the Randalls'. The neighborhood is semi-rural. The Randall house has an acre of land.

The Randall children are Robert jr., eight; Juliet, seven, and Peter, three. The two oldest will attend Norwalk public schools. Mrs. Randall is a registered nurse.

Arrangements to buy the house were made by Richard Gyory, a white New York attorney. When it became known that the principal in the deal was a Negro, a few neighbors protested to David Katz & Son, Inc., the real estate company which madr the sale.

Connecticut Rolls Welcome Mat Out For Negro Family

By BETTY GRANGER

It's intelligent to promote integration and a top level Negro and white family proved it on Monday evening in Connecticut.

On Saturday, Robert and Doris Randall moved from Jamaica, L. I., to a beautiful seven-room ranch style home which sits on an acre of manicured land on Apple Tree Lane in Norwalk, Conn.

Some of the Randalls' neighbors weren't any too pleased by the appearance of a Negro family in their previously lily-white section—and were a bit vocal about it.

An Exception

One family took exception—Mr. and Mrs. William Atkin. Mr. Atkin is an Art and Architectural Book Editor.

The Atkins' decided to do something about a "whispering" situation. On Monday evening, they invited seven couples to their home to welcome the Randalls. Among the guests was Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkin felt that this was nothing out of the ordinary to do. They decided that they were simply annoyed by neighbors' talk of property depreciation because of the coming into the neighborhood of Mr. and Mrs. Randall.

Found New Friends

On Tuesday morning, immediately following the party, Mrs. Atkin stated to The N. Y. Amsterdam News: "We think that we made the Randalls happy by having this little party to welcome them; and we certainly found our new friends—the Randalls—to be most charming people and hope that they found us to be the same!"

Robert J. Randall managed to join the mass of Connecticut commuters early on Tuesday morning and was reached at his desk at the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Corporation where he is an actuary.

Segregated Jamaica

Randall put the whole thing thus: "One of the main reasons we moved from Jamaica to this town is that the community we were living in had turned into a complete segregated community and we felt that a mixed community was a healthier one for our children to grow up into — since they will have to live in an integrated world for the rest of their lives.

"I grew up in a mixed neighborhood in Pittsburgh and I see no reason why my children shouldn't either."

The Randalls are the parents of three lovely youngsters—Robert, Jr., (8 yrs.), Juliette (7 yrs.) and Peter (3½ yrs.). Mrs. Randall is a member of the Queens' Chapter of the Jack and Jill Clubs of America, Inc.

Amsterdam
News p. 1
Jul 3, '54
N.Y.
36C
Orig

38c 1958

D.C.

Alexandria Negro Home Gets 2d Shotgun Blast

Post + Times Herald p 1-B
Washington D.C.
Tues. 4-1-58

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

A shotgun was fired into the second-floor bedroom of an Alexandria Negro family yesterday—the third such incident since they moved into the all-white block three months ago.

Bertha Goudelock, 55, who owns the large brick home at 1501 Princess st., said she was awakened by the single blast, fired from the street below, at 1:55 a. m. Several pellets struck the wall over her bed. Police removed two pellets from the wall and wadding from the street as evidence.

38 C
D.C.

Major Russell Hawes, Alexandria police chief, said: "We are going all out for the protection of these people and will redouble our efforts to find out who is behind it.

"When we do find him, he will be prosecuted to the best of our ability."

The house, built in 1928, was put on the market four years ago by an invalid widow. She sold it to Mrs. Goudelock early this year.

Alexandria has many mixed neighborhoods. The Goudelock home, across from the white Jefferson School, is the only Negro home in the block. But Negroes live in a house in the 1400 block of Princess st. And, two blocks away across West st., is a high density Negro area.

'White only' house brings court action

38 C D.C.

WASHINGTON

A couple wishing to sell their home have indicated the buyers must be "white only" according to a petition on file in District Court.

Afro American
B 8

The couple, Irving and Edith Wilner, 3500 block Appleton St., NW, made the statement in answer to a suit brought against them by a would-be-buyer.

* * *

DAVID C. GARDINER, 1900 block 18th St., NW, an attorney, filed a complaint against the couple charging that they had refused to convey the deed to the property to him, although he had complied with terms of the contract.

Baltimore
Md.

Mr. Gardiner states that the couple signed a contract on April 16 in connection with the home at 2811 Kanawha St., NW.

* * *

THE LAWYER, who is represented in the case by George Parks, attorney, says the terms provided that he deposit $1,000 as part payment on the property.

Sat 6-21-58

He did this and on May 1, 1958, appeared for the scheduled settlement at the Columbia Title Insurance Company, also in accordance with the terms.

* * *

HE ALLEGES that the Wilners have refused to carry out further negotiations. Mr. Gardiner asks the court to enjoin the couple from conveying title to anyone else.

The lawyer also seeks $10,000 judgment in the event the Wilners are unable to deliver the title to him.

Mr. Gardiner did not mention the race issue in his complaint against the couple.

* * *

IN REPLY to the lawyer's charges, the Wilners allege that their signatures were induced by false representation.

U. S. HOUSING AID CALLED A BIAS TOOL

38c

General

P.22E

Wed. 5-28-58

New York

Federal aid to public and private housing can be a lever for better interracial relations, Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin said last night.

"Federal funds should never be permitted to help perpetuate patterns of segregation and discrimination in home building," he declared. "Veterans Administration and Federal Housing Administration loans and loan guarantees should be made available only on a strict open housing basis."

Senator Proxmire spoke at a dinner in the Savoy Plaza Hotel that officially started Modern Community Developers, Inc. Its headquarters is in Princeton, N. J. The organization will assist builders of integrated housing with funds and guidance.

Its first annual Averell Harriman Equal Housing Opportunity Award was made to Jackie Robinson, the former baseball star, and Kivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist, both of whom have been active in work for integrated housing.

Princeton Expert Predicts End of Jim Crow in Housing

General 38c

Courier

Pittsburgh

Pa.

Sat. 9-13-58

OMAHA, Neb.—A population research expert predicts the imminent end of residential segregation of Negroes in large American cities, and at the same time the end of migration of Southern Negroes from farm areas to North and South industrial centers.

Dr. Irene B. Taeuber of Princeton University, in a paper prepared to keynote the 1958 annual conference of the National Urban League here Sept. 6-10 reports:

- **"The Negro frontier in the movement toward comparability with the general population once was the exodus from the farms and the South.**
- **"Today it is the movement from concentrated settlements into the diversified areas appropriate to the education, incomes and social status that individuals have achieved."**

Dr. Taeuber is a past president of Population Association of America. Since 1936, she has been research associate, office of population research, Princeton University.

THE KEY TO future Negro advances, according to Dr. Taeuber, is the improved educational opportunity available in the large cities.

Educated urban Negroes, "freed from the drag of continuing increases of the unskilled and uneducated from the rural South," will begin to find acceptance into the general population according to their abilities, Dr. Taeuber predicts.

The migration from the farms is stopping, she reports, simply because the numbers of farmer Negroes in the South have dwindled to a hard core that is not likely to migrate.

U. S. Census Bureau figures show that the percentage of non-white workers in agriculture dropped from 21 to 12 per cent from 1948 to 1958. The percentage of non-whites living in rural farm areas in 1956 was only 14 per cent.

SHE PREDICTS that the better-educated "second generation" of urban and Northern Negroes will merge more easily into the general population, despite the color barrier, which "makes assimilation for Americans who speak English more difficult than it once was for those whose languages, religions and cultures were alien, but whose skin was technically white."

The end of residential segregation is inevitable, Dr. Taeuber reports, because of the increasing acceptance of educated Negroes and also because of the great increase in fertility among urban Negroes.

"Indefinite continuation of the birth and death rates of 1955," says the report, "would result in a doubling of the non-white population each generation.

"Continually declining white populations and rapidly increasing Negro populations would lead eventually to the transfer of political power in the central cities and so terminate the segregation."

The report makes a number of important points about the movement and characteristics of the Negro population:

1. The Negro migration has not been from South to North but from the fields of the South to the slums of the largest cities in the North, South, East and West.
2. While it has moved from the fields to the cities, the Negro population in the South has remained fairly constant. But the great increases in national Negro population (from 11 million in 1930 to 18 million in 1957) have been absorbed by the North and West.
3. The social and economic retardation of the Southern Negro was rapidly transferred to those areas into which Negroes were moving.
4. Future redistribution of Negro population must involve primarily those who were born and educated in urban communities rather than the retarded rural South — "an essential change almost revolutionary in its implications for the development of the Negro population and metropolitan America."

Milestone In Freedom March

Private builders who erect homes with Federal assistance may no longer restrict the purchase of these residences to certain races only.

Afro American p.4

This decision of a California Superior Court may be the opening wedge which will put William J. Levitt and other builders of "white only" homes out of business.

Baltimore, Md.

In that sense, it needs to be marked as an important milestone in our onward march to FREEDOM.

38C Sat. 7-12-58

SUPERIOR JUDGE James H. Oakley, a former law clerk of Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, sitting in Sacramento, stated three basic principles:

General

1. "When one dips one's hands into the Federal treasury a little democracy necessarily clings to whatever is withdrawn."
2. "In effect the government has made builders and realtors its agents for the purpose of providing houses for the general public."
3. "If it be objected that Congress refused to write race equality into the law, it must be replied that Congress could not ordain otherwise, the Constitution does not permit Congress to differentiate between races."

* * *

OUR HATS are off to Oliver Ming, the World War II veteran, who filed the suit and to Loren Miller, the Los Angeles newspaper editor and lawyer, who gave of his services without charge to win this important victory.

Our hope now is that the Sacramento builders, the defendants in this historic case, will appeal to the highest court so that nationwide we can get a clear-cut decision on the use of Federal funds to foster Jim Crow either in housing or school construction.

Union Civil Rights Official Blasts Segregation In Housing

38c General

By CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

Chairman, Civil Rights Committee, AFL-CIO

PRINCETON, N. J.—(Exclusive to ANP) — There is no place on earth in which segregation constitutes a greater evil than in housing. It createst racial ghettoes.

It compels young people even in some of the large population centers of the North, to submit to school segregation no less odious than the segregation in Little Rock. Its warping impact is felt in almost every area of daily life.

In most medium-size American cities today, there is no new building available to Negroes, although they make up one-tenth of our population. Indeed, only one percent of all new housing in our country is available to Negroes, and much of this is in the huge racial ghettoes of the South. Puerto Ricans and other minority groups face similar restrictions. The situation is, in a word, outrageous.

World

Atlanta, Ga.

INTEGRATING HOUSING

It is welcome news, therefore, that an agency has been formed to foster integrated housing. It is called Modern Community Developers, its offices are at 84 Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J., and its president is Morris Milgram, a dynamic and idealistic young man who served as national secretary of the Workers Defense League for 10 years and who has worked closely with AFL-CIO unions in civil liberties cases.

11-28-58

Milgram left the Workers Defense League in 1947 and joined the building firm of his late father-in-law, William Smalo, in Philadelphia, with the understanding that once he mastered the building business, he would build nothing but bias-free housing. Milgram has since built up a solid record of success in this field. I think it is noteworthy that he lives with his wife, Grace, and their two children, in Greenbelt Knoll, an award-winning integrated community he built.

No Reason Found For Charge Property Values Decline When Negroes Move In

38C

Nashville Tenn.

Tenn. 11-17-58

The arrival of a colored family in a previously all-white neighborhood need not affect property values, according to Algernon D. Black in a new 25-cent pamphlet, WHO'S MY NEIGHBOR, published today by the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York City.

"Everything depends on the attitudes of the home owners," Mr Black points out. "The property values will either go down, stay stable, or go up depending on the other forces in the neighborhood."

"Of course," he adds, "if home-owners believe that the arrival of a colored family will bring a deterioration in property values, and if they panic and put up 'For sale' signs, their action will glut the market and drive property values down—But it is clear that what affects values is not the entrance of the non-white family but the panic selling by the previous residents."

P. 8

Studies show that "if the physical character of the housing and grounds is maintained," Mr Black continues, and "if city services maintain good neighborhood standards property values will remain stable no matter who moves in."

Low-income families, colored or white, the author adds, tend not to keep up their homes so well. But the presence of low-income families is a result not a cause of property value decline.

"Now, it is true," Mr Black adds, "that most colored people have lower incomes than the white population. Most of them had to live in poorer housing and in poorer neighborhoods than whites—But before a colored family can afford to buy a house in an all-whte neighborhood, and before they have the desire to move into such a neighborhool or suburb, they usually have achieved a level of education, employment and aspiration that indicates that they have just as much interest as any other family."

In fact, studies show that "they frequently outdo white families in their care of house, lawns, walks, and fences, planting flowers, painting and repairing an improving their property."

In view of this situation Mr Black suggests a possible course of action for an individual home-owner in the event a colored family moves into his neighborhood.

It is suggested that he "call together his friends and those he has reason to believe are democratic and courageous people. Together they might decide on the following steps:

"1. Agree not to fight against the moving in of a colored family but see to it that, when it happens, it is done in such a way that a happy outcome is assured both the new family and the old-timers.

"2. Make it clear that he and others will not offer their property for sale, will not panic and leave the community. They may even put 'Not for Sale' signs in their windows.

"3. Work quickly to track down and answer all rumors and dispel any bigoted untruths or half-truths involving neighborhood affairs.

"4. Form a welcoming commitee to make certain that neighbors visit the new family and help them understand that they have friends."

WHO'S MY NEIGHBOR is the 273 in the Public Affairs series which is now in its 23rd year. The series has included many distinguished titles covering social and economic problems, family relations, health and intergroup relations.

Cole says U.S. out of housing fight

38C

SAN FRANCISCO — (ANP) —Albert M. Cole, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, told newsmen last week that the Federal Government had no responsibility to promote the ending of racial discrimination in residential accommodations.

Afro-American

P. 7

11-29-58

He added, however, that, in insuring mortgages on private housing and in the provision of funds for public housing, Federal bodies under his jurisdiction had been instructed to "take congnizance" of state and local laws prohibiting discrimination.

Baltimore Md.

11-1-58

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE on discrimination in housing are left to right, Francis C. Shane, executive secretary, committee on civil rights, United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh; Milo A. Manly, deputy director, FEPC, Harrisburg; the Rev. James B. Cayce, Ebenezer Baptist Church, Pittsburgh; Maurice B. Fagan, executive director, Jewish Community Relations Council, Philadelphia; Christopher F. Edley, attorney, Philadelphia; Wilmer A. Pracht, W. A. Clarke Mortgage Company, Pittsburgh; Hon. William L. Batt Jr., secretary of state department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg; Mrs. Dorothy S. Montgomery, managing director, Philadelphia Housing Association, Philadelphia; Dr. Clarence C. Walton, chairman of committee, Pittsburgh; Seymour Baskin, attorney, Pittsburgh; Patricia Jablousky, secretary to committee, Harrisburg; Hon. John H. Ferguson, secretary of administration and budget secretary, Harrisburg; Hon. Andrew M. Bradley, secretary of property and supplies, Harrisburg; H. Vane Silberstein, president, Pittsburgh Mortgage Corp., Pittsburgh; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady, national conference of Catholic Charities, Washington, D.C.; Harry Boyer, president, Pennsylvania CIO Council, Harrisburg, and Morris Milgram, president, Modern Community Developers, Inc., Philadelphia.

38C

6 7

LATE NEWS

House For Sale To Negroes Is Dynamited Here

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

38c Ga

3-18-58

P.1

A house, up for sale to Negroes in a formerly white neighborhood was virtually demolished last night when a thus far unidentified person tossed a stick of dynamite into it, police reported.

However, no one was injured in the explosion at 1379 Hardee Street, Detective B. F. Marler said. He said several persons heard the explosion, but no one apparently saw the culprit.

"We have no witnesses or clues," Marler declared. "We may come up with something later. But as of the moment we don't have any clues."

The detective said a stick of dynamite was apparently tossed into the center of the house.

House For Sale To Negroes Is Dynamited

38c

Sat 3-22-58

Birmingham, Ala.

ATLANTA, GA. — (SNS) — A house, up for sale to Negroes in a formerly white neighborhood was virtually demolished last night when a thus far unidentified person tossed a stick of dynamite into it, police reported.

However, no one was injured in the explosion at 1379 Hardee Street, Detective B. F. Marler said. He said several persons heard the explosion, but no one apparently saw the culprit.

"We have no witnesses or clues," Marler declared. "We may come up with something later. But as of the moment we don't have any clues."

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The Dynamiters Continue

Daily World P.6

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 3-22-58

38c Ga —

The dynamiting of a residence on Hardee Street, formerly occupied by whites but posted for sale to Negroes, calls to mind another shameful period in our history which we all hoped would never be repeated.

Hurling sticks of dynamite at houses offering their services as human abodes in these stressful times of an unprecedented housing shortage, is desidedly a wilful and criminal disservice to civilization.

Surely, such a practice should not be allowed to make its re-appearance.

It is up to the law enforcement officials to alert themselves in running down the guilty and making conspicuous examples of those who would do the criminal disservice of demolishing homes in the sanctity of their extending the shelter to human beings at a time when as many as ten persons are forced to occupy one room.

What cause would they claim so dear to them that their impulses send them out bombing and burning houses?

The dynamiters should not be tolerated!

Suspect Arson In Fire

38c

Daily World

P.1

Tue. 4-15-58

Atlanta, Ga

Police suspect arson in connection with a small fire which was started shortly after midnight Sunday at a house recently sold to Negroes in a former all-white neighborhood.

The fire was discovered burning at the home of Mrs. Bessie Hill, of 1024 Kirkwood Ave., SE, by Mrs. Hill's white neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnett, of 1030 Kirkwood.

The fire was extinguished by firemen. Police said there was little damage.

Mrs. Barnett tol dofficers F. A. Turner and B. L. Payne she noticed the blaze after hearing a noise at the Hill house. She also reported seeing someone run from near the house, get into a car and speed off. She was unable to describe the person on the vehicle, the officers reported.

Mrs. Hill, one of three Negro home owners in the area, moved into the house last Saturday. She said this was the firsct trouble she had had since coming there.

The first Negro family moved into the area last Thursday, it was reported. Several other families are planning to move into the area which is being sold to Negroes, it was learned.

U.S. Court Upholds Housing Segregation

Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

38c

7-3-58

P. 8

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 2 (AP)— The principle of voluntary racial segregation was approved by a federal appellate court today in a decision against integration in a Savannah public housing project.

The Fifth District U.S. Court of Appeals at New Orleans upheld a ruling by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Scarlett that Queen Cohen, Savannah Negro woman, may not live in the Fred Wessels Homes, a white-occupied project.

The appeals court decision said there was "no reasonably certain proof that the appellant actually desired to become a tenant in that public housing."

This apparently referred to the fact that the action was brough as a test case by the Nationa Assn. for the Advancement o Colored People.

The decision noted also tha "governmentally enforced segregation is denied" by the defendants.

The court concluded:

"Mr. Stillwell's (secretary and executive director of the Savannah Housing Authority) testimony has been noted to the effect that in his opinion actual segregation is essential to the success of the program of public housing. If the people involved think that such is the case and if Negroes and whites desire to maintain voluntary segregation for the common good, there is certainly no law to prevent such cooperation. Neither the Fifth nor the Fourteenth Amendment operates positively to command integration of the races but only negatively to forbid governmentally-enforced segregation.

In Atlanta A. T. Walden, an attorney for the plaintiff, said it is possible the case will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Columbus House Is Dynamited

Birmingham World

Birmingham, Ala.

Sat. 7-5-58

P.1

38c Ga

COLUMBUS, Ga.— The home of a Negro soldier, who lives on the fringe of a white residential neighborhood was blasted early Wednesday but none of the five occupants were injured.

The explosive, probably dynamite was thrown against the house at approximately 12:30 a.m. and caused a great amount of damage. Every single window in the house was shattered by the heavy blast. Numerous widows in nearby dwllings were also shattered, it was reported

The house was occupied by Mrs. Essie Mae Ellison, an army sergeant, his wife and children.

Detective Captain C. R. Adair said the bed in which Mrs. Ellison was sleeping was littered with broken glass and other wreckage. He quoted Mrs. Ellison as saying she purchased the house in April from a White owner and moved in about a month ago. There had not been any previous trouble, she said.

On Tuesday an anonymous telephone caller had profanely told newsmen of plans to bomb the Masonic Temple where the Rev. M L King later addressed a Masonic fellowship rally. There was no disturbance at the temple.

The bombing of the Ellison home was the second of the year in Columbus.

In January a blast shattered glass in windows and doors of four Negro homes not far from the Ellison house.

Blast Shakes Negro Home

Evening Star
Washington D.C.

38C

Issue 7-2-58

P. A7

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 2 (AP).—A Negro's frame dwelling on the fringe of a white neighborhood was blasted early today, none of the five occupants was hurt.

Detective Capt. C. R. Adair said an explosion probably dynamite was thrown against the house and caused considerable damage. All windows in the house and numerous windows in nearby dwellings were shattered.

The house was occupied by Mrs. Essie Mae Ellison, an Army sergeant and his wife and their two children.

Mrs. Ellison said she bought the house from a white owner in April and moved in a month ago. She said there had been no previous trouble.

Last night an anonymous telephone caller profanely told newsmen of plans to bomb the Masonic Temple, where the Rev. Martin Luther King later addressed a Masonic fellowship rally.

No disturbance occured, however, at the Masonic Temple.

Dr. King, leader of the Montgomery, (Ala.), bus boycott, spoke on school integration at Little Rock, Ark. He said the delay recently granted by Federal Judge Harry J. Lemley would serve as a green light to violent force in the South.

If Judge Lemley's decision is not reversed, Dr. King said, such force will feel that "all they have to do is create a little violence to prevent integration."

Here Mrs. Ellison stands pat

Afro American

P. 1

Special to the AFRO

COLUMBUS, Ga. — "I'm going to stay right here. They will never make me get out that way. I don't belong to the NAACP, but I guess now I'll [illegible]."

Baltimore

That's what Mrs. Essie Mae Ellison told the AFRO last week as she pointed to the gaping hole in her new home that once was the door.

A blast, believed to have been dynamite tossed at the $12,000 [illegible] after midnight Wednesday, not only demolished the front and back doors, but shattered all windows and left a huge hole in the lawn.

38C

MRS. ESSIE M. ELLISON, who purchased the home in a mixed neighborhood last April, said the explosives were tossed "right under my bedroom window which extends out from the porch."

Ja

She said she thought the bomb-throwers had originally planned to dynamite the Masonic Temple where the Rev. Martin L. King of Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott fame spoke Monday night.

Afro. 7-12-58

MRS. ELLISON said Army Sgt. Ernest Rivers, his wife, Sandra, and their nine-year-old son, Larry were sleeping in the house when the blast occured at about 12:30 a.m. No one was reported injured.

Mrs. Ellison said she moved into the house on June 3 after a white tenant left. She said a white woman told her there were rumors that the house would be "blown up if a colored person moved in."

Voluntary Segregation Idea Is Approved By U.S. Court

News Courier
Charleston S.C.

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP) — The principle of voluntary racial segregation was approved by a federal appellate court Wednesday in a decision against integration in a Savannah public housing project.

Issue 7-3-58

Georgia segregationists hailed the decision as upholding their position.

P. 1

The 5th District Court of Appeals at New Orleans upheld a ruling by U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Scarlett that Queen Cohen, Savannah Negro woman, may not live in the Fred Wessels Homes, a white-occupied project.

38C

The appeals court decision said there was "no reasonably certain proof that the appellant actually desired to become a tenant in that public housing."

Ja

This apparently referred to the fact that the action was brought as a test case by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The decision noted also that "governmentally enforced segregation is denied" by the defendants.

The court concluded that testimony by the secretary and executive director of the Savannah Housing Authority "has been noted to the effect that in his opinion actual segregation is essential to the success of the program of public housing. If the people involved think that such is the case and if Negroes and whites desire to maintain voluntary segregation for the common good, there is certainly no law to prevent such cooperation. Neither the 5th nor the 14th Amendment operates positively to command integration of the races but only negatively to forbid governmentally enforced segregation."

Informed of the decision, Georgia's Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said it was the first time "to my recollection" that the courts have approved the principle of voluntary segregation.

"Certainly," Cook declared, "a man ought to have the right to choose the segregation course if he desires."

A. T. Walden, NAACP leader and an attorney for the plaintiff, said the decision probably will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Columbus, Ga., Negro's Home Hit By Blast

Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

COLUMBUS, Ga., (AP)—Detective Chief H. T. Whitley said tonight he is assigning a special detail of detectives to investigate a mysterious explosion which rocked a Negro home about 12:20 A.M. [illegible]

Issue 7-3-58

"At present, we have no leads in the case but we have been working on it constantly since the explosion occurred," Whitley said. "We plan to keep after this until we find the people responsible."

P. 5B

Essie Mae Ellison, 48-year-old Negro woman, a cook at the First Baptist Church, was busy today cleaning away the debris scattered

They also said they did not connect the explosion with a Wednesday night speech here by the Rev. Martin Luther King, of Montgomery, Ala.

During the evening Tuesday an anonymous telephone caller told the Enquirer the Prince Hall Masonic Temple, where King was speaking, would be bombed. However, the meeting was held with no disturbances.

around her home by the explosion.

She said she plans to have the house "fixed up again" and has no intentions of moving from the place.

38C

"No, I'm not going to move... I can run but I can't hide," she said.

Mrs. Ellison's frame home which she purchased through a Columbus real estate company in April, is located on the fringe of a white neighborhood.

Homes to the north of her property are occupied by white families, while Negro residences are located to the south and behind her.

Ja

"We have heard no complaints from any of the white families in that area since the Negro woman moved in," Whitley said.

Police said they have uncovered nothing to point toward retaliation by whites because of Negroes moving into the neighborhood.

Court Sees Voluntary Segregation as Legal

Washington Post-Herald
Washington D.C.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 2 (AP) The principle of voluntary racial segregation was approved by a Federal appellate court today in a decision against integration in a Savannah public housing project.

Issue 7-3-58

P. 15A

The Fifth District U. S. Court of Appeals at New Orleans upheld a ruling by U. S. District Judge Frank M. Scarlett that Queen Cohen, Savannah Negro woman, may not live in the Fred Wessels Homes, a white-occupied project.

38C

The Appeals Court decision said there was "no reasonably certain proof that the appellant actually desired to become a tenant in that public housing."

This apparently referred to the fact that the action was brought as a test case by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The decision noted also that "governmentally-enforced segregation is denied" by the defendants."

The court concluded:

"Mr. Stillwell's (secretary and executive director of the Savannah Housing Authority) testimony has been noted to the effect that in his opinion actual segregation is essential to the success of the program of public housing. If the people involved think that such is the case and if Negroes and whites desire to maintain voluntary segregation for the common good, there is certainly no law to prevent such cooperation. Neither the Fifth nor the Fourteenth Amendment operates positively to command integration of the races but only negatively to forbid governmentally-enforced segregation."

In Atlanta, A. T. Walden, an attorney for the plaintiff, said it was possible the case would be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

White Contractors Tried To Bring Multiple Houses To One Residence District

By JOANNE MITCHELL

Crusader P. 1 38c Sat 8-30-58 Jel Chicago Jel

Two hundred community conscious property owners successfully thwarted the schemes of white contractors who would have cheapened their neighborhood and created one more ghetto in Chicago.

Modrich and Miler, the white contractors, requested that the buildings and zoning committee reclassify Chatham Fields as a multiple dwelling residence area. Chatham is now a single residence area.

If the request had been granted the contractors would have built a series of row houses and transplanted everybody, and his brother with a dollar now and a dollar later, to the area.

The white contractors would get rich and Chatham would be the same as many Chicago's other Negro ghettos with an endless number of children in the streets long sleek Cadillacs lined along the curbs almost bumper to bumper, 3 or 4 families crowded into an original single dwelling unit over crowded schools, rows of filthy, untidy-looking firetraps.

But the people of Chatham did not work and sweat hard all these years to build decent homes just to see their community destroyed by over ambitious contractors and the irresponsible neighbors who would have flooded the communiever, some of these white contractors think they can do anything once Negroes move in and get away with it.

Modrich and Miller were surprised though when, led by Atty. Leighton Negro home 200 owners and petitioned the building and zoning committee against the reclassification. Leighton, a resident of Chatham, donated his time and legal counsel to save the neighborhood from certain blight.

Crusader Sat 8-30-58

Dr. Renfro, Balm Leavell, Capt. Kenzie Blutt, Charles Howard, Allan Murphy, Atty. Leighton and Mr. Stephen were only a few of the 200 irate petitioners.

The success of this group is ample evidence of what we can do if we are united. We have the voice if we will only use it. We can build decent communities for our children to live as well as the whites. But we must not be afraid to stand up to those ambitious whites or other unscrupulous people who want to get rich at our expense.ty if the reclassification had been accepted.

They don't have row houses in Beverly Hills and other exclusive lilly-white neighborhoods and we don't need them in Chatham. How-

When greeted by the united force of Negroes, the contractor said meekly, "I didn't know these people felt this way."

Plans Suit Against Owner Who Refused Negro Rental

38c Defender P. 2 Chicago Jel Sat 8-23-58

A blue eyed, brown haired mother of three pre-teenage children who was not allowed to move into an apartment she rented last week after the owner discovered she was a Negro, said she plans to turn the case over to her attorney and sue him for damages.

Mrs. Lue Frager Whitehead, 1520 W. Hastings, who lives in the Grace Abbott project, said she rented the upstairs apartment of a two family home at 2426 W Washburn from Tony Tardale brother of the owner Louis Tardale.

She said she had seen the "for rent or sale" sign in the apartment and was told to inquire at a nearby filling station by a white woman standing near the house.

The day after she received a receipt for the rental on the apartment, Mrs. Whitehead said she took her mother, Mrs. Pearl Bolden and three children, ranging in age from 8 to 14, to see their new home. While there, they put down a rug in the living room.

When Mrs. Bolden returned to the apartment with the children to move in, Tony Tardale allegedly told her they couldn't move in.

Mrs. Bolden queried him as to why they couldn't move in. She said the man said he thought Mrs. Whitehead was white "because she was so nice."

Mrs. Whitehead, who had had all of her furniture packed and ready to move into her new apartment, said although Tardale told her to come get her money, she plans to talk to her attorney before getting it back.

She stated that she would like to recover the money she paid for packing and moving her furniture and other expenses she incurred.

Accoring to the mother of three, the neighborhood is integrated with Negroes, whites and Puerto Ricans.

38c Jel
P. 12
Defender Jel
Chicago
Sat 8-23-58

VICTIMS OF RACIST vandalism are Mrs. Mamie Scott daughter of Mrs. Lily Cooper who purchase the home; Gloria Van Taylor, her granddaughter; Mrs. Cooper; Carol Baken, Lillie Mae Cooper and Douglass Cooper, all grandchildren.

"VOTE 'YES' FOR THE Blue Ballot Judicial Amendment," says Wendell E. Green, Circuit Court Judge, as he endorses the first basic reorganization of the Illinois court system in more than 100 years. The Amendment, to be voted on at the Nov. 4 general election, has the support of civic, business, labor, and farm leaders from throughout the State. In addition, its adoption has been urged by both political parties.

P. 12

Defender Chicago Sat 8-23-[illegible]

THIS IS THE HOME at 3048 W. Arthington, recently purchased by Mrs. Lily Cooper, a widow, which was vandalized and set afire over week end by hoodlums opposed to Negroes living in block. Sign painted in yellow "No Niggers" greeted Mrs. Cooper when she went to occupy home after white residents moved out Thursday.

385
306

Whites Are Preferred As Tenants

Crusader Chicago Ill Sat 11-1-58

p. 1

While prospective Negro tenants are turned down every day when they apply for apartments in the giant Lake Meadows housing project, new white tenants are approved daily and permitted to move in, the CRUSADER learned this week after exposing a vicious racial "quota" system in the development.

"There's a Negro waiting list trying to get in the project a mile long," a veteran real estate man declared, "while the moving vans are bringing in new white families each day."

Apartments Reserved

The fact that a reliable source said that a total of 150 apartments are being held back for white tenants is why Negro applicants have to wait, had the effect of a bomb explosion in the already tense housing situation on the South Side.

Although it was admitted from the beginning of the Lake Mealy screen all applicants to find out if they have shady backgrounds," a salesman said bitterly.

Screening A luke

"They asked me every question in the book in addition to writing letters to a lot of people trying to find some reason to turn me down when I applied. At the same time almost any shady character with a month's deposit can walk in and get an apartment as can some of the most obvious deviates anyone ever saw."

Other tenants told the Crusader that they have taken to calling the police direct to report noisy, boisterous parties, the presence in the various buildings of known prostitutes, hustlers and dope peddlers.

"We don't get a thing done by calling the building offices," one woman said. "I've got children and my family is a Christian one that believes in decency. How can you have decency with young girls stumbling around drunk in the hallways not only at night but throughout the day and strange women ringing your doorbell or knocking on your door asking for this or that man?"

The gambling raid on Goin's apartment was explained by one of the men arrested as something that "just happened." He said Goins is a bowling enthusiast and had "some fellows in" to start a bowling club. Then gambling began and the noise of clicking dice and the disappointed loud curses of the losing gamblers caused neighbors to call Second District police whose alert and prompt response probably nipped in the bud the growth of another "bad" house in the development.

386
306

As a result of the prostitution, gambling and other raids, the New Crusader along with responsible, decent tenants of the project, are asking why the millionaire Draper & Kramer Real Estate Co., which manages the project doesn't ask for the resignation of Resident Manager Col. William J. Reardon.

"Reardon's refusal to understand the problems of an interracial apartment project on Chicago's South Side is very evident," one tenant declared. "He is responsible for prostitutes and pimps operating in the buildings as well as for perverts, gamblers and others with shady backgrounds being allowed to move in."

He pointed out that Draper and Kramer advertise the "interracial aspects" of the Lake Meadows project in the daily white newspapers. In turn these ads are read by white female bums on the North and West Side as well as "fairies" who in most cases have been evicted from Lake Shore Drive and Gold Coast apartments and grab the chance to move into the "new territory" in the Negro districts on the South Side.

Doesn't Know Problem

As police checked further to see if the apartment run by Margaret Martin and Connie Lee was a "syndicate" operation for which the two women "fronted," the spotlight swung on Col. Reardon again. That he is unable to keep out criminal and objectional elements is shown, the Crusader was told, by the recent raids.

Former tenants who have since moved, because of the office "policy" of renting apartments indiscriminately to riffraff is partly due to the refusal of the Colonel to sufficiently police th project with trained security guards.

The sprawling project, housing several thousand Negro and white tenants in its eight buildings, has been patroled and policed since the opening by a couple of retired city police, the late Oscar Ridley and Alphonse Hagan. These two had the tremendous responsibility of not only trying to provide safety for tenants of the buildings but also the patroling of the huge shopping center as well as the extensive parking lots that dot the project.

While they did effective work within the limits of their capacities, Ridley and Hagan couldn't humanly prevent the various stick-ups, attempted rapes and car strippings and burglaries in the parking lots that have occured over the last four or five years, it was said, until the efficient 2nd District police stepped in with squad cars and motorcycle personnel.

"Reardon must go," a lawyer who lives in one of the buildings, declared.

Hoodlums Bomb 2 Chicago Homes

Two bombs, exploding almost simultaneously, shatter- the neighboring buildings housing two Negro families a Southside neighborhood early Tuesday morning.

Both were black powder bombs, police said, and were lieved to be home made. Officers did not have an im-

diate damage estimate, but eved it would total about $10,- in the two blasts.

None was injured in either blast.

Defender

The neighborhood was described a changing one into which Negro families had moved in cent years.

The explosions which occurred almost simultaneously were believed to have been set by time mechanisms caused as estimated 10,000 damage.

p 3

Nineteen persons occupied the dwellings, but none was injured.

Chicago, Ill

The building at 68 S. Morgan occupied by John and Thelma Daniels and their two children, jr., 10, and Phillip, 9. They live on the first floor.

Owners of the building, elderly John and Emma Schuldt, and a er of Mrs. Schuldt live on the floor.

Sat. 10-25-58

The 6823 S. Morgan residence is owned by Kit Johnson, 25, who lives the second floor with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kit Johnson, sr.; his brother, William Earle and his wife, Eula Mae.

First floor occupants are James Branch, 31, a packing house worker, his wife, Mary, and their five children, ranging in age from 8 to 14 years.

The bombs were believed to have been placed behind doors leading into the first floor entrances of the buildings sometime between 5:45 and 6 a.m. The explosion occurred about 6:10 a.m.

Daniels, 32, an 11-year postal clerk, moved into the apartment a week ago. He said the blast blew the front door completely from its hinges and carried it 10 feet across the room where it lodged against a closet door.

Windows were shattered. However, the families escaped injuries because bedrooms in both homes are located in the rear of the buildings.

Branch explained that his brother-in-law, Kit Johnson, purchased the building in July and moved in July 31. About five weeks ago, he added, their back porch was set afire, causing extensive damage.

The tenants said there had been no open racial friction in the neighborhood and that the children attended Wentworth Elementary school which is 50 per cent white.

Englewood police are studying

Immediately following the bombing, the Arson and Bomb Detail assigned three men to work on the case. They are Sgt. Drew Brown, Edward Nezille and Hugh McQuaid.

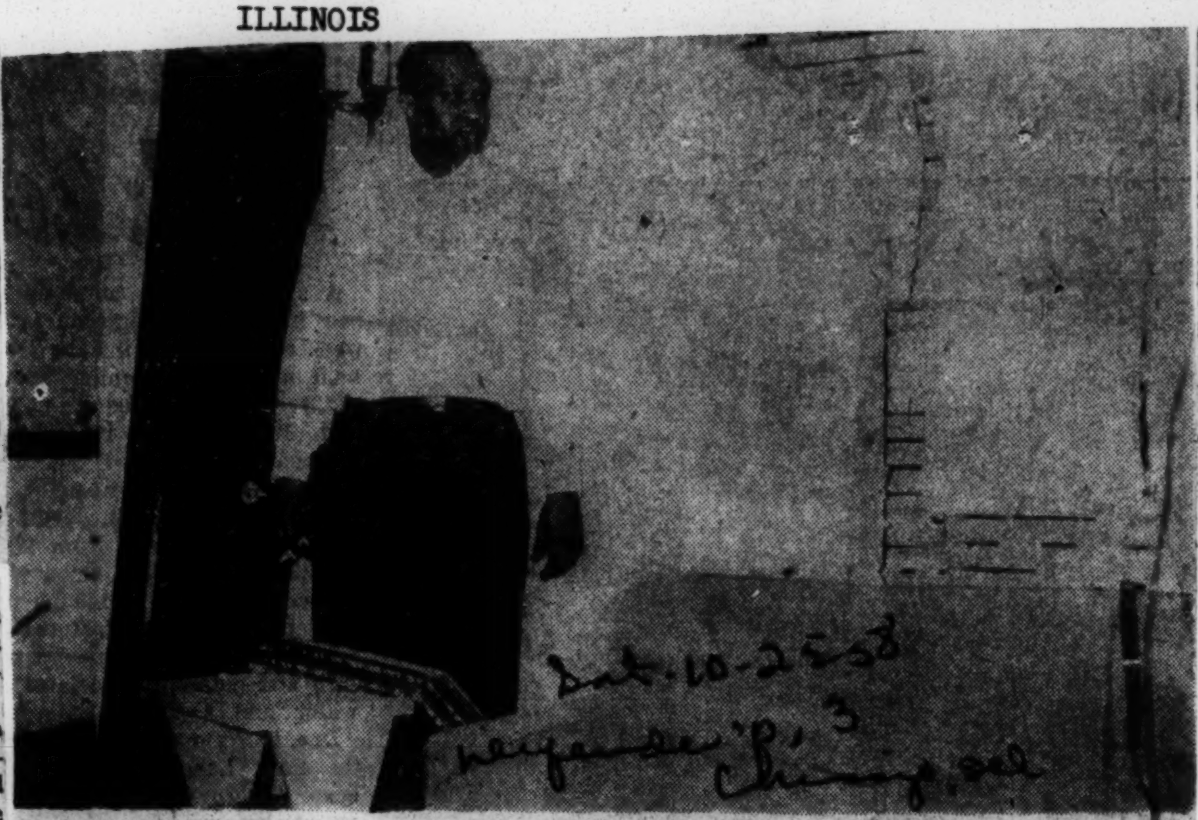
the ruins and debris of both buildings in a hope of finding a clue to the bombings.

Four or five other Negro families live in the same block.

STATE'S ATTORNEY

First Assistant State's Attorney Frank Ferlic said his office plans to look into the bombing.

He pointed out that the usual procedure is for his office to work in co-operation with detectives of the Arson and Bomb detail, and if the situation warrants to assign men from his office to personally investigate the matter.



Sat. 10-25-58

Defender p. 3

Chicago, Ill

JOHN DANIELS surveys wreckage in his living room in apartment on first floor of two-flat building at 6819 Morgan st. which was shattered by bomb with explosion at 6823 Morgan. Daniels had been living in apartment one week. White owner of building lives on second floor. (See other story page 1)

Defender. P. 1 Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-25-58

DETECTIVE JOE GEETER, left, hears story of bombing early Tuesday morning from Kit Johnson in damaged living room of Johnson's first Floor apartment at 6823 Morgan st. Building at 6819 was also damaged by bomb blast. Both buildings are located in Englewood's transitional area where racial tension has existed for some time.—(Defender photo by Jones)

Police Guard Bombed Homes

CHICAGO—Police details are on guard at two homes in the South Side where bombs were exploded, in an effort to drive out Negro families who moved into the district recently.

The blasts ripped the front of buildings at 6819 and 6823 Morgan where whites previously occupied, neighbors said.

Investigators for the Commission on Human Relations were sent to the area to join police in their inquiry, said Francis McPeek, executive director. Damage to the buildings was estimated at $8,000.

Chicago

P. 5

Defender

Sat. 10-25-58

Say Apartments Held For Whites

Crusader
Chicago Ill.
Sat
10-25-58

Persistent rumors that Lake Meadows has established a "quota system" for Negro occupants were bolstered this week when a Negro couple charged in a statement to THE CRUSADER that they were asked to remain on a waiting list for upwards of two months while white prospective tenants are able to get apartments in the new Near Southside development within a matter of days.

The couple also told THE CRUSADER that they have information from a reliable source that a total of 150 apartments are being held back for white occupants and this is the reason Negroes have to wait.

A discussion of the alleged "quota system" — a nefarious, prejudiced scheme which many college and medical schools use against both Negroes and Jews — revealed that a few days after the obviously Negro couple was asked to wait for an apartment, a Negro man who looks like he is white was able to rent an apartment immediately.

The reason for alarm in this situation is that New York Life Insurance Company which owns and operates Lake Meadows was able to acquire the land for the mammoth housing development only on its promises that tenants would be racially mixed.

Now, with what New York Life apparently feels is enough Negro tenants already renting apartments in the nine buildings already constructed, they have set up a system to keep more Negroes from finding needed homes in the development, the couple said.

Alarm about the revealation spread even more when it was reported in the community that the new Prairie Shores Apartments, a part of the Michael Reese Hospital development, have apparently adopted a "quota system" too and has an iron-clad racial policy under which 75 per cent of its residents will be white and only 25 per cent will be "handpicked" Negroes.

Recall Land Grab

Many Negroes, recalling the sturdy but losing fight carried on by Second Ward Alderman William H. Harvey over the dislocation of several hundred Negro home owners whose property was practically "taken" from them by the Chicago Land Clearance Commision, in its anxiety to give the green light to the New York Life Insurance Co. to build Lake Meadows, have long heard rumors of a secret plot to completely "reclaim" the Near Southside by "getting all the Negroes out" and repeopling the area with white folk and civic buildings and projects.

Crusader
Sat
10-25-58

Another phase of the so-called "plot" is to switch the First Congressional District running south of the Loop from a solid Negro constituency to one that will be dominated by whites because the area has always been known as the "richest Congressional district" in America because of the fact that it takes in parts of the Loop business district.

Chicago Negro Home Bombed

Pet 38 Sel

Chicago (AP)—Windows were shattered, but no injuries were reported last night after a homemade bomb exploded near the home of two Negro families who recently moved to a predominantly white block.

Advocate

Police Lt. Patrick Kelly said it was the third instance of violence at the building, situated on the city's South Side.

Sat 2-22-58

"There is no indication that these incidents are racially inspired," Kelly said. "It may be young pranksters."

Jackson, Miss.

Police guards have been posted at the building since September when the owner, Nathan Freeman, and his family moved in.

In December, Kelly said a torch was thrown into the building but caused only slight damage. Last month a dummy grenade was hurled through one of Freeman's windows, Kelly said.

Sat 2-22-58

38c-2a

To policemen on duty at the building last night failed to see the bomb thrower.

Chicago Police Called Out In Racial Hassle

News + Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Tues. 4-1-58

CHICAGO (AP) — A Small Complement of police Monday patrolled the south side area where white citizens staged a meeting Sunday to protest the occupancy of three buildings by Negro tenants.

38c Sel P. 1

Englewood police said a squad car and a policeman on a three-wheel motorcycle were ordered to cruise the area — the 6700 block on Carpenter Street. Police said, however, there has been no disturbance in the neighborhood.

Extra police were called out Sunday when the protest meeting was held. But police said there were no unusual incidents.

The Englewood district, which has been undergoing a shift in population since World War II, already included some Negro residents. But these families resided a few blocks east of Carpenter Street.

Negro Tenants Draw Protest

38c Sel

CHICAGO (AP)—A group of white residents on the South Side held a street meeting Sunday to protest the presence of Negro tenants in three buildings in the block.

Advertiser P. 1

Extra police were assigned to the area, the 6700 block on Carpenter St.

Mon 3-31-58

Lt. Donald Keevers, who estimated there were 100 white persons in the gathering, said there were no acts of violence. The police were called to duty as a precautionary measure, he added.

A few hours before the meeting began another Negro family moved into the block.

Montgomery

Keevers said the crowd blocked traffic on 67th St. and that a false alarm was sounded but that there were no other incidents.

Ala.

Carpenter St. at 67th is in the Englewood district, an area that has been undergoing changes since World War II. Some Negro families already reside a few blocks east of Carpenter and elsewhere in the district.

Bombs rip Negro homes in Chicago

Birmingham

News

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—(AP)—Two black powder bombs today damaged two duplex apartment houses in a South Side white neighborhood into which Negroes have been moving.

No one was injured in the blasts that blew out the front stairways of buildings on South Morgan-st. Police estimated the damage at $4000 to each structure.

Birmingham

Post

John H. Schulty, a retired painter who owns and lives in one of the buildings, said the Negro family to whom he rented the first floor was one of several that moved into the block recently.

Tues. 10-14-58

Two Negro families occupy the other building. The owner, Kit Johnson, 55, his wife and their two children live on the first floor. James and Mary Branch and their five children live on the second.

P. 4

Detective William Benecki said one of the buildings had been slightly damaged by a fire a month ago.

Percy McMasters and his wife, Mary, Negroes who moved into the neighborhood recently, said they will not be intimidated by the bombings and will remain there.

Home Wrecked In Racial Conflict

38 - Sel

A mother of 12 yesterday told how she and nine of her children successfully fought off some 15 or 20 men and youths who attacked them in their 14-room home Tuesday night.

Defender P. 2 Sat. 7-12-58

Mrs. Margarine Johnson whose husband, Ellis, is confined to American hospital, said the mob charged the house, throwing bricks and other missiles and almost completely wrecked the first floor as they yelled filthy racial epithets.

Armed with book ends, lamps and whatever household objects they found available, Mrs. Johnson said her sons staged a counter-attack and held the mob at bay until police arrived.

Officers arrested two men at the scene and charged them with disorderly conduct. The others escaped.

Chicago, Ill.

Charged at the Racine police station were Ben Root, 30, of 1500 N. Leavitt, and his brother Paul 38, of 1417 Hubbard.

Mrs. Johnson who with her family have lived at 419 N. Bishop since Jan., 1953, said they had escaped all racial trouble in the area until recently when one white family moved in the neighborhood about a year ago. Since then there have been a series of minor racial incidents.

Tuesday evening, she said, she reprimanded a group of about 15 youths for knocking a ball onto her property. The boys ignored her and she called the police who chased them away.

About an hour later, she continued, the mob which was composed of adults as well as youths stormed her home yelling: "Go in and kill the niggers."

Another colored family living next door to the Johnson's was not molested.

The case is set to be heard on July 28.

Has Negro Guests, Told To Move

38c

A sales manager for a well-known magazine who has been ordered to move from his Northside apartment because he had Negro visitors, has won an injunction to keep the landlord from interfering with his job.

Defender P. 1 Sel

In addition to getting the injunction, the sales manager, Max Jones, has sued the landlord, Parker Watt, of Downers Grove, for $2,000 damages.

Chicago, Ill.

According to the suit Jones moved into the third floor apartment at 1917 Lincoln Park West, on July 1 after signing a two-year lease and on Aug. 10 received a letter from Watt which stated in part: "I can't have colored people coming in and out of the building, even as servants." The letter also cancelled the lease and asked Jones to vacate the premises by Sept. 1, 1958.

Sat. 9-13-58

Jones stated that Watt also threatened to cause him embarrassment and cause him to lose his job. This threat led to his obtaining the restraining injunction against Watt, Jones said.

The injunction was granted by Judge Patten of Superior Court. However, the jurist did not issue an injunction preventing Watt from evicting Jones.

In his litigation which was filed by Atty. Leah Brock, Jones charges that no provisions in the lease restricts or in any way dictates the racial identity of friends or visitors whom he may have on the premises.

While no Negroes live on Lincoln Park West, they are in the surrounding areas.

CARPETING COST

In his suit for damages Jones explains that moving would be a great expense because he had $450 worth of carpeting installed which he could not take with him; that he deposited $120 in security on moving in and Watt refuses to return it; that it cost him $75 to move in and he would have to spend a like sum to move to other quarters.

In addition the sales manager charges he will have to lose time from his employment in seeking and getting other premises and will suffer other costs and damages.

Jones also claims that cancellation of the lease is illegal. In case he wins the right to stay in the apartment, Jones could cancel the damages suit.

Set Fire To White Family's Home Because Of Negro Tenants

Crusader

38 C Ill

Chicago, Ill.

By AL PRITCHETT

It seems that race hating bigots in the Garfield Park area have set as their goal, the elimination from the neighborhood of a fine family and their tenants, by use of violent methods.

The CRUSADER learned from Harry and Anne Gaynor tha t their house had been fired by arsonists, in what they consider to be another in a series of attempts to get them out of the neighborhood, or cause them to evict their Negro tenants.

The latest in a long line of felonious assaults was a fire which almost burned the 2-year old daughter of the Gaynors, whose bedroom is just off the porch which was burned — after being soaked down with kerosene.

Sat 5-10-58

P.3

The persons who have caused the wrath on the part of the Garfield Park Bigots, in the area surrounding the Gaynor home at 344 S. Hamlin are Dr. William Clark, his wife Doris and their two children.

The doctor and his family moved to the Hamlin address with the Gaynors about a year and a half ago; they had been living together three years prior to that—and according to Mrs. Gaynor, they lived together because they get along fine.

Mrs. Gaynor says that she and her husband intend to remain in their home because they feel they have a right to be there, and they have a right to rent to whomever they wish.

She does admit that it is a bit frightening at times, it is somewhat difficult to sleep wondering if someone is going to burn your house, toss a bomb; or shoot thru the windows with a shot gun, as was done last year.

The shot gun incident was the indication that the Hitler-like tactics evidently had the blessings of someone in high places. The men who did the shooting were brought to trial after eight continuances, and then released with the admonishment of the Judge (Napoli) "now you boys be good." This in view of the fact that the men admitted the shooting.

The residents of the area, in an attempt to gain finance to "fight" the Gaynors and get them out, are going about the neighborhood soliciting money for what they term a "defense fund." There are many contributors.

Mrs. Gaynor says that there has been no investigation of any consequence. The police detail comes and sits cut front, as a show of protection, but when they leave, the violence will start again, she says.

She says, "I think the Mayor and the Alderman and others concerned should do all they can to insure that private citizens will enjoy freedom from this kind of thing everywhere, especially in their own homes. This kind of thing should be brought out in the open for all to see — and despise — instead of hushing it up. That only aids the villains."

Mrs. Gaynor says that it is frightening to think that people who have absolutely nothing to do with her life, or that of the Negro family envolved should be allowed to go unpunished by the authorities, even after perpetrating such horrendous crimes against the two families.

Mrs. Gaynor, a member of the NAACP said that at the time that Willoughby Abner was the head of the organization, there seemed to be some action taken, but now she wonders if her case has been forgotten.

She hopes she can get some action from those persons who are in a position to help; because she feels that it is her right to stay where she wishes. Her family is not trying to set a precedent, they just want to live — and with whomever they please.

Just Get The Name Right

Montgomery has achieved the dubious distinction of being universally cited as an example of the benighted South. For instance, the following from *The Chicago Daily News* just the other day:

Advertiser

P 4 A

Montgomery, Ala

The Champaign-Urbana NAACP has charged that segregation in off-campus housing at the University of Illinois is an bad as segregation "in Little Rock or Montgomery."

Mon-6-2-58

This plug is repeated almost daily somewhere. Oddly, it has increased tourist routing through this area, according to those who should know, as Midwesterners and Easterners heading for the Gulf decide to drop by and see if things are really as bad as they've heard.

38C

Ill

Vicious Campaign Exposed To Force Whites to Quit "Fringe" Area Committee

Callously pursuing their policy of inspiring through fear and threats white property owners and residents of certain neighborhoods to sell or move away because the areas are being opened to Negro occupancy, a number of unscrupulous Negro real estate operators and hustlers continued this week to turn a fast buck.

38C

Ill

A white family residing in the Chatham-Avalon district this week told the New Crusader of several visits by a well known Negro real estate operator who has for months been attempting to convince them to sell their property to move out before Negroes, now moving into their block, overwhelm it.

Crusader

P.3

Chicago, Ill.

"He told us that our porperty's value would drop to almost nothing unless we sell right away," the woman of the house told us. "He pointed out that the coming of Negroes to the neighborhood would be accompanied by a lot of cheap, noisy and dirty taverns opening around the corner on our main shopping street as well as a lot of beauty parlors and barbecue joints."

Sat 8-30-58

This woman, only one among hundreds of others, are daily being warned by Negro and some white real estate hustlers that if they attempt to stay in changing neighborhoods, they can "definitely expect" their teen age daughters to come up with colored boy friends or even become pregnant through having sexual relations with Negro males because "that's all these young colored fellows think about."

The entire program of intimidation and playing on natural fears is based on the plan of the operators to buy the property and resell it at double the price to home-seeking Negroes, or either to take over apartment buildings and where possible, three and four rooms made out of pasteboard and two-by-fours.

The New Crusader also heard of an organized letter campaign to white folks still residing in these changing neighborhoods in fringe districts. A regular letter writing bureau has been established in which four or five girls work eight hours daily getting these poison messages into the mails.

After receiving several of these warnings in the mail, the white tenants are then visited in person by well-dressed, Cadillac-driving Negroes who describe themselves as "real estate company representatives" or owners of such firms. They intensify the pitch until the victim weakens and agrees to sell their property.

Says Endorsement by City Council Would Extend Segregated Neighborhood

Representatives of the Des Moines branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will meet with the city urban renewal board at the board's public meeting at the city hall tomorrow (Friday) to request reconsideration of the location of a proposed $2,000,000 housing development on the east side.

MORRIS

The request will be the second this week before city officials. Monday, J. B. Morris, Sr., editor-publisher of the Iowa Bystander and official spokesman for the N.A.A.C.P. asked the City Council to "refer the proposed site to the Urban Renewal board for further study of this and other sites and offer interested groups opportunities to be heard."

38c

Open Occupancy

In addition, he asked the city council to go on record as favoring "open occupancy, non-segregated and non-discriminatory housing in the relocated area and in the land cleared by the urban renewal board."

The area proposed by the Urban Renefal board is generally bounded by Washington and Cleveland avenues and East 16th and East 17th streets.

Designated Negro

Atty. Morris told the council, "The location would only enlarge a neighborhood already designated as Negro."

"It is nearly surrounded by substandard houses, a railroad spur less than a block to the north, and, with land zoned for industrial use to the north of the railroad. And the site is on low land which raises an undue problem of drainage. These surroundings are not conducive to a desirable neighborhood," he declared.

Segregated Schools

He also explained there was another reason the NAACP objected to the proposed site, saying, "Segregated schools in the north grow out of segregated neighborhoods."

"In view of the fact that more than 75 per cent of the students at Logan are Negro, experience vividly demonstrates that the addition of this project in the area will make an all Negro student body within a short period," he said.

Stamp of Endorsement

"Much is being done by enlightened people to eliminate discrimination and segregation in housing. Approval of the proposed site by the city council would place a stamp of endorsement on present racial housing restrictions in Des Moines," he noded.

The council took no formal action other than to receive and file a letter from the NAACP. The urban renewal plan is scheduled to come before the council Monday, Oct. 27 for public hearing.

Final Decisions Near on Site for Housing Relocation

38c

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Nov 6 58

The two weeks—which were set aside for divergent groups to discuss their recommendations and differences on a proposed eastside housing site—are nearly over and from the looks of things, they are no closer than they were on Oct. 27. Then, the city council voted unanimously to postpone its final decision on the 15-acre tract recommended by the Urban Renewal Board for slum clearance.

After several meetings with the Human Rights Commission, which has been one of the major objectors of the site on the grounds it "extends a neighborhood already labelled Negro," the Renewal board has given every indication it will still recommend the area when it meets tomorrow.

Rights Commission

The Rights commission recommended three other tracts, which the Renewal board agreed "would be good to go into and build low-cost housing", but do not consider any of them slum or blighted areas. (An area must be so designated in order to qualify for federal-aid urban renewal).

City Council

Hard on the heels of the Renewal board's final recommendation, will come the final decision for the city council, which is scheduled for Monday, Nov. 10. Delay by the council had been asked by the commission so alternate sites would be considered.

Other Areas

Three other sites recommended by the commission in last Friday's meeting with the Board were:

An area bounded generally by College Avenue on the north, Forest Avenue on the south, the line of Second Avenue on the east, the approximate line of Third Street on the west.

An area bounded generally by Sheridan Avenue on the north, a line south of Watson Avenue on the south, Saylor road on the east, Oxford Street on the west.

An area (that would accomodate the largest number of houses) bounded generally by Easton boulevard on the north, the approximate line of Chicago Avenue on the south, the line of E. Twenty-sixth court on the east, E. Twenty-Fifeh Street on the west.

38c

Iowa

Original Site

The original east side site considered by the board is bounded generally by Washington and Cleveland Avenues and E. 16th and 17th Streets. Joining the rights commission in its objection to the tract has been the Des Moines branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Cross Burned On Lawn Of Iowa Negroes

Jackson News

38c

DES MOINES, Iowa (UPI) — The Des Moines Commission on Human Rights announced it will hold a special meeting in a day or two to investigate the burning of a cross on the lawn of a white minister who sold his home to a Negro couple.

The cross, formed by oil-soaked bales of hay, was burned Saturday night on the front lawn of the home of the Rev. Ian J. McCrae, minister of education at the University Christian Church here.

McCrae was out of town when the cross burned and his wife and three children were home alone. The McCraes plan to move to another section of the city Feb. 1.

The minister sold his home in the all-white neighborhood to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Carr, whose residence is to be torn down to make room for a freeway.

Malcolm Higgins, executive secretary of the rights commission, said he would call the special meeting in order to draft recommendations on the situation for the City Council.

He said an attempt was made to "buy off" the Carrs for $1,000 several days ago at a meeting of residents of the neighborhood. The Carrs refused the offer, Higgins said.

38c 1958

KANSAS

NAACP Aims At Segregated Neighborhoods

38c

Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
11-3-58

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP) — Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People says "until residential segregation has been broken down there can be no effective integration."

Marshall told the NAACP state convention here Sunday it must push to get out of segregated neighborhoods.

"Don't feel just because you have it better than the Negroes in Arkansas or Mississippi the fight is won," he said. "You either have all the rights or you don't."

38c 1958

KENTUCKY

7 Foes of Public-Housing Integration Become Parties to Suit by 12 Negroes

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.
Oct. 7-11-58
P. 10

Week Allowed To File Briefs

38c
Ky

Federal Judge Henry L. Brooks yesterday permitted seven white residents of the City's municipal-housing projects to become parties to a suit that resulted in racial desegregation of public housing.

The seven, in asking to be made parties, claimed that integration of the housing projects violated their constitutional rights.

Took Effect on Schedule

Judge Brooks gave the seven a week to file briefs. He also instructed attorneys for the Louisville Municipal Housing Commission to prepare a final order in the case so an appeal could be taken.

The suit, filed in 1957 by 12 Negro tenants of housing projects, resulted in an integration plan approved by the Court in a preliminary order.

The plan gave the commission until last May 24 to put the plan into effect, and kept the case on the docket so the parties could "report to the court as to progress or lack of progress which is being made toward the ultimate effectiveness of the plan." Integration went into effect as scheduled.

Judge Brooks, after hearing statements from the seven white residents yesterday, commented:

"It is apparent they (the petitioners) don't agree with the principle of integration. The law is well established by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals and the principle of integration is not an issue in this case."

Says Plan Worked Well

Leo T. Wolford, attorney for the housing commission, said the plan of integration has so far worked well—"we could have worked it out fine if we had no interference from people who are not tenants."

"I think these people (the white tenants) have been misled," he continued. "I know there has been a great deal of agitation among them created by Mr. (Millard D.) Grubbs."

Grubbs, who sat at the counsel table, said he had no position in the case, but was covering it as a newspaperman, publisher of The American Eagle.

Refuses Request of 2

The seven allowed to enter the case were Mrs. Hallie Hooper, Mrs. Betty Dobson, Mrs. Howard Cundiff, Mrs. Cleveland Snelling, Mrs. Ethel Hart, Mrs. Gladys Clark, and Mrs. Margaret Myers.

Judge Brooks refused the request to intervene of Mrs. Eldona Dupin, 1712 Rowan, and Dr. Edward R. Field, 1617 Bardstown Road, a chiropractor. Brooks ruled they were not interested parties because they are not tenants in a housing project.

LOUISVILLE BEGINS HOUSING INTEGRATION

38c

BY NAT TILLMAN

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (NNPA)—The Louisville Municipal Housing Commission began a historic desegregatoin policy last week when a colored family was quietly moved into a former all-white project.

Nicholas H. Dosker, administrator-consultant to the housing commission, refused to name either the family or the project into which the family was moving. He stated, "we don't want any Little Rock here".

Daily World

The housing integration came a year after Federal Judge Henry L Brooks approved a plan from the commission and allowed a year for its implementation.

Wed. 6-4-58

The court order to desegrate resulted from a suit filed on November, 1956, on behalf of 12 colored persons, charging that the commission was violating their civil rights by operating segregated housing.

Atlanta, Ga.

NO OFFICIAL RULING

Although the Commission had operated four white and four colored projects, it was noted at the hearing of the suit that there had been on offical ruling requining racial reparation. The commission pointed out that no whites had applied for admission to a colored project and no colored families for white projects.

The Louisville Housing Commission followed the same pattern of integration that the school board did. After careful planning, the move was made without fanfare. Thus Louisville exhibits another sign of progress in racial relations.

The official desegregation policy was put into effect with the release of letters from Mrs. Elsie Ahrens Lang, chairman of the housing committee, to tenants of the eight projects explaining the policy and requesting their cooperation in making the change in a peaceful and orderly manner.

Administrator - consultant Dosker reveald that other moves effecting integration will be made in the near future.

J. Earl Dearing, Louisville attorney, was the lawyer who successful handled the suit resulting in the present desegration.

Housing Integration In Effect Tomorrow

Courier-Journal

Racial desegregation officially will go into effect in Louisville's eight public-housing projects tomorrow, which is the deadline set by a Federal Court order issued last year.

P. 1 D Section 2

N. H. Dosker, administrator-consultant and general counsel of the Municipal Housing Commission. said yesterday that the first moves by white or Negro families into previously restricted projects will not occur before "sometime next week."

He said no more than two to four families are involved in the initial moves.

Fri. 5-23-58

Order Given by Brooks

The court order was given May 24, 1957, by Federal Judge Henry L. Brooks, who accepted the commission's integration plan and gave it a year to put it into effect. Judge Brooks said he was bound by a Detroit decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

38c

Kentucky

Mrs. Elsie Ahrens Lang, commission chairman, has sent a letter to tenants of the projects —four of which have been occupied by whites and four Negroes —giving notice of the new policy and requesting their co-operation.

Louisville, Ky

The commission has stated that the new plan "will not materially change the present occupancy but will incorporate the voluntary principle."

The commission said it would not compel a white applicant to move into a predominantly Negro project against his will, nor a Negro to move into a predominantly white project against his will.

Court says 'no' to objectors; reaffirms housing plan to mix

Afro-American

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A Municipal Housing Commission plan for desegregation in public housing projects was reaffirmed Wednesday by a Federal judge who flatly rejected a plea by white tenants opposed to housing integration.

Baltimore, Md.

U.S. Judge Henry L. Brooks earlier had approved a public housing projects desegregation plan through a suit brought in 1957 by 12 colored residents of housing projects.

Seven white tenants, claiming their constitutional rights were violated by integration of the projects, sought to have the plan voided. Their efforts were to no avail.

38c

Judge Brooks Lets Seven Join Housing Integration Protest

Federal District Judge Brooks Tuesday permitted seven intervening petitioners to be added to the petition of residents of Clarksdale Housing project seeking to halt integration of the project and get a week's time for a brief to be filed asking for an appealable ruling in the integration plan of the commission.

Defender

p. 1

Added Petitioners

Permitted to add their name to the petition were Ethel Hart, Gladys Clark, Billie Hooker, Betty Dabsdon, Mrs. Howard Cundiff, Mrs. Cleveland Snelling, and Margaret Myers.

38c

Thursday

Judge Brooks refused to allow persons not residents of the Louisville Housing Projects to join the petition. Among these was Dr. E. R. Fields, a chiropracter of 1617 Bardstown Road. Dr. Fields told the court that he was a citizen of Louisville and a taxpayer, so he felt he had a right to join the petition.

7-17-58

Louisville, Ky

Speak for Selves

Three of the intervening petitioners told the court of their interest in the matter since due to the lack of counsel each person had to speak for himself. Dr. Fields revealed that the petitioners were unable to raise money and to find a suitable attorney.

Mrs. Snelling said that she wants the "colored people to stay in their own projects and let us stay in our projects."

Ethel Hart said she "don't like for my child to be with colored people. I have a little girl and don't want them mixed." They should stay in their own project and let ours alone, she stated.

Probably Marry

Gladys Clark told the court that if the children "grow up associating together, they will probably marry together and make a mixed up world."

Willard D. Grubbs, head of the Kentucky White Citizens Councils, told Judge Brooks that he was appearing for the public good of American Citizens and that he was going to write a story on how the trial was conducted.

Counsel for the Municipal Housing Commission, Leo Woolford, pointed out to the court that the plan of integration was working fine and that compliments had been received from authorities in Washington because of the smooth transition unlike many other cities.

Misled by Agitators

He indicated that hte persons seeking to halt integration are misled by agitators. Stating notices had been sent around by Grubbs, Atty. Woolford said that Grubbs and his organization created the present agitation.

"Just a minute," cried Grubbs. "If we are going to be involved in this, let us be on record." Let us have a chance to speak to the court, he added.

Shouts In Court

As Atty. Woolford pointed out that Mr. Grubbs and his organization were not concerned with the projects unless residents, Grubbs shouted out in court, "You are willing for the NAACP to be in it."

After the hearing, several persons who were intervening petitioners came up to the clerk and expressed ignorance of the proceedings. One admitted that she had a lack of schooling and could only read and write her name.

Two others expressed unwillingness to continue as a party to the case and wanted to know what would happen if they would not show up at the next hearing.

Kentuckian

Afro-American

Man hit by acts, legal and illegal

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-2-58

P. 19

By NAT TILLMAN

38C

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (NNPA) —Andrew E. Wade 4th, local ~~electrical contractor~~ who shocked ~~white Louisville~~ by daring to break out of the ghetto, has finally acquired a home in which to rear his family after four years of heartbreaking struggle.

The Wades recently obtained title to a pretty brick house at 837 Sutcliffe after sale of the much-disputed house on Rone Court in Suburban Shively was effected.

The story of Wade's struggle to live where he wanted brought in the open the dissatisfaction of the colored man with his lot and revealed what prejudice and bigotry lurked beneath the surface in Louisville.

Because some real estate interests found it profitable to maintain rigid lines in colored and white housing in 1954, Wade got a white couple, Carl and Anne Braden, to buy the house in the suburbs and transfer it to him.

* * *

AS AN outcome of this, shots were fired into the house, a cross was burned, the house was dynamited, the Bradens were accused of sedition with Carl getting a conviction and being sentenced to 15 years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

This sentence was later set aside on the basis of the Supreme Court ruling in the Steve Nelson case.

Facing foreclosure of the mortgage of the house, Wade was helped by a Chicago couple, Mr. and Mrs. David Simonson, who made a loan to pay off the mortgage.

After acquiring clear title to the property on Rone Court, it seemed that the Wades were about to move back into the house after repairs were completed. However, Wade revealed that he decided it best to sell the house since the respectable citizens failed to give him moral support.

* * *

"I HELD out until the last minute," he stated, "because I didn't want people to believe that Commonwealth Attorney Scott Hamilton had forced me to bend to their will."

After the sale of the house on Rone Court, Wade was able to secure his present home through efforts of Mammouth Life Insurance Company and $1,500 given him by the Simonsons.

As a sequel to the difficulties which confronted the Wades and Barbara, Mrs. Braden has written a book which is a factual account of the circumstances of the case. Titled "The Wall Between," this book reaches beyond incidents and developed into the personalities involved.

Possessing rare insight into people Mrs. Braden opines that, although "liberals" deplored what happened to the Wades and to them, the "liberals" are responsible because they let it happen.

A. Wade Acquires Home After Four Years Of Strife

Louisville Defender

by Nat Tillman

Louisville, Ky.

Andrew E. Wade IV — Louisville electrical contractor who shocked white Louisville by daring to break out of the Ghetto — has finally acquired a home in which to rear his family after four years of heartbreaking struggle.

The Wades recently acquired title to pretty brick house at 837 Sutcliffe after the sale of the much-disputed house on Rone Court was effected.

38C

Ky.

The story of Wade's struggle to live where he wanted brought out into the open the Negro's dissatisfaction with his lot and revealed what prejudice and bigotry lurked beneath the surface in Louisville.

Real Estate Interests

Because the vested real estate interests found it profitable to maintain rigid lines in Negro and white housing, Andrew Wade got a white couple to buy a house in suburban Louisville and transfer it to him. The couple was Carl and Anne Braden.

Thurs. 7-24-58

When it became known that Negroes had moved into Rone Court in Shively, opposition to this "invasion" of a white residence area arose.

P. 1

Threats were directed toward the Bradens and Wades. A cross was burned adjacent to the Wade house and rifle shots were fired through it. Although the cross burners admitted the act, they were never prosecuted.

Dynamite Blast

A dynamite explosion destroyed the walls, buckling the flooring, and shattered the foundation. Luckily no one was injured even though the Wades were at home at the time of the blast.

Before the explosion—racial feelings ran high in Shively, fanned evidently by editorials in the Shively Newsweek.

Following the line of investigation in which a Communistic plot figured in the bombing, the Commonwealth Attorney ignored the racial feelings in the community — despite statements by police that they knew who was responsible — and indicted five persons for sedition, among them Carl and Anne Braden.

Foreclosure Proceeding

Foreclosure proceedings on the mortgage were begun by the company holding the mortgage.

Carl Braden was convicted of sedition but the conviction was reversed on the basis of the Supreme Court decision on the Steve Nelson case.

While the foreclosure suit was pendind the insurance company paid the repair money but Wade was prevented from using it to repair the house.

A Chicago couple, Mr. and Mrs. David Simonson, made the Wades a loan with which to pay off the mortgage. Wade repaired his house and seemed on the verge of moving in.

P. 8

However, according to Wade, due to the lack of support offered him by respectable citizens of Louisville, he decided it best to sell the house. "I held out until the last minute," he decided it best to sell the house. "I held out until the last minute," he stated, "because I didn't want Rone and others to believe that Scott Hamilton had forced me to bend to their will."

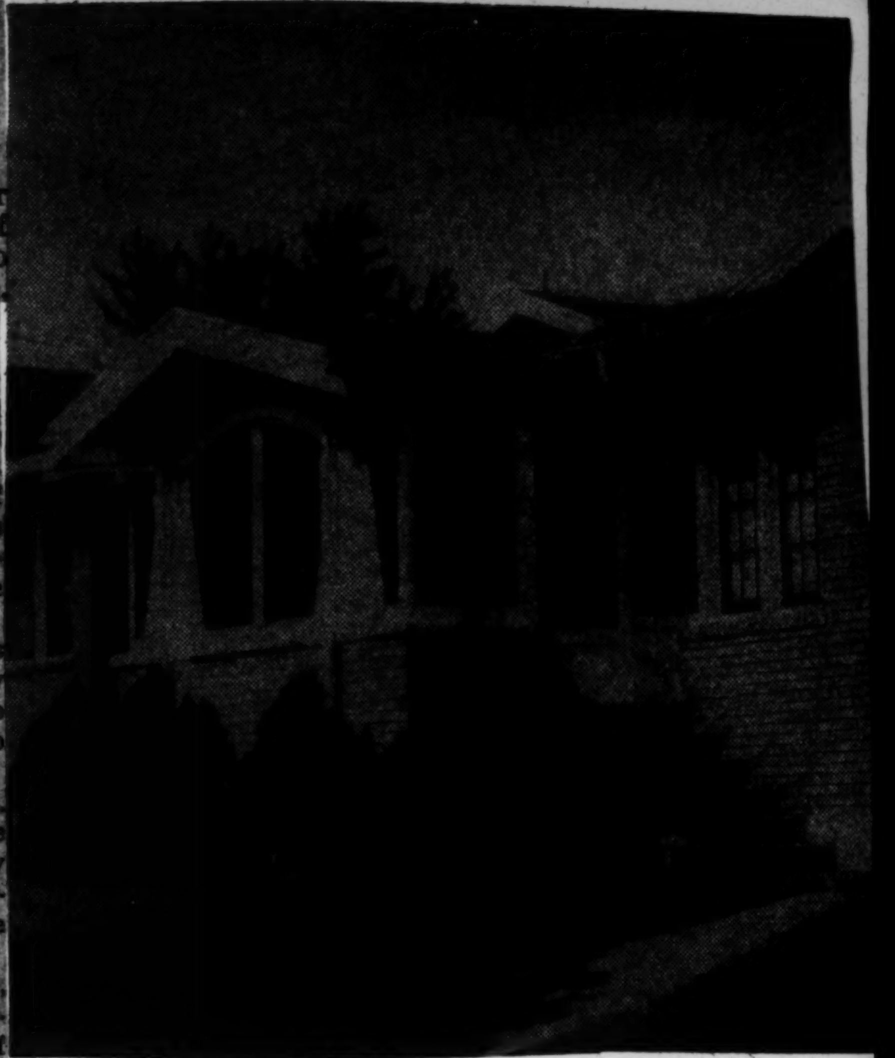
Thurs. 7-24-58

38C

Given $1,500

The Wades secured their present house through the efforts of Mammouth Life Insurance Company and $1,500 given him by the Simonsons.

As a sequel to the difficulties which confronted the Wades and Bradens Anne Braden had written a book which is a factual account of the circumstances of the case. Titled "The Wall Between", this book reaches beyond incidents and delves into the personalities involved. Possessing rare insight to people, Anne has revealed although "liberals" deplored what happened to the Wades and to them, they were just as responsible because they let it happen.



Weekly
P 15

FIGHTS HOUSING BIAS: A pioneer in integrated housing is Benjamin J. Anderson, minister, civic leader, and board chairman Modern Community Developers, Inc., national firm devoted to the promotion of integrated housing. Anderson, whose firm last week announced the sale of 15,000 shares of common stocks, is appealing to buyers to invest in the community to help fight housing bias. Proceeds from the stocks will provide financial and advisory help to builders and investors in the field of integrated housing. Anderson is pastor of Witherspoon Street Presbyterian church, Princeton, N. J., and moderator, New Jersey Presbytery, Presbyterian Church of the United States. --(ANP Photo).

38c
8-30-58

+

Way Up North in Detroit, Mich.

Courier 1-2

Bomb White-Owned Home to Block Sale to Negroes

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DETROIT — Police were almost dead certain by last week-end that the dynamiting of a home New Year's Eve stemmed directly from the fact that several Negro families were shown the home in the all-white neighborhood.

Police manning squad cars in front of the home pooh-poohed the idea when questioned by the Courier.

However, Detective Inspector Thomas Maxon, head of the Special Investigation Bureau, said that the bombing was an "attempt to scare" Mr. and Mrs. George Straehle of 19737 Greenlawn and keep them from selling their home to Negroes.

Sat Jan 11-58

POLICE ESTIMATE about $3,000 damages were inflicted on the home as the result of the bombing. The home is listed for sale at $12,000 by the Negro-owned realty firm of O. H. Smith. . . .

Smith told the Courier that he had the property listed for sale since November and had shown it to at least a half-dozen prospective Negro clients.

Although many Negroes live in the area, none live in the block where the Straehles reside.

Mr. Smith said he had trouble at another home in the same area not so long ago. A house at Pembrook and Monica was stoned when bigots learned that Negroes were interested in purchasing it.

"Before the bombing of the Straehle home, we had not received any crank phone calls," Smith told the Courier, "but since that time we have received several. All of them wanted to know if we are Negroes, and intend to sell to Negroes. We assure them that we are Negroes and intend to sell to whomever is able and willing to buy."

Mr. and Mrs. Straehle were sleeping in a bed about ten feet away when the bomb exploded. They were unhurt.

The bomb exploded on the front porch, blasting out a storm door.

38c mich

THIS HOME WAS BOMBED AFTER IT HAD BEEN SHOWN TO NEGROES

38c 1958

NEBRASKA

Negro Family Flees To Dixie

38c

LINCOLN, Neb. (UP) — Police and firemen today sheduled a "thorough probe" of a fire in the home of an absent Negro family that tried to settle in a white neighborhood.

Daily News p. 20

The head of the family, Sherman, said he received "nuisance" telephone calls and other annoyances since he moved into the home with his wife and five children in January.

Tue. 4-15-58

Brown also said he found nails under the tires of his car and lightbulbs unscrewed from their sockets during the three-month period.

Jackson, Miss.

The five-room home was badly damaged Saturday night. The owner, John Stahn, said the interior was "ruined."

Brown took his family to Alexandria, La., several days ago, and his employer said the family has not returned beause of fear.

Brown himself, however, was in Lincoln on the day of the fire. He was in the home Saturday afternoon, police said.

Arson Suspected In Burning Of Negro's Home

News & Courier

p. 13

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP) — Investigators Sunday were checking into a fire which damaged extensively a five-room frame home occupied by a Negro family in an all-white suburb of Lincoln known as Havelock.

38c

Fire Chief Paul Feaster said investigation showed "it was a set fire. The fires were set in both bedrooms of the house. Apparently someone broke in the back door."

Nebraska

Feaster said it had not been determined how the fires were started.

Charleston SC

Sherman Brown, who occupied the house, said he definitely thinks there is a connection between the blaze last night and the difficulty he has been having with residents of the area. He moved into the house last January.

Mon. 4-14-58

Brown said he left the house Saturday afternoon. His wife and their five children, aged 1 through 12, are in Alexandria, La. Brown's employer blamed fear for their failure to return here.

Dr. Taeuber Predicts Diversified Spread

38c Nebraska

OMAHA Neb. — A population research expert predicts the imminent end of residential segregation of Negroes in large American cities, and at the same time the end of migration of southern Negroes from farm areas to north and south industrial centers.

Dr. Irene B. Taeuber of Princeton University, in a paper prepared to keynote the 1958 annual conference of the National Urban League here September 6-11, reports:

Wash. Afro

"The Negro frontier in the movement toward comparability with the general population once was the exodus from the farms and the south.

P. 8

Sept. 13 58

"Today it is the movement from concentrated settlements into the diversified areas appropriate to the education, incomes, and social status that individuals have achieved."

Dr. Taeuber, author of recent books on the populations of the United States and the Far East was co-editor of Population Index for 20 years and is a past president of Population Association of America.

Since 1936, she has been research associate, Office of Population Research, Princeton University. A native Missourian, she holds her doctorate from the University of Minnesota.

The key to future Negro advances, according to Dr. Taeuber, is the improved educational opportunity available in the large cities. Educated urban Negroes, "freed from the drag of continuing increases of the unskilled and uneducated from the rural south," will begin to find acceptance into the general population according to their abilities Dr. Taeuber predicts.

The migration from the farms is stopping, she reports, simply because the number of farmer Negroes in the south have dwindled to a hard core that is not likely to migrate.

Dr. Taeuber predicts that the better-educated "second generation" of urban and northern Negroes will merge more easily into the general population, despite the color barrier, which "makes assimilation for Americans who speak English more difficult than it once was for those whose languages, religions, and cultures were alien, but whose skin was technically white."

The end of residential segregation is inevitable, Dr. Taeuber reports, because of the increasing acceptance of educated Negroes, and also because of the great increase in fertility among urban Negroes.

"Indefinite continuation of the birth and death rates of the 1955," says the report, "would result in a doubling of the non-white population each generation.

"Continually declining white populations and rapidly increasing Negro populations would lead eventually to the transfer of political power in the central cities and so terminate the segregation."

'MUST LEARN MORE'

Speaker Says Negroes Can Help Own Housing Problem

OMAHA (AP) — An Omaha realtor insisted Monday that Negroes have a responsibility to solve their own housing problem and offered some suggestions on how to do it.

Advertiser

38c

Said Alfred C. Kennedy:

Tue. 9-9-58

"Negroes must learn more about real estate values, the responsibility of ownership, care of property and methods of doing business.

Nebraska p. 5A

"Negroes should be encouraged to save money to have a sufficient amount for a reasonable down payment.

"Negroes should be encouraged to move into neighborhoods where housing meets their needs, even though it takes a great deal of courage to let their family be 'guninea pigs.' "

Montgomery Ala.

Kennedy was one of those taking part in workshop sessions of the annual conference of the National Urban League.

He said he considers public housing wrong in principle but conceded "if Omaha had not had public housing to absorb part of the growth of our Negro population, housing conditions would have been chaotic."

The League is an inter-racial organization seeking solutions to the economic and social problems of city Negroes.

A churchman describing Southern problems told a workshop session that "it has become rather evident that in nearly all of the white protestant churches the overwhelming majority of clergy are committed to the principle of desegregation, whereas the majority of lay leadership is opposed."

The statement came from the Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee of Lynchburg, Va., associate secretary of the Division of Christian Citizenship of the Protestant Episcopal Church's National Council.

Ad barring Negroes quickly revised after protest

38c

N.J.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17—(AP)—A clause in a land sale advertisement barring Negro buyers was removed today by the state.

Deputy Atty. Gen. David Furman said yesterday the clause—which aroused the ire of a Jewish labor committee official—got into the advertisement by error.

It was a deed restriction, he said.

The state was selling unclaimed land in Asbury Park. A state legal notice for the past two Fridays in The Asbury Park Press carried this paragraph:

"THIS CONVEYANCE is made subject to the conditions that no swine shall be kept or harbored on the premises and that at no time shall the same be leased, sold to or occupied by desendants of the African race, commonly known as colored people."

Furman said the condition about the Negroes was removed from today's advertisement.

Stephen J. Remsen, New Jersey area director of the Jewish labor committee, wrote Gov. Robert B. Meyner about what he called "the immorality and lack of ethics here." He protested "language which contained restrictions against swine and Negroes."

Levittown fight looms

38c

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

Afro American

p. 1

TRENTON, N.J. — If William J. Levitt's application to the FHA for guaranteed mortgages is granted to build 15,000 homes in Levittown No. 3 in New Jersey, the attorney general's office will move promptly to have the homes integrated in conformity with New Jersey law.

Mr. Levitt's announcement in Washington, that Levittown, N.J., will be an all-white community brought an avalanche of protests to the offices of Governor Robert B. Meyner and the Attorney General.

Baltimore

Governor Meyner was unavailable for comment because as a Naval Reserve lieutenant commander he's on a two weeks' active duty tour in the Far East. He is due back at the State House within a week.

Dat: 6-21-58

ACTING Attorney General Charles S. Joelson said Wednesday, June 11:

"The public may be assured that if the facts indicate the anti-discrimination law of New Jersey is applicable, it will be utilized and enforced fully."

Joelson added that he would take up Levitt's threat to flout the state law with Attorney General David Furman on his return from a conference of attorney generals in Chicago.

* * *

IF LEVITT'S application for FHA mortgage guarantees is approved, the state can seek a declaratory judgment from the courts ordering the builder to abide by the Law Against Discrimination which was adopted April 16, 1945, and amended June 4, 1957.

The amendment outlaws discrimination and segregation in housing financed with federal government insurance or guarantees or publicly assisted housing.

Soon after the New Jersey Legislature enacted legislation to ban discrimination and segregation in housing, the Federal Housing Administration issued the following memorandum to builders:

Afro American

"**FHA SUGGESTS** to you who plan to build rental or for-sale housing in the State of New Jersey that you acquaint yourself with the provisions of, including responsibility to conduct your operations in conformity with, the 'Law Against Discrimination' approved April 16, 1945 (Chapter 168, P.L. 1945), as amended by assembly No. 8, effective June 4, 1957, outlawing discrimination and segregation in housing financed with Federal Government insurance or guarantees or publicly assisted housing.

"As with other provisions of State and local laws, you are expected to conduct your operations in conformity with the above laws. Any instance, where the Commissioner finds that a valid determination has been made of your non-compliance with any provision of these laws, may result in no further extension of FHA business with you pending the satisfactory correction of non-compliance."

Dat. 6-21-58

There were no anti-discrimination housing laws in New York and Pennsylvania when Levitt built his two big projects on Long Island and in Bucks County, Pa.

38c

LEVITTOWN, PA., made international headlines in the summer of 1957 when rioting broke out after the first colored family to purchase a home there, Mr. and Mrs. William Myers, moved in.

In New Jersey, you are entitled to rent or purchase a home without discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, where such housing is defined as a 'publicly assisted housing accommodation.'

Baltimore

The law states:

"A publicly assisted housing accommodation shall include all housing built with public funds or public assistance . . .

"And all housing financed in whole or in part by a loan, whether or not secured by a mortgage, the repayment of which is guaranteed or insured by the Federal Government, or any agency thereof."

* * *

IN ADDITION, savings and loan associations and building and loan associations may not discriminate in granting mortgages.

And banks may not discriminate in granting mortgage loans.

Also not available for comments were Dr. John P. Milligan, director, and Dr. Harold A. Lett, assistant director of the State Division Against Discrimination, who are attending the annual conference of the Commissions Against Discrimination in Denver, Colo. They will return on Monday, June 16.

HOWEVER, Isham Jones, a veteran field worker for the DAD, told the AFRO on Thursday that, should Levitt secure FHA mortgage guarantees and proceeds to make Levittown, N.J., an all-white community, the DAD would be unable to take any action until complaints have been filed with it.

Jones said the DAD has been informed that many national civil rights and intercultural agencies sent telegrams to the FHA administrator in Washington, soon after Levitt announced his plan to adhere to a lily-white policy in New Jersey, urging FHA to deny him the mortgage guarantees.

Many organizations, including the American Jewish Congress, the national and state NAACP, and the national Urban League sent telegrams to Governor Meyner and the Attorney General, requesting them to see that Levitt complies with the state's law against discrimination in publicly-assisted housing.

DISCRIMINATION BAN MOVE TALKED

6-13-58

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Acting Atty. Gen. Charles S. Joelson said he is looking into complaints of anti-Negro discrimination against mass builder William Levitt.

Times Picayune

When Levitt opened his planned 15,000-home community in Burlington county last weekend, he announced his policy of not selling to Negroes would remain intact.

38c

p. 49

N.J.

Joelson said if the facts show New Jersey's new anti-discrimination housing law is being violated, "it will be utilized and enforced fully."

New Orleans

A spokesman for Levitt & Sons said "no comment" on the announcement.

N. J. Levittown Started; Negro Exclusion Stands

8-31 N.Y. Tribune

6-8-58

Six Models Are Shown to Bankers Who Offer 200 Million in Loans

N.Y. Tribune

By Tom Barrett

LEVITTOWN, N. J., June 7.—Cornfields and peach groves gave way today for the start of New Jersey's largest private home development — Levittown No. 3.

New York

The planned community of 15,000 homes, matching in size and investment its predecessors at Levittown, L. I., and Levittown, Pa., is situated on 4,000 acres near the Delaware River, midway between Trenton and Camden.

38c

N.J.

William J. Levitt, who gave a preview of six model homes to twenty-seven bankers who have promised to make available $200,000,000 in mortgage money to buyers, said that Negroes would be excluded from buying homes in the community.

Also Excluded

In the Levittown, L. I., project where Mr. Levitt began construction of 17,447 homes in 1947, Negroes also were excluded. There are presently, however, six Negro families residing there after purchasing the homes from original buyers.

In Levittown, Pa., where 17,311 homes were constructed, William J. Myers, a Negro, purchased a home in a resale last August. His arrival prompted stone-throwing incidents and a long period of harassment from other residents but he still retains his home.

A New Jersey law which bars discrimination on the basis of color or creed in the sale of homes does not apply in the case of Levittown No. 3, Mr. Levitt insisted today. Mr. Levitt said:

"It is neither applicable nor enforceable as far as we are concerned. Our policy is unchanged. I understand there is a test case involving another builder. We are standing pat."

The practice to be followed by Mr. Levitt here will be the same used in his other communities. Negroes will be permitted to inspect the model homes and file an application, but the application will not win approval.

Call F. H. A. Violation

Morris Milgram, president of Modern Community Developers, Inc., a national organization formed to lend money and furnish guidance to builders of integrated housing, said that Mr. Levitt's policy of Negro exclusion was in violation of F. H. A. regulations. He said:

"It's shocking in view of both the domestic and international situations that a builder in a Northern community would publicly state such a policy in such direct violation of human rights, state law and F. H. A. regulations.

"He has cast the local government authorities and the F. H. A. as his partners in this un-American type of housing. The schools for which he plans to charge his home buyers will not be integrated American schools either."

Protest to Meyner

Other protests of Mr. Levitt's Negro-exclusion plan were voiced by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and by the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

Mr. Wilkins, in a telegram to Gov. Meyner, called Mr. Levitt's policy a "flouting of New Jersey law" by the developer.

The National Community Relations Advisory Council charged that Mr. Levitt had "chosen to entrench even more deeply the institution of racial ghettoes."

Despite the storm of protest, Mr. Levitt's corps of builders were busy today marking out the first roadways of the development.

Even before today's formal opening, the developer had already expended $12,000,000 in nd purchase, installation of wers and other utilities. Already on the land, in addition the six model homes, are a odernistic headquarters building and a sales office.

Levittown, N. J., which still ficially bears the name of Willngboro, has a population of 600 n its total acreage of 4,400. Mr. evitt has purchased 90 per cent f the area from the residents t a price town officials have alled "generous."

A spokesman for Mr. Levitt aid that areas not purchased ere retained by the residents or future business or real estate peculation. In several instances, e said, farmers sold much of heir land but held on to their omes.

Mr. Levitt said he had no metable for the completion of e scheduled 12,000 homes, but redicted that within five years e demand for housing would each avalanche proportions. e added:

"It will come when wartime babies start to leave mom and pop and set up their own homes."

38c N.J.-

Herald Tribune photo by Bob Noble

AT LEVITTOWN, N. J.—William Levitt, president of Levitt & Sons, Inc., surveying the work being done on model homes at the builders' third project.

ROJECT TO BAR NEGROES

Discrimination Suit Citing New Jersey Builder Studied

TRENTON, N. J. (AP) — A discrimination complaint lodged against builder William Levitt probably will be settled sometime next month, Education Commissioner Frederick M. Raubinger said Monday.

The commissioner made the prediction to a meeting of a dozen individuals, representing both themselves and groups, with Gov. Robert B. Meyner in the governor's office.

A formal complaint has been made against Levitt and is now under study by the state division against discrimination in the education department. A court order against Levitt could result from the probe, the division's chairman has said.

Levitt has said he will not sell to Negroes in his planned 15,000-home community in Burlington County. He maintained the same policy in his huge Long Island and Pennsylvania tracts.

At the hour-long conference Monday, Meyner told the organizations they should try to create the kind of atmosphere in their communities which would force Levitt to change his policy.

Julius Wildstein, representing the New Jersey region of the American Jewish Congress, asked the governor to give the division against discrimination a full-time lawyer to work on the Levit case. A deputy attorney general is now giving legal advice to the division. Meyner was non-committal.

Wildstein also said the Republican-led Senate should act on an assembly-passed bill when it returns for a special meeting this summer. The bill, sponsored by assemblywoman Madeline Williams (D-Essex) and assemblyman Benjamin Franklin III (R-Morris) and Martin Kesselhaut (D-Essex), would expand the present law against discrimination in publicly-assisted housing to include cases where only a mortgage commitment has been secured.

Monday's meeting was led by James A. Pawley, executive director of the Urban League of Essex County, and was sponsored by the newly-formed New Jersey Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

Other speakers told Meyner the nation's eyes were on New Jersey, and that integrated housing is profitable.

The Rev. Gerald Murphy, S. J., of St. Peter's College Jersey City, said segregation disrupts normal family life.

Also represented were the AFL-CIO, ADA, B'Nai B'Rith, New Jersey Council of Churches, NAACP and Jewish Labor Committee.

Jul 8 58

Integration Group Attacks Unmixed Levittown Plans

Wed. 7-2-58

TRENTON, N.J. (UPI) — New Jersey anti-discrimination groups marshalled their forces today to block an attempt by builder William J. Levitt to exclude Negroes from a giant housing development to be built near Burlington.

Approximately 250 persons attending an organizational meeting Tuesday night were told that Levitt's proposed segregated development would set the stage for another outbreak of racial violence similar to that which rocked Levittown, Pa., last year.

The group which included both whites and Negroes, adopted a resolution setting up the New Jersey Committee Against Discrimination In Housing "to help preserve the advances in human rights so painfully won over recent years."

Case Scores Levitt Plan For Race Bar

Advertiser

Montgomery

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-NJ) said here today the builder of a proposed 15,000-home community in New Jersey "clearly intends" to violate the state's law and policy against discrimination.

Mon 6-30-58

The builder, William J. Levitt, has said the project will be an all-white community." It is scheduled to be built on a 4,000-acre tract midway between Trenton and Camden, N. J.

38c

Case in a letter to Commissioner Norman Mason of the Federal Housing Administration, reminded Mason that he had been quoted as saying that his agency "expected to issue mortgage insurance commitments" for the development.

RE-EXAMINE PROJECT

"You are further quoted," Case said, "as stating that this project would be re-examined if the New Jersey agency enforcing the state's anti-discrimination law officially informs the FHA that the projects violated a state law.

"On the face of the matter Mr. Levitt clearly intends to violate the New Jersey state law...and certainly his announced position is in direct conflict with the whole policy of the present national administration."

CONFORM TO STATE LAW

Case said that instead of waiting for action by the New Jersey State Division Against Discrimination, "FHA has the responsibility to withhold mortgage commitments until it is affirmatively satisfied that Mr. Levitt will not follow his announced policies in regard to this development."

Case said for the FHA to ignore Levitt's own statements "would be tantamount to assisting in the violation of state law and policy and the policy of this administration."

Sen. Case Attacks Bias In Levittown of N. J.

N. Y. Herald Tribune
New York, N. Y.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N. J., pressed the Federal Housing Administration today to withhold mortgage commitments on the 15,000-home development planned by William J. Levitt until Mr. Levitt agrees to abide by Federal and state law and policy against discrimination because of race, creed or color.

June 29-58

Sen. Case, in a letter to Norman Mason, the Housing Administrator, said Mr. Levitt had been quoted in the press to the effect that the new development would be "all-white."

38c

The housing area is situated between Trenton and Camden, N. J., on 4,000 acres near the Delaware River.

"On the face of the matter," Sen. Case wrote, "Mr. Levitt clearly intends to violate the New Jersey state law and policy against discrimination. And certainly his announced position is in direct conflict with the whole policy of the present national administration."

N. J.

Sen. Case's letter continued:

"In the circumstances, I cannot believe that your agency will issue mortgage commitments to Mr. Levitt unless and until he has given satisfactory and credible assurance that his policies in regard to this development will conform to our state law and policy.

"I understand that ordinarily in these matters F. H. A. looks to state agencies for action in the first instance. But in the present case, against the background of Mr. Levitt's own statements, I believe that, without waiting for action by the New Jersey State Division against Discrimination, F. H. A. has the responsibility to withhold mortgage commitments until it is affirmatively satisfied that Mr. Levitt will not follow his announced policies in regard to this development.

"Surely, for F. H. A. to ignore Mr. Levitt's own statements would be tantamount to assisting in the violation of state law and policy and the policy of this Administration."

Issue Common Stock For Mixed N.J. Housing Project

38c

PRINCETON, N. J. — Registration of the common stock issue of Modern Community Developers, Inc. with the Securities and Exchange Commission now is in effect, it is announced by Benjamin J. Anderson, chairman of the executive committee, Modern Community developers, Inc.

Anderson

The corporation, first national firm dedicated to integrated housing exclusively, is issuing 15,000 shares of common stock, par value $100, to be sold at par.

"With this stock issue," Anderson stated, "Modern Community Developers introduces a new weapon in the fight against jim-crow housing — investment by the public to end all discrimination in housing. Americans who believe in bias-free housing now have the opportunity to line up their dollars with their declarations."

Anderson, pastor of the interracial Witherspoon Street Presbyterian church here, disclosed that stock subscriptions already have topped the $193,000 mark.

Modern Community Developers will begin operations soon, when subscriptions total $250,000.

MORAL GOAL

"Modern Community Developers has a moral goal — equal housing opportunity for all," Anderson explained. "Therefore we will furnish no funds to developers of either all-white or all-Negro housing. As for guidance and advice, we'll be happy to explain the virtues of bias-free housing to them."

Serving with Anderson on the executive committee of MCD are Morris Milgram, president; Frank C. Montero, vice-president; Max Delson, labor attorney, and Dean Chamberlin, accountant.

Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodger baseball star, vice-president, Chock Full O' Nuts, Inc., and co-chairman, NAACP Life Membership Committee, is on the board of directors, which is chaired by David H. Scull.

Modern Community Developers will use proceeds of the stock distribution to:

—Lend financial and advisory assistance to builders and investors in the field of integrated housing;

—Build and buy apartment houses and,

—Serve as consultant to pension funds, cooperatives, labor and religious groups interested in integrated housing mortgages or investments.

HANDLERS SHARES

Distribution of shares is being handled by officers, directors and employes of Modern Community Developers, Inc., which was launched in the late spring.

"No underwriter or volume buyer is getting a special price, there are no inside deals, as far as MCD stock is concerned," Anderson declared, noting that the price of $100 per share is uniform for all purchasers, large or small.

Morris Milgram, company president, is a pioneering builder of integrated housing. He is executive vice president of Concord Park Homes, Inc., Greenbelt Knoll, Inc., Princeton Housing Associates, Inc., and Prospect Construction Corp.

David H. Scull, Annandale, Va., is chairman of the board. Scull is an anti-segregation leader in the Washington, D. C. area.

Others serving on the board of directors are:

Albert Sprague Coolidge, Cambridge, Mass.; Morton S. Grossman, Quincy, Mass.; William Hooper, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Maynard C. Krueger, Chicago; George J. Ritter, Hartford, Conn.; William H. Scheide, Princeton, N. J., and Stuart E. Wallace, Princeton, N. J.

Civil Liberties Union Seeks Fund Denial To Biased Builders

NEW YORK, N. Y. — All federal housing aid should be denied immediately to any builder who practices racial discrimination in the sale of housing, the American Civil Liberties Union told the Federal Housing Administration Friday. Referring to William Levitt's plans to build a 15,000 home Levittown in Burling County, N. J., the ACLU declared, "the threat creation of a new, segregation city in New Jersey seems to us to provide a fitting occasion . . . forthright action by the Administration." Levitt has publicly stated than his new project will be for white only.

P. 1 38c

The proposal made in a letter from Patrick Murphy Malin, ACLU executive director, to Norman P. Mason, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration in Washington. Malin expressed gratification at Mason's recent announcement that the FHA is prepared to withhold any further mortgage insurance commitments for the new Levittown if it appears that the project is in violation of New Jersey's anti-discrimination law. However, said Malin, "it seems to us that T. H. A. assistance should be denied to any builder who discriminates in the sale of property, whether or not such discrimination violates a state law.

AMPLE AUTHORITY

"In our opinion," Malin added "the Federal Housing Authority has ample authority to deny federal benefits, direct or indirect, to such builders."

The ACLU said it was a blot on our national record "that minorities are still being taxed to provide housing funds, the benefits of which are not available to all citizens equally and impartially without regard to race."

In New Jersey, the ACLU is cooperating with other organizations in the establishments of a state committee against Discrimination in Housing. Representatives of thirty-five labor, religious, and civic organizations, including the South Jersey Chapter of ACLU, met in Newark last week and decided to sponsor the formation of a permanent committee. An initial meeting has been called at the Hotel Hildebrechut in Trenton for the evening of July 1, at which plans for the new Committee against Discrimination will be discussed.

N. J. Votes To Bar Housing Discrimination On Negroes

News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

TRENTON, N.J. (AP) — The New Jersey Assembly Monday said the people of New Jersey will not tolerate discrimination against Negroes at the new Levittown Community in Burlington County. June 6-17-58

The assembly noted reports that developer William J. Levitt plans a 15,000-home community halfway between Trenton and Philadelphia with Negroes barred from purchasing. P. 7-11

By voice vote, the assembly approved a resolution saying, "Be it resolved, that Mr. Levitt and his organization be impressed with the mandate from the citizens of the state of New Jersey that discrimination will not be tolerated within the borders of this state."

Meanwhile, John P. Milligan, head of the Division Against Discrimination, said his office received a formal complaint against Levitt from a Negro who was refused a chance to buy a home at the new community.

Milligan said he has been conferring with Levitt for months and plans to meet with him again. He said he will go to Washington Wednesday to find out the reaction of Federal Housing Administration officials to Levitt's stated intention to set up an all-white community.

The formal complaint, Milligan said, will be investigated to see if it is valid. If so, conciliation will be sought in an effort to end the violation. If that fails, a public hearing ensues with a formal cease and desist order.

Milligan praised the assembly's action on the resolution.

The resolution was sponsored by Mrs. Madaline Williams, the only Negro in the state legislature, and assemblyman Benjamin Franklin III.

Fight Proposed All-White Levittown For New Jersey

38 c 7-8

TRENTON, N. J. — (UPI)—New Jersey anti-discrimination groups marshalled their forces yesterday to block an attempt by builder William J. Levitt to exclude Negroes from a giant housing development to be built near Burlington.

[illegible]

Approximately 250 persons attending an organizational meeting Tuesday night were told that Levitt's proposed segregated development would set the stage for another outbreak of racial violence similar to that which rocked Levittown, Pa., last year.

P. 9

The group, which included both whites and Negroes, adopted a resolution setting up the New Jersey Committee Against Discrimination in Housing "to help preserve the advances in human rights so painfully won over recent years."

Chicago Def.

Sat. 7-12-58

The proposed 15,000-home project would be the third "Levittown" to be built in the nation.

Levitt announced recently that he would follow the policy adhered to in the previous projects in New York and Pennsylvania which barred original sales to Negroes.

The builder was criticized by leaders of religious, labor and political action groups who turned out Tuesday night for the meeting held in a local hotel.

In addition, Gov. Robert B. Meyner and many of the state's other political leaders sent statements supporting the campaign to knock down the racial barrier at the Burlington County housing development.

Among the speakers was Mrs. William Myers, wife of the first Negro to move into Levittown, Pa., who told the meeting that Levitt's housing policy "gives a go - ahead to the biggest race haters."

Sat. 7-12-58

The Meyers purchase of a home in the Pennsylvania Levittown last year drew international attention when jeering mobs threw stones and created disturbances for several weeks.

Negro's Housing Complaint Hearing Postponed By Court

38 c

Advertiser

WOODBURY, N.J. (AP) — A Superior Court order Friday postponed a scheduled state hearing for a Negro's complaint of discrimination in housing.

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat.

11-15-58

The State Division Against Discrimination had slated the hearing against Green Fields Farm, Inc., of Woodbury for next Monday.

Superior Court Judge W. Orvyl Schalick granted Green Fields' request for a delay in the hearing.

The restraint is in effect until next Thursday when Schalick will hear arguments on whether the hearings should be held at all. Green Fields' claim is that the Division Against Discrimination has no jurisdiction in the case.

P. 1

Yuther Gardner, of 721 Powell Ct., Camden, has charged that he and his wife were denied an opportunity to buy a home in the company's development.

Court Tells Landlord To Rent to N.Y. Negro

Constitution Atlanta Ga.
Fri 1-17-58
38c

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Jan. 16 (UP)—State Supreme Court Justice Samuel W. Eager today upheld the State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) in its efforts to force a New Rochelle apartment builder to lease an apartment to a Negro.

Norris G. Shervington, formerly of Chicago, contended he was refused a lease in the Rochelle Arms, a two-million-dollar project financed with Federal Housing Administration funds and built by Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc. SCAD supported his request.

Attorneys for the apartment owners had argued that the state law abridged the right of a private owner to choose his tenants and that it was a step toward state control of private property.

In his ruling, Eager said: "What is here involved is a conflict between the rights of the private property owner and the inherent power of the state to regulate the use and enjoyment of private property in the interests of the public and as hereinafter noted, the power of the state, when reasonably exercised, is supreme."

He said previous rulings had shown "the state had the right to leave abstention from racial or religious discrimination in such housing accommodations to the individual."

"On the other hand," he said, "it had the right 'to put its authority behind one of the cherished aims of American feeling by forbidding indulgence in racial or religious prejudice' in such accommodations."

N.Y. court upholds anti-bias housing law

38c

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan 17—(AP)—A state Supreme Court Justice has upheld the constitutionality of the state law banning discrimination in privately-owned housing aided by public funds since July 1, 1955.

The ruling is that the luxury apartments at 300 Pelham-rd, New Rochelle, must admit a Negro as a tenant.

Justice Samuel W. Eager, who issued the decision here yesterday, said that acceptance of Federal Housing Administration construction loan brought the 100-family Rochelle Arms under jurisdiction of the state's anti-bias law.

Fri. 1-17-58

The State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) ininiated the proceedings last July by ordering the apartment house owners to accept the Negro applicant.

Counsel for the apartment owners said that, if necessary, he would appeal up to the U. S. Supreme Court against Eager's decision.

City Housing Bias Probe Is Begun

Herald Tribune New York N.Y.

Mayor Authorizes Intergroup Commission to Act

p. 4
Fri 1-17-58
38c
N.Y.

Mayor Wagner yesterday authorized the Commission on Intergroup Relations to investigate allegations of racial and religious bias in the operations of the New York City Housing Authority.

The commission, at a late afternoon meeting, decided to undertake the investigation, pledging to do so "in a spirit of complete fairness and objectivity."

The allegations were made in a complaint to the C. O. I. R. by the late John Lennox, head of the Housing Authority police force, on Jan. 9 before he committed suicide on Jan. 10. The details of Mr. Lennox's complaints have been withheld by the C. O. I. R.

Mr. Lennox was accompanied to the C. O. I. R. offices on Jan. 9 by his assistant, Anthony Baldwin, a Negro. Mr. Baldwin has declined to discuss the case. The C. O. I. R. and Mayor Wagner said yesterday, however, that both men had filed complaints against the Housing Authority.

Some time before he went to the C. O. I. R. office, Mr. Lennox received a "hate" letter accusing him of favoring Negroes.

Meeting Closed to Press

The C. O. I. R. meeting, held in the Empire State Building office of its chairman, Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, was closed to the press. After the meeting, Dr. Marrow announced the decision to investigate, and the appointment of five of the thirteen unsalaried C. O. I. R. commissioners to conduct the investigation.

The five are:

CHARLES H. KERRIGAN, head of District 9 of the United Automobile Workers, A.F.L.-C.I.O.:

THEOPHILUS LEWIS, a writer and staff member of the Catholic Interracial Council.

DAVID H. LITTER, president of the D. H. Litter Chemical Corp.

PEARSON E. NEAMAN, lawyer.

THE REV. DR. GARDNER C. TAYLOR, pastor of the Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

In announcing that the C. O. I. R. would investigate, Dr. Marrow said:

"We wish to make it clear, however, that we look to the full co-operation of the Housing Authority in determining whether or not these allegations are valid. We hope to work together with (Authority) Chairman Philip J. Cruise and his housing officials as a team to remove any inequities, if they exist, which violate the traditional spirit of public housing in New York City."

Dr. Marrow said that "the scope of Mr. Lennox's allegations, together with other information brought to the attention of this commission, indicated that a full and careful review of the facts was warranted."

Dr. Marrow declined to say what "other information" the commission had. He added:

"Inasmuch as the morale and efficiency of one of the city's largest and most important agencies is involved, the commission will at this juncture carry out its work confidentially and will seek to protect the identity of all individuals involved.

"The findings of the commission will be reported to the Mayor."

Court Voids Apartments' Ban on Negro Tenants

New York
Herald-Tribune

Westchester Test Seen Affecting 50,000 F. H. A. Units in State

38c N.Y.

By Denslow M. Dade

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The State Supreme Court, in a far-reaching decision here today involving the civil rights of Negroes, ruled that the luxury apartments at 300 Pelham Road, New Rochelle—said now to have all-white occupancy—must admit a Negro as a tenant. Acceptance of Federal Housing Administration construction loans brought the 100-family building under the jurisdiction of the state's anti-bias laws, the court said.

Charles Abrams, head of the State Commission Against Discrimination, which had brought the proceedings, hailed the decision as a "significant landmark" in a test case believed to be the first of its kind in the country. It has been closely watched by real-estate interests.

Fri 1-17-58

Affects 1,000 Buildings

More than 1,000 buildings holding about 50,000 apartment suites built in New York State with F. H. A. assistance since July 1, 1955, are affected by today's ruling, Commissioner Abrams said. He said that the commission was prepared to go to the United States Supreme Court if necessary to win confirmation of the decision.

Joseph R. Pisani, attorney for the owners of the building, said he plans to appeal.

Mr. Abrams said that the owners of the building would be given time, probably thirty days, to comply with today's court order, and if they fail to do so, a contempt of court citation would be sought. Such contempt could result in fines or jail sentences.

The proceedings were begun last July under anti-bias amendments adopted by the State Legislature in behalf of Norris G. Shervington, a Negro and former Chicago businessman who came to Westchester and was refused an apartment in the Rochelle Arms, the New Rochelle building involved. It is operated by Pelham Hall Apartments, Inc., the corporate respondent in the suit.

Mr. Shervington is field office manager for the Associated Publishers, Inc., advertising representatives at 31 W. 46th St., New York City, and he now has temporary quarters in the Morningside Gardens Housing Project at 80 LaSalle St., Manhattan, according S. C. A. D. representatives who believe he still wants to settle with his wife and one child at the Rochelle Arms.

N.Y.
Herald Tribune

Claims Owner's Right

The owners of the apartment house, Alberico Pompa, Vincenzo Coconato and Joseph Markoly, had contended that a private owner of property has the right to sell or rent to whom he chooses and that legislation abridging this right is a step towards state control of private property and is therefore unconstitutional. Disposing of this claim, Justice Samuel W. Eager who had heard argument of the case here on Nov. 20, wrote:

38c
N.Y.
Fri 1-17-58

"The ownership of private property, free of unreasonable restriction upon the control thereof, is truly a part of our way of life, but,

on the other hand, we, as a people do hold firmly to the philosophy that all men are created equal. Indeed, discrimination against any individual here on account of race, color or religion is antagonistic to fundamental tenets of our form of government and of the God in whom we place our trust.

"Involved here it is said is an apparent colision of rights, namely a clash between the right on one hand of a private owner of property to enjoy and use it in the manner most desirable and/or profitable to him and the right on the other hand of all individuals here to be treated equally and free of all discrimination on account of race, color or religion.

"In the final analysis, however, what is here involved is a conflict between the rights of the private property owner and the inherent power of the state to regulate the use and enjoyment of private property in the interests of the public; and the power of the state, when reasonably exercised, is supreme."

Justice Eager said that the Legislature exercised its prerogative in bringing multi-family buildings built with F. H. A funds under jurisdiction of the Civil Rights law.

Seek to Extend Housing Bias Ban

World Telegram & Sun

New York

p. 8

Special to the World-Telegram and Sun.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Two legislators whose antibias housing law was just upheld in a Westchester Supreme Court decision called today for a new law cutting further into housing discrimination in New York.

Jan 1-17-58

28

Sen. George Metcalf (R., Auburn) and Assemblyman Bertram Baker (D., Brooklyn) introduced a bill to forbid racial discrimination in all apartment rentals and in the sale of homes in developments of 10 or more dwellings.

In White Plains yesterday the Supreme Court upheld an earlier antibias law authored by the Metcalf-Baker combination and ordered the luxurious Rochelle Arms at 300 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle, to admit a Negro tenant.

Justice Samuel W. Eager, who issued the decision yesterday, said the 100-family apartment had accepted Federal Housing Administration construction loans and therefore came under the state law banning discrimination in private housing aided by public funds since July 1, 1955.

The decision affected an estimated 1000 buildings containing about 50,000 apartments built in the state with FHA assistance since that date.

The new Metcalf-Baker bill is similar to the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs law recently enacted in New York City.

The legislators said that restricted neighborhoods are the North's substitute for Southern "Jim Crow" segregation.

They said they were aware that legislation would not wipe out discrimination overnight, "but it will establish a moral basis where negotiation, education and conciliation procedures can be made effective."

Vote $200,000 To Enforce Anti-Bias Housing Law

NEW YORK CITY — (ANP) — The Board of Estimate has voted an appropriation of $200,000 to put into effect the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs bill forbidding discrimination in public housing. Effective date of the law, passed on December of last year, is April 1.

Defender P. 4

38 C

Sat. 4-5-58

Even though the bill itself had encountered vigorous opposition from real estate interests in New York City and had been jockeyed politically until after the November city elections, no one voice was raised in opposition when the substantial appropriation was voted by the Board of Estimate.

The housing anti-bias law specifically stipulates that segregation in housing "also necessity results in other forms of segregation and discrimination which are against the policy of the State of New York."

HITS SCHOOLS

Also it declares that housing segregation as such results in racial segregation in public schools and other public facilities.

Chicago Ill.

Therefore, "in order to guard against these evils," states the law, "it is necessary to assure to all inhabitants of the city equal opportunity to obtain living quarters, regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry."

It is stipulated in the city law that no owner, leases, sub-leasee assignee or managing agent of, or other persons, having the right to sell, rent, lease, or otherwise to sell, rent, lease, a housing accommodation which is located in a multiple dwelling "shall refuse deny to any person or group of persons such housing accommodation because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

TERMS COVERED

The law covers the terms, conditions, or privileges of the sale, rental, or lease or any such housing accommodations or the furnishing of facilities or services in connection with the housing accommodations.

Persons wishing to file complaints alleging discrimination have been instructed to contact representatives of the Commission Inter group Relations (COIR) and give the name and address of the owner or other persons accused of violating the law.

If COIR fails to mediate and conciliate the alleged housing bias, the matter is then to be turned over to the three man Fair Housing Practices Board which will determine whether court action is justified.

Should court action be warranted in the eyes of the Fair Housing Practices Board, the New York City Corporation Counsel will be directed to bring equitable proceedings in the Supreme Court "in the name of the city."

All proceedings before COIR and the Fair Housing Practices Board will be confidential.

While proponents of the bill are none too happy over the elimination of the provision which had stipulated a $500 fine for property owners discriminating the consensus seems to be a "wait and see" attitude.

Private Housing Bias Ban Begins In New York State

38 C N.Y.

NEW YORK— The nation's first law forbidding racial and religious discrimination in private housing went into effect here on April 1.

As the municipal measure became law an educational campaign was begun to gain community cooperation in achieving the act's objective—a free market in housing.

Wed. 4-9-58

The Commission on Intergroup Relations, municipal unit designated to administer the law, began the distribution of 25,000 copies of its first educational brochure, "Fair Play in Housing for Every One."

WAGNER STATEMENT

The brochure contained a statement from Mayor Wagner which declared:

"As a matter of morality, as well as law, all New Yorkers must have the right to bargain for their shelter in a freely open, competitive housing market."

Atlanta Ga

Speaking on a radio program on March 30, Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the Intergroup Relations Commission, said that for those who violate the new law the maximum penalty— a year in jail —would be sought in cases where "the violation is clearly deliberate."

The NAACP was an important factor in securing passage of the private housing act, which was fought vigorously by organized real estate and commerce groups. Support for the measure was expressed just as vigorously by various civic and religious bodies, and by the NAACP.

N.Y. realtor defies ban in housing discrimination

38

NEW YORK CITY — Edmond Martin, described by officials of the Commission on Intergroup Relations as a Greenwich Village realtor, has challenged the Commission which enforces the recently passed Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs Law on housing discrimination, to take him to court for his bias in not renting to colored tenants.

Afro-American

P. 3

"I am refusing," he told reporters, "to show apartments to colored applicants at present on constitutional grounds. I believe in their rights, but I also believe in my rights. I hope to convince colored people that they have the same right to refuse me that I have to refuse them."

Baltimore Md.

Dat 11-29-58

In the meantime Mr. Martin must give a three - man mediation board of key New York experts the reasons for his defying the Commission.

N. Y. says Negroes leave jobs due to housing bias

Birmingham Ala.

Thurs. 8-7-58

38C

NY

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—(AP)—Housing bias against Negroes is causing them to leave highly skilled jobs upstate, according to the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Prejudice against Negro tenants and home buyers also is preventing the hiring of qualified Negroes by a number of key upstate industries, SCAD Chairman Charles Abrams said yesterday.

In making public a SCAD study, Abrams said there can be no freedom of opportunity when there is unequal access to housing.

"As long as housing discrimination persists," he said, "other rights continue threatened—the right to a decent family life, to work, to privacy, to the equal protection of the laws, to security in one's home and possessions."

The nine upstate cities in the study were not named.

IN ONE CITY, three of four Negroes among 1200 engineers transferred by a large company could not find suitable housing and requested retransfers, the study said. The fourth Negro was said to have accepted a substandard home.

The white engineers had no trouble finding adequate homes, the report said.

Only seven of 45 Negroes in important professional and technical skills were said to have reasonably satisfactory housing. Many were living in slum areas, the report said.

The housing situation, Abrams said, "has been responsible for intense overcrowding, the payment of exorbitant rents and for various social distortions in the community and family life of the Negro."

Housing Bias In New York Hits Negroes

Courier Journal

Louisville Ky.

Skilled Upstate Workers Asking for Transfers

Fri. 8-8-58

38C

2/14

New York, Aug. 7 (AP)—Housing bias against Negroes is causing them to leave highly skilled jobs in upstate New York, according to the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Prejudice against Negro tenants and home buyers also is preventing the hiring of qualified Negroes by a number of key upstate industries, S.C.A.D. Chairman Charles Abrams says.

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Other Rights Threatened

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Negro Singer Shunned By New York Landlords

Jackson Miss.

Jackson Miss.

38C

N.Y.

Sun. 10-12-58

P. 1

NEW YORK (AP) — Wanted: Midtown Manhattan apartment by Harry Belafonte, Negro, American.

The singer-actor said Saturday that's the basis on which he wants to obtain living quarters for his white wife and their 2-year-old son, David.

However, he added, he can't find a landlord willing to accept him in the city Belafonte regards as "The Liberal Center of the U.S."

"It has me so angry, I get tongue-tied," he said. "Look, I want a suitable place to live. I won't use subterfuge to get it."

Belafonte pointed out he could get a desirable apartment on a sublease or under someone else's name, but that is not the way he wants it.

He said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt, offered to buy a building with him. "But I'm not looking for the easy way out."

Belafonte said he plans to invoke his rights under a state law banning discrimination in private housing.

Meanwhile, the Belafontes are staying at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel because his family has outgrown his two-room apartment in the West 70s.

"The turn-downs were very systematic," said Belafonte. "Apartments would be available till it was time to sign a lease. Then when it was discovered the apartment was for me, something would happen—a deposit by another tenant had been forgotten or a partner had promised it to his cousin—all kinds of shenanigans.

"The awful part is that some of the people involved belonged to organizations with the highest ideals of human existence—the professed liberals. And they are so terribly regretful."

Belafonte said he had thought of buying a cooperative apartment. His wife, Julie, was quoted a price of $35,000, he said, but when he went to see it, the figure had doubled.

TONGUE-TIED ANGER

New York Apartment Hun
Stymies Harry Belafonte

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Sun. 10-12-58

P. 1

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Upstate Housing Bias To Negroes Reported

New York Telegram

New York, N.Y.

Wed. 8-6-58

P. 4

Middle-income Negroes are running into discrimination in attempts to buy or rent housing in Upstate New York, according to the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Basing its conclusions on interviews with 45 Negroes in nine upstate cities, the SCAD said Negroes are hampered and discouraged in their efforts to pursue professional and technical careers by their inability to find satisfactory housing.

"Though Negroes now occupy positions of importance in every phase of industry throughout the state," the SCAD said, "their efforts to find decent housing and a proper atmosphere in which to raise their children are being largely thwarted." It said that when Negroes try to buy or rent houses in white neighborhoods they are often turned down.

The survey included interviews in Albany, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Binghamton and Buffalo.

New York Commission Says Negroes Find Housing Bias

Advertiser
P. 1
Montgomery Ala.
Wed 8-6-58
38C
N.Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—The State Commission Against Discrimination reported Tuesday that well-qualified Negro professional and technical workers were leaving good-paying jobs in upstate New York because they could not find suitable housing facilities.

SCAD Commissioner Charles Abrams said a study made of housing conditions in nine upstate cities indicated that prejudice against Negro tenants and buyers also was preventing the hiring of qualified Negroes by a number of key industries. The cities were not named.

Abrams said that the situation upstate "has been responsible for intense overcrowding, the payment of exorbitant rents and for various social distortions in the community and family life of the Negro."

Singled out in a long report prepared by the commission were the experiences of four Negroes who were among 120 engineers transferred by a large company, to an upstate city. Three of the Negroes could not find suitable housing and requested retransfers, while the fourth accepted "a substandard home," the report said.

Abrams said "discrimination by both individual property owners and real estate agents was reported to be widespread by those interviewed" but added that those Negroes who located in previous all-white neighborhoods met "friendly" receptions.

However, he noted, "none of this group had obtained their homes through conventional real estate sources."

New York Papers To Help Halt Segregated Housing

Advertiser
38C
P. 5A
Mon 3-23-58
Montgomery Ala.

NEW YORK (AP) — The city's commission on inter-group relations said Sunday all the major newspapers in New York City have agreed to refuse certain real estate advertising that contributes to segregated housing.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, commission chairman, said there had been increasing use of the term "interracial" or similar designations in real estate advertising.

Investigation by the commission, he said, proved that in most cases the term is synonymous with "Negro housing." On the surface, he pointed out, the term appears to welcome all groups.

The newspapers' action, Marrow said, is "an excellent example of how an enlightened press can work together to help rid its community of involuntary ghettos that have served to segregate whole sections of the metropolitan area."

Representatives of the newspapers were called to a conference last July. At the meeting, Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the commission, explained that the term "interracial" contradicted the Fair Housing Practices Law.

The commission said the conferees agreed such advertising was harmful.

N.Y. jim crow victims found highly qualified

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
36C
Sat 8-2-58
P. 3

NEW YORK — Families claiming to be victims of discrimination in seeking housing accommodations in New York City had, in general, higher than average education and income according to an analysis of complaints filed under the Fair Housing Practices Law.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the Commission on Intergroup Relations, (which is the official city agency responsible for the administration of the new anti-discrimination law in private housing) made public today a report based on the complaints filed during the first 3 months of the law's operation.

"The findings," he said "prove that there are many eminently qualified families in the City of New York who are at a disadvantage to secure decent homes in which to live merely because of their race, religion, nationality or ancestry."

The report revealed that 70 verified complaints were received in the period from April 1 to June 30. Most of the complainants alleged discrimination based on either race or color; four alleged religious discrimination (Jewish); two because of national origin (1 Italian, the other Chinese) and 8 because of ancestry (all of Puerto Rican background).

Negro singer can't find apartment in Manhattan

News
P. 25
38C
Birmingham Ala.
Sun 10-12-58

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—(AP)—Wanted: Midtown Manhattan apartment by Harry Belafonte. Negro. American.

The singer-actor said today that's the basis on which he wants to obtain living quarters for his white wife and their 2-year-old son, David.

However, he added, he can't find a landlord willing to accept him in the city Belafonte regards as "the liberal center of the U.S."

"It has me so angry, I get tongue-tied," he said. "Look, I want a suitable place to live. I won't use subterfuge to get it."

Belafonte pointed out he could get a desirable apartment on a sub-lease or under someone else's name, but that's not the way he wants it.

He said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of former President Franklin D. Roosevelt, offered to buy a building with him. "But I'm not looking for the easy way out."

Belafonte said he plans to invoke his rights under a state law banning discrimination in private housing.

Meanwhile, the Belafontes are staying at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel because his family has outgrown his two-room apartment in the West 70s.

"THE TURN-DOWNS were very systematic," said Belafonte. "Apartments would be available until it was time to sign a lease. Then when it was discovered the apartment was for me, something would happen—a deposit by another tenant had been forgotten, or a partner had promised it to his cousin—all kinds of shenanigans.

"The awful part is that some of the people involved belonged to organizations with the highest ideals of human existence — the professed liberals. And they are so terribly regretful."

Belafonte said he had thought of buying a co-operative apartment. His wife, Julie, was quoted a price of $35,000, he said, but when he went to see it, the figure had doubled.

NO SUBTERFUGE

Belafonte's Ad Seeks Apartment

Journal-Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
38C
Sun 10-12-58
P. 9A

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Attempt Made To Burn N. Y. Negro's Home

News Courier
Charleston S.C.

NEW YORK (AP) — An attempt was made Monday night to burn a house recently purchased by a Negro physician in an all-white section of Brooklyn. Damage was slight.

Gasoline was poured on the back of the house. The fuel spread over about 10 feet of ground to a wooden fence. Then somebody set it afire with a burning piece of paper.

38c

Dr. Clarence Robinson, the new owner, and Henry Klein, a white tenant in the two-family structure, extinguished the fire.

Robinson, who was visiting Klein at the time, said he looked out a window upon smelling gasoline and saw a young man throw the burning paper. The man escaped.

3-13-58

Fire Marshall John Corey said he thought one or possibly more teen-agers set the fire.

Dr. Robinson said there were no other Negroes in the area, in the Sheepshead Bay section, but that nobody had expressed any objection to his buying.

Negro Doctor's House Set Afire

38c

NEW YORK (AP) — An attempt was made Monday night to burn a house recently purchased by a Negro physician in an all-white section of Brooklyn. Damage was slight.

Picayune
P.1

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Wed. 3-12
58

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New Orleans La

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NAACP Urges Elimination Of Residential Segregaton

38c

New York — Local units of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are urged to meet with the planning commission in their respective communities with a view to developing programs of action to eliminate residential segregation.

Defender P.5

In one of a series of leaflets prepared by the Association's housing department and circulated among NAACP branches, Madison S. Jones, special assistant of housing, calls for consultation between branch officers and planning commissioners to discuss various phases of the city's master plan.

Thurs. 4-3-58

Key To Renewal

"Intelligent planning," the leaflet asserts, "is the key to a successful urban renewal and redevelopment program." The NAACP units are urged particularly to scrutinize the master plan with reference to such factors as population trends, intra-community expansion, zoning, community facilities such as schools and hospitals, and annexation of county property.

Louisville, Ky

"Be careful to make inquiry relative to intra-community expansion," the leaflet warns. By this we mean studying the existing Negro areas on the map to find out what the new plans call for concerning density not only in the existing areas, but also in surrounding areas which to the section."

HOUSING BIAS BAN GOES INTO EFFECT

New City Law, First of Kind in U. S., Bars Restrictions for Race, Creed or Color

38c

EDUCATION DRIVE BEGUN

Times NY

Compliance Board Will Seek Public's Cooperation in Administering Statute

1 P.33

The city's new anti-bias housing law went into effect yesterday, and an educational drive got under way to bring about compliance with the controversial law.

New York NY

The Commission on Intergroup Relations, the city unit that will administer the act announced a program designed to gain "the fullest possible cooperation of the entire community in achieving the objectives of this law."

The commission began distribution of 25,000 copies of its first educational brochure: "Fair Play in Housing—For Every One." The brochure carried in a foreword a policy declaration from Mayor Wagner that said:

"As a matter of morality, as well as law, all New Yorkers must have the right to bargain for their shelter in a freely open, competitive housing market."

Wed. 4-2-58

The new law—the first municipal statute of its kind in the country—makes it illegal to refuse to rent private housing to any one because of race, creed or color. One and two-family homes are exempt, except when they are in groups of ten or more. About 1,700,00 housing units in the city are covered by the act.

Fund Alloted to Commission

To administer the law, the Intergroup Relations Commission has a $358,050 allocation in Mayor Wagner's executive budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The amount, which will permit an increase in the commission's staff of twenty to about fifty persons, is an increase of $205,660 above current allocations.

The commission hopes to send out 150,000 to 200,000 copies of its first brochure. They will go to landlords, civic organizations, consumer groups and parent-teacher associations.

The law took effect without the appointment by Mayor Wagner of the twelve-man review panel. It will take up housing complaints found valid by the Intergroup Commission after any failure of conciliation by that body.

Cases referred by the commission will go to three-man review boards selected in rotation from the panel. At City Hall yesterday it was predicted that members of the panel would be designated within a week.

Administration Program

The commission's program for initial administration of the law call for:

¶Seeking to work with private agencies and organizations to promote acceptance of the law's objectives.

¶Making available to property owners technical and consultant services to assist them in compliance with the law.

¶Using research, study and consultation with expert advisers to develop the most effective methods of education, conference, conciliation, mediation and persuasion to eliminate the discriminatory practices prohibited by the law.

¶Requesting city agencies to stress the law's objectives in administering operations dealing with housing.

¶Developing informational materials and aids for use by civic organizations, real estate groups, schools and the public to effect better understanding of the principles involved.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the Intergroup Relations Commission, said on a radio program last Sunday that his bureau would depend, at least in the initial stages of administration, on voluntary compliance "to a much greater extent than policing." He explained, however, that the maximum penalty—a year in jail—would be sought in cases where "the violation is clearly deliberate."

N.Y. Negroes Retreat From Housing Bars

38c

NEW YORK (AP)—The State Commission Against Discrimination reported Tuesday that well-qualified Negro professional and technical workers were leaving good-paying jobs in upstate New York because they could not find suitable housing facilities.

SCAD commissioner Charles Abrams said a study made of housing conditions in nine upstate cities indicated that prejudice against Negro tenants and buyers also was preventing the hiring of qualified Negroes by a number of key industries.

Constitution
P.15

Abrams said that the situation upstate "has been responsible for intense overcrowding, the payment of exorbitant rents and for various social distortions in the community and family life of the Negro."

Atlanta Ga

Singled out in a long report prepared by the commission were the experiences of four Negroes who were among 120 engineers transferred by a large company to an upstate city. Three of the Negroes could not find suitable housing and requested retransfers, while the fourth accepted "a substandard home," the report said.

Abrams said "discrimination by both individual property owners and real estate agents was reported to be widespread by those interviewed" but added that those Negroes who located in previous all-white neighborhoods met "friendly" receptions.

However, he noted, "None of this group had obtained their homes through conventional real estate sources."

Abrams said a survey of 45 Negroes "representing important technical and professional skills" in upstate cities showed that only seven were located in housing described as "reasonably satisfactory." He said many were living in slum areas.

Vote $200,000 For New York City Housing Law Enforcing Integration

Call Kansas City Mo

Fri. 4-4-58 P. 2

By SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

NEW YORK CITY. — (ANP) — The Board of Estimate voted last week an appropriation of $200,000 to put into effect the Brown-Sharkey-Isaacs bill forbidding discrimination in public housing. The effective date of the law, passed on December 5 of last year, is April 1.

38c

Even though the bill itself had encountered vigorous opposition from real estate interests in New York City and had been jockeyed politically until after the November city elections, not one voice was raised in opposition when the substantial appropriation was voted by the Board of Estimate.

N.Y.

The housing anti-bias law specifically stipulates that segregation in housing "also necessarily results in other forms of segregation and discrimination which are against the policy of the state of New York."

Also it declares that housing segregation, as such, results in racial segregation in public schools and other public facilities.

Therefore, "in order to guard against these evils," states the law, "it is necessary to assure to all inhabitants of the city equal opportunity to obtain living quarters, regardless of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

It is stipulated in the city law that no owner, lessee, sub-lessee, assignee or managing agent of, or other persons, having the right to sell rent, or lease, a housing accommodation which is located in a multiple dwelling "shall refuse to sell, rent, lease, or otherwise deny to or withhold from any person or group of persons such housing accommodations because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry of such person or persons, or discriminate against or segregate any person because of his race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

The law covers the terms, conditions, or privileges of the sale, rental, or lease or any such housing accommodations or the furnishing of facilities or services in conneition with the Housing accommodatons.

Persons wishing to file complaints alleging discrimination because of the reasons covered by the law have been instructed to contact representatives of the Commission Intergroup Relations and give the name and address of the owner or other persons accused of violating the letter and spirit of the law.

If members of COIR fail to meditate and conciliate the alleged housing bias, the matter is then to be turned over to a three-man Fair Housing Practices board which will determine whether court action is justified after hearings have been held.

Should court action be warranted in the eyes of the Fair Housing Practices board, the New York City Corporation counsel will be directed to bring equitable proceedings in the Supreme court, "in the name of the city, for the enforcement of the provisions of the law."

All proceedings before COIR and the Fair Housing Practices board will be confidential.

While proponents of the bill are none too happy over the elimination of the provision which had stipulated a $500 fine for property owners discriminating any prospective tenants because of race, color religion, creed, national origin, or ancestry the consensus seems to be a "wait and see" attitude.

More than 25000 brochures have been published by COIR in connection with the law so that complainants will know how and where to file their grievances.

BIAS LAW DRAWS FIRST COMPLAINT

Times p.c 13

The Commission on Intergroup Relations has received the first complaint under the city's anti-bias housing law, which became effective last Tuesday.

New York

Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the commission, which administers the law, said yesterday that a white man had charged religious discrimination had prevented him from renting a Manhattan apartment. Dr. Horne said proceedings were confidential, and the complainant's identity could not be disclosed.

N.Y.

The law make it illegal to refuse to rent private housing to anyone because of race, creed or color, with the exception of one and two-family homes, unless those homes are in groups of ten or more.

Fri. 4-4-58

The commission staff will screen the complaint. If it finds the complaint valid, the commission will seek to conciliate the case. If this does not work, there will be a formal hearing by three members of the commission.

38c

N.Y.

If that group finds the complaint valid, another attempt at conciliation will be made and, failing that, the case will be reviewed by a three-member board from a twelve-member panel to be appointed by Mayor Wagner.

If necessary, the commission will then take the case to the State Supreme Court. The maximum penalty is a year in jail.

First Private Housing Bias Ban Begins in New York City

Bystander, Des Moines Iowa

Thurs. 4-10-58

New York—The nation's first law forbidding racial and religious discrimination in private housing went into effect here on April 1. As the municipal measure became law an educational campaign was begun to gain community cooperation in achieving the act's objective—a free market in housing.

38c

The Commission on Intergroup Relations, municipal unit designated to administer the law, began the distribution of 25,000 copies of its first educational brochure, "Fair Play in Housing for Every One." The brochure contained a statement from Mayor Wagner which declared:

"As a matter of morality, as well as law, all New Yorkers must have the right to bargain for their shelter in a freely open, competitive housing market."

Jail Sentence

Speaking on a radio program on March 30, Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the Intergroup Relations Commission, said that for those who violate the new law the maximum penalty—a year in jail—would be sought in cases where "the violation is clearly deliberate."

The NAACP was an important factor in securing passage of the private housing act, which was fought vigorously by organized real estate and commerce groups. Support for the measure was expressed just as vigorously by various civic and religious bodies, and by the NAACP.

1,700,000 Housing Units

The new law makes it illegal to refuse to rent private housing to anyone because of religion, race or color. The only exception is one-and two-family homes, which are exempt except when they are in groups of ten or more. It is estimated that approximately 1,700,000 housing units are covered by the act.

Bystander

Thurs. 4-10-58

The Commission on Intergroup Relations plans to send out 150,000 to 200,000 copies of its first brochure —to landlords, civic organizations, consumer groups and parent-teacher associations.

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70 IN CITY CHARGE BIAS IN HOUSING

New York Times

P. 23c

New York N.Y.

But Many Real Estate Men Comply With New Law, Agency Report Shows

Mon. 7-21-58

8 CASES ARE SETTLED

38c

Three Complaints Result in Rentals — Most Still Being Investigated

N.Y.

A number of real estate operators here are violating the new Fair Housing Practices Law, the city finds, but a "significant" number are complying or are taking steps to do so.

These conclusions were announced yesterday by Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the Commission on Intergroup Relations. The commission is the city agency that administers the new law, which forbids discrimination in private rental housing. Dr. Marrow issued a report on seventy complaints of discrimination received during the first three months the law was in effect. The period covered ended on June 30.

As of June 30, most of the complaints were still being investigated. Only eight cases had been settled. Three resulted in rental of the units in question. Two complaints were disallowed, and three were withdrawn. Four other cases may result in rentals.

After investigation determines the validity of a complaint, the commission attempts to negotiate a settlement between the landlord and the would-be renter.

One Is In Who's Who

The seventy complaints came mostly from middle-income families of professional and white-collar workers. Dr. Marrow said they were better educated and more able to afford higher rentals than the average New Yorker. One is listed in Who's Who in America.

Many "eminently qualified" families were shown to be at a disadvantage in finding decent homes because of their race, religion, nationality or ancestry.

Of the complaints received, fifty-eight charged discrimination because of race or color, four because of religion, two because of national origin, and six because of ancestry.

Forty-two involved properties in Manhattan, eleven in the Bronx, ten in Brooklyn, and seven in Queens. There were no complaints on areas in Staten Island.

Bias Charges Denied

Dr. Marrow said there appeared to be a trend away from open discrimination. He said that there was no expressed opposition to the law, and that most of those charged with discrimination denied it.

But, he went on, thirty-seven complainants asserted they had received false information. Most often they were told that a unit had been rented when there was reason to believe this was untrue.

He said sixteen complaints alleged outright discriminatory statements. Three others said a discriminatory attitude was implied.

The complaints also charged delaying tactics, refusal to accept or process applications, return of deposits, withholding of services, cancellation of leases, excessive charges and denial of privileges granted to other tenants.

However, Dr. Marrow went on, the managements of several large developments had instructed their agents to cooperate.

"Speakers from the commission have been invited by several real estate groups, which have shown every indication they expect to conform with the law," he said.

DISCRIMINATION OUTLAWED:

N.Y. housing law • now in operation

38 C

Afro-American

P. 9

Sat. 4-12-58

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — The nation's first law forbidding racial and religious discrimination in private housing went into effect here on April 1.

As the municipal measure became law, an educational campaign was begun to gain community cooperation in achieving the act's objective, a free market in housing.

The Commission on Intergroup Relations, municipal unit designated to administer the law began the distribution of 25,000 copies of its first educational brochure, "Fair Play in Housing for Every One."

* * *

THE BROCHURE contained a statement from Mayor Wagner which declared, "As a matter of morality, as well as law, all New Yorkers must have the right to bargain for their shelter in a freely open, competitive housing market."

Speaking on a radio program on March 30, Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, chairman of the Intergroup Relations Commission, said that for those who violate the new law the maximum penalty, a year in jail, would be sought in cases where "the violation is clearly deliberate."

The NAACP was an important factor in securing passage of the private housing act, which was fought vigorously by organized real estate and commerce groups. Support for the measure was expressed just as vigorously by various civic and religious bodies and by the NAACP.

The new law makes it illegal to refuse to rent private housing to anyone because of religion, race or color. The only exception is one - and two - family homes, which are exempt, except when they are in groups of 10 or more. It is estimated that approximately 1,700,000 housing units are coverel by the act.

The Commission on Intergroup Relations plans to send out 150,000 to 200,000 copies of its first brochure to landlords, civic organizations, consumer groups and parent-teacher associations.

IN A NUTSHELL

- **Seven measures to improve the conditions for migratory farm workers sponsored by the NAACP and passed by the State Legislature awaits the signing of Governor Harriman ing of Governor Harriman before becoming law.**
- **The NAACP protested identification of law breakers by radio as "colored."**
- **In Corpus Christi integration of school teachers is the next step.**
- **In New York the dinner kicking off the 1958 membership drive of the NAACP will be held Friday.**

New York Appeals For Cooperation

Journal & Guide P.10

Discrimination In Private Housing Now Unlawful

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 4-12-58

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A 12-MAN REVIEW panel will take up housing complaints found valid by the Intergroup Relations Commission after a failure of conciliation by the Commission. Members of the panel are expected to be designated by the mayor within a week.

First steps charted by the Commission for its initial administration of the law include the following:

Work with private agencies and organizations to promote acceptance of the law's objectives.

Technical and consultant services to property owners, if desired, to assist them in compliance.

• • •

RESEARCH, study and consultation with experts to develop the best methods of education, conference, conciliation, mediation and persuasion to eliminate the discrimination now prohibited.

Informational materials for use by real estate groups, schools, civic organizations and the public to bring about a better understanding of the principles of open occupancy housing.

An allocation of $385,050 to the Intergroup Relations Commission will enable the bureau to increase its staff of 20 to about 50 persons.

North Carolina's beef industry is now estimated at 30 million dollars a year.

Housing Bias Board Gets First Complaint

World-Telegram

38 C

New York, N.Y.

The Commission on Inter-Group Relations announced today it was received its first complaint under the anti-bias housing law that became effective Tuesday. It involved a Manhattan apartment house.

Dr. Frank S. Horne, executive director of the commission, revealed only that the complain was submitted by a white man who charged that religious discrimination prevented his leasing an apartment. Under the law, Dr. Horne said, cases of this kind must be kept confidential.

P. 25

The law, the first of its kind in the United States, bans discrimination in private housing because of race, creed of color. Only exceptions are one and two-family houses, unless they are in groups of 10 or more.

Integrated Housing Losing Whites, N.Y. Survey Says

38 C

Constitution

P. 3

Mon. 6-9-58

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK (AP)—A policy to prevent discrimination against Negroes in city housing has resulted in whites moving out, thereby defeating its purpose of integration, a citizens' survey said Sunday.

The policy of ignoring color should be abandoned in favor of one which would select tenants so as to preserve a ratio among the races, it recommended.

The report said the so-called "color blind" policy was "in the purest sense non-discriminatory," but in actual practice had failed to halt a marked trend towards decrease in occupancy by white families in all projects. . . ."

Along with other changes in policy, the report advocated "substitution of positive techniques to achieve and maintain racial balance within projects in all parts of the city."

The authority was asked to "issue a firm and unequivocal statement as to its determination to develop and maintain integration."

This statement is necessary, the report said, "to assure that the public—including potential white applicants—will understand that the public housing projects are not on an inevitable slide to complete minority occupancy."

The study was sponsored by the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of New York, Inc.

Two housing projects were cited to show the change in occupancy—the Red Hook houses in Brooklyn and Edenwald in the Bronx.

When the first section of Red Hook houses was tenanted in 1939, the report said, "the racial composition was 98.7 per cent white and 1.3 per cent Negro. As of last Dec. 31, this had changed to 32.6 per cent white, 50.2 per cent Negro, and 17.2 per cent Puerto Rican.

Initial occupancy of Edenwald, the report noted, in 1953 was 65.6 per cent white, 25.2 per cent Negro, and 9.2 per cent Puerto Rican. By last Dec. 31, it had become 49.5 per cent white, 36.5 per cent Negro, and 14 per cent Puerto Rican.

Whites Moving Out Of Mixed N. Y. Projects

News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Mon. 6-9-58

Citizens' Survey Says Integration Purpose Defeated

P. 1-A

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38 C

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Gotham Housing Integration Policy Fails Because Whites Move Out, Survey Reports

38C NY

Advertiser

PT

Montgomery Ala

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Housing Integration Aim Balked as Whites Move, Says Repor

New Orleans

38C

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Discrimination Cited In Upper New York

Commercial Appeal

Well-Paid Negroes Can't Find Suitable Homes

Memphis

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—(AP)—The State Commission Against Discrimination reported Wednesday that well-qualified Negro professional and technical workers were leaving good-paying jobs in upstate New York because they could not find suitable housing facilities.

8-7-58

38C

SCAD Commissioner Charles Abrams said a study made of housing conditions in nine upstate cities indicated that prejudice against Negro tenants and buyers also was preventing the hiring of qualified Negroes by a number of key industries. The cities were not named.

p. 24

Abrams said that the situation upstate "has been responsible for intense overcrowding, the payment of exorbitant rents and for various social distortions in the community and family life of the Negro."

Abrams said "discrimination by both individual property owners and real estate agents was reported to be widespread by those interviewed" but added that those Negroes who located in previous all-white neighborhoods met "friendly" receptions.

However, he noted, "None of this group had obtained their homes through conventional real estate sources."

New York Commission Negroes Find Housing

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38C

Advertiser

P. 13

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Montgomery Ala

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Wed. 8-7-58

Singled out in a long report prepared by the commission were the experiences of four Negroes who were among 120 engineers transferred by a large company to an upstate city. Three of the Negroes could not find suitable housing and requested retransfers, while the fourth accepted "a substandard home," the report said.

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However, he noted, "none of this group had obtained their homes through conventional real estate sources."

Investigate Bombing Of Negro Home In Tulsa

38c

TULSA, Okla. — (INS) — Tulsa police Monday investigated the dynamiting of a home in which a Negro family recently moved in a predominantly white section of the city.

Call P-1

Three Negro children were shaken but otherwise were not harmed when the dynamite blast rocked the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Gamble.

Fri 1-24-58

Gamble, a service station operator, was at work and his wife was attending church services when the explosion occurred.

The children, Peggy Ann, 14, Larry, 12, and Patsy Louise, 10, were carried from the house by a man who was visiting at a nearby home.

Tulsa Police Inspector Jack Purdie said the explosion was caused by some kind of dynamite bomb, either planted in the front yard of the home or thrown from a car. Patrolman Dale Calvert found two sticks of dynamite and another smaller piece in the front yard.

The explosion ripped a wall and blew out window glass at the home, and also damaged windows in nearby homes. Black smoke soared high into the area and home owners said the blast was felt over a wide area.

Gamble said he and his wife had received no threats since they moved into the house last November.

Bomb Rocks Negro Home In White Area

38c

TULSA — (ANP) — The equilibrium of a Negro famliy of five, occupants of a house in a predominantly white neighborhood in North Tulsa for two months, was upset here last week when a crude bomb exploded in their front yard.

Journal P. 8

Okla

Sat 2-1-58

Victims of the bombing were Mr and Mrs Johnny Gamble and their three children, Peggy, 14; Larry, 12; and Patsy Louise, 10. There were no injuries. Patsy, however, was treated at the hospital for hysteria and later released.

That it was the work of terrorists was evident when several local radio stations reported that an unidentified person had telephoned asking if there had been any explosions. The county sheriff's office also received a call from the unknown person, who said "there will be more blasts." However, no others were reported.

The blast cracked the wall and broke out most of the windows in the Gamble residence.

Negro Home Bombed In Fringe Area

38c

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—A bomb—which police believed was either thrown from a passing car or planted—exploded last night in the front yard of a Negro family which recently moved into a predominately white neighborhood.

There were no injuries.

John Gamble, 44-year-old service station operator in whose yard the bomb exploded, said he did not believe it was racially inspired.

Daily News P. 1

"We've had no trouble with anyone. There haven't been any threats or any trouble," Gamble said. "That's why I can't case this thing out." Gamble termed himself an "active" worker in the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mon 1-20-58

District Fire Chief Don Fuller said neighbors of Gamble told investigators the family had been having trouble with white neighbors since they moved into the house two months ago.

Jackson Miss

Negro families live next door and across the street, Gamble said, while a Negro neighborhood is about two blocks away.

Tulsa County Deputy Sheriff B. J. Cooper said an unidentified man called about an hour after the blast and said: "There will be more bombings tonight." None was reported.

Tulsa bombing sickens girl, 14

Afro American

P. 9

38c

TULSA, Okla. — The 14-year-old daughter of John Gamble had to be taken to a hospital and given a sedative last Monday when a bomb ripped into the front yard of the Gamble house in a predominantly white neighborhood.

No injuries were reported from the blast, but Miss Peggy Gamble was removed to the hospital in a hysterical condition following the blast.

Baltimore

MR. GAMBLE, an active member of the NAACP and a service station operator, moved into the neighborhood two months ago. He said a colored neighborhood is about two blocks away.

Sat 2-1-58

"We've had no trouble with anyone," the 44-year-old man stated, adding, "that's why I can't case this thing.' Mr. Gamble has two other children, Larry, 12, and Patsy, 10. He and his wife were away at the time of the blast.

Negro Family Joins Levittown

Advertiser

LEVITTOWN, Pa., (P) — A second Negro family established residence Wednesday in this post-war community where violence flared last August when another Negro family moved into a home.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mosby and their two children, Carol, 10, and Kenneth Jr., 5, occupied their home as state and local police stood by to prevent a repetition of disturbances which occurred when Mr. and Mrs. William Myers moved into the community.

38c

Montgomery Ala.

No incidents were reported as the Mosbys occupied their home. A state police detective in plain clother sat in an unmarked car across the street and Howard Shook, Middletown TWP. Police chief, and his men were in the vicinity.

Levittown gets its 2nd colored family without incident

LEVITTOWN, Pa. — Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mosby and their two children, Carol, 10, and Kenneth Jr., 5, moved into Levittown last week without incident as police watched to forestall any possible demonstration. P. 3

They are the town's second colored family. Last August, rioting flared when Mr. and Mrs. William Myers, the first colored family to move into the development, occupied their home.

38c

The disorders ended when swift and effective state and local police action against the ringleaders was followed up by their prosecution in the courts and establishment of a civil rights unit in the state justice department.

Look Magazine Describes 'Ordeal In Levittown, Pa.

NEW YORK, AUG. 4--The tribulations of the first Negro family to move into all-white Levittown, Pa., is told in an article in the new issue of Look Magazine.

The article, "Ordeal at Levittown," describes how a tiny but vocal minority succeeded in throwing a peaceful community into turmoil for eight days last August when it learned that Negro William Myers had purchased a home.

38c

Written by a newspaper reporter who is a resident of Levittown, the article credited a committee led by a local clergyman with opposing the anti-Negro forces and filling "the vacuum of leadership left by the town's established institutions."

"Only a handful of churchmen spoke up, politicians were singularly silent and the police were unable to handle the situation," Look said.

A year after the Myerses' arrival, the magazine declared, "Levittown has learned that it can live with Negroes."

"Its worst fears have not been realized. If housing values are down, it is because of the recession. There has been no mass exodus of whites, no influx of Negroes. A second Negro family moved in without incident late in June. Organized opposition to the Myerses has collapsed."

Court Tells Pennsylvanians To Quit Harassing Negroes

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa. (P) — A permanent injunction was obtained Friday restraining seven Levittown residents from harrassing the first Negro family to move into that community.

The edict was handed down by Judge Edwin H. Satterthwaite in Bucks County Court on the plea of the State Department of Justice. It supersedes a temporary injunction granted Oct. 23.

38c

P. 1

The judge, in his ruling Friday, found that seven defendants were guilty of unlawful conduct toward the Negro family, William E. Myers Jr., his wife and their three small children. The family moved into Levittown last August.

State police had to disperse stone-throwing mobs outside the Myers' home when the Negro family first moved in.

Ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution were Eldred Williams, James E. Newell, Howard H. Brentcliffe and his wife, Agnes, John R. Bentley, John T. Pierchowski and Mary C. Brabazon.

Judge Satterthwaite said the defendants were guilty of an attempted violation of the rights of the Negro family and other peaceable residents of the area.

"Their unity of action," he said, "even though not spelled out in an express verbal or written understanding, constituted an unlawful conspiracy.

"Similar observations apply to those who engaged in the insidious and horror inspiring secret machinations or burning of crosses, implied threats of KKK intervention and malicious defeacing of property by vile posters and paint daubing in the central Levittown area."

NAACP chief's house fire sets off twin probes

RUTLEDGE, Pa., Maq 27—(AP)—Fire yesterday damaged the $11,500 home of George T. Raymond, president of the Chester, Pa., branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

38c

News P. 30

The Raymond family was scheduled to move into the two-story, eight-room house tomorrow in this all-white Delaware County community of 1000.

A double investigation by state officials was launched. Officials from the state police and members of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department were summoned.

Birmingham Ala.

ATTY GEN. THOMAS D. McBRIDE promised speedy action after receipt of a communication from Raymond in which the NCAAP leader declared "there is going to be violence because they don't want Negroes" in Rutledge.

Raymond said he purchased the home through the Veterans Administration.

Of the incident, Henry F. Hoffman, president of the Rutledge Borough Council said:

"My personal philosophy is not to judge anyone moving into our community until after I have gotten to know him and to judge him on an individual basis. Some of our best friends are Negroes and I have entertained Negroes in our home."

Violence In Levittown—a Negro family moves in

When William and Mary Myers and their three children moved into a house in Dogwood Hollow, Levittown, a hate-ridden mob threw stones, burned crosses, whispered vile threats over the telephone. It took a court order to end the campaign of terror. But today — a whole year after —the Myers family still lives in Dogwood Hollow. How are they accepted now? Are they still ostracized? Are the other kids allowed to play with their children? Read "Ordeal in Levittown" in the latest issue of LOOK. Read about the brave Negro family who took a first step towards integration in housing. It's in the current issue of LOOK . . . on your newsstands now.

P. 3

Today - get LOOK

Repair Vandalized Home

Pittsburgh Whites Show 'Brotherhood'

Courier p. 3

By GEORGE BARBOUR

(Courier Staff Writer)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

38c

Sat. 11-15-58

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Demonstrating true brotherhood, white neighbors of the Pittsburgh community of Beechview, united in work and removed damages done by race-hating vandals to a house being built in a previously all-white section of the neighborhood.

The purpose of the work party, as outlined in the plea for help by the Beechview Community Councils, was "to let the new homeowner know that we do not judge a man by the color of his skin."

The two-story, $15,000 brick house, being built for Charles Miller of Chauncey Dr., Pittsburgh, was vandalized about two weeks ago by persons who entered the house, smeared paint over the floors, doors, walls and outside brick, gouged wooden cupboards, scored freshly poured concrete, and left the house in a mess.

■

ON THE SUGGESTION of one resident, the Beechview Community Council, representing churches and the community organizations in the area, bought paint and paint brushes and scheduled the work party on Nov. 8.

Neighbors began arriving at 8 A.M. in cars to do the work.

Two hours later, there were about 40 persons working at various places throughout the house.

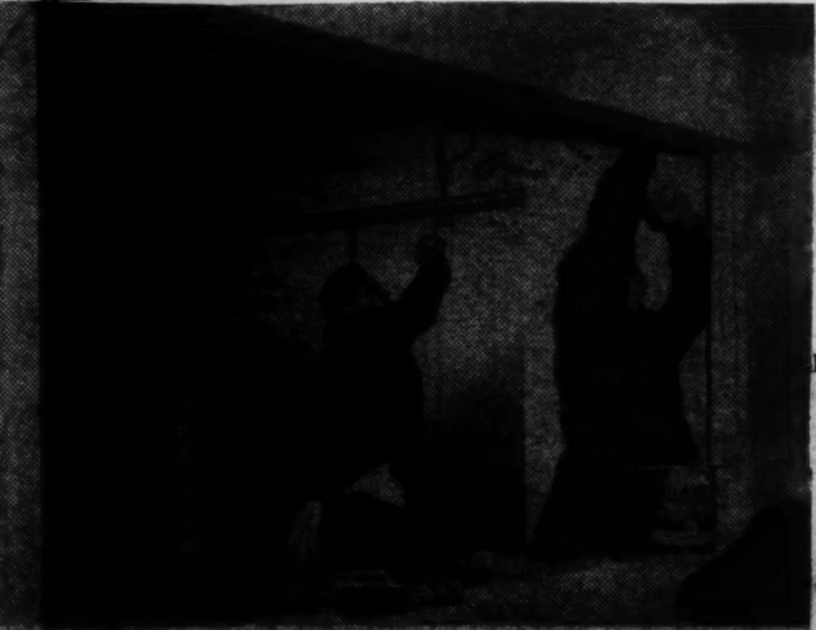
Another crew came in the afternoon to begin the work.

Typical of the explanations given as to why the work was being done was that of the Rev Donald E. Meeder, pastor of the Beechview United Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Mr. Meeder said:

- "What we are doing is nothing which warrants the award of a Congressional Medal of Honor.
- "This work is not of and beyond the call of duty.

"It is the call of duty."



Brotherhood—After bigots vandalized the newly built, unoccupied home of Charles Miller, a Negro, moving into a previously all-white street of Pittsburgh's Beechview sector, about 40 members of neighborhood clubs and churches bought paint and other equipment, and in a planned party, repaired the damages to show that Miller, his wife and daughter are welcome in the neighborhood.—Teenie Harris Photo. (Story Page 3)

Courier p. 1

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 11-15-58

Studies destroy old housing myth

38F

Afro-American

p. 1

Sat 9-27-58

Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

The belief that whites will not purchase homes in areas occupied in part by non-whites, was labeled only a myth by a housing authority here Friday.

Dr. William L. C. Wheaton of the University of Pennsylvania's Institute of Urban Studies quoted from studies in Philadelphia which show the belief to be completely false.

He told the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing that prospective home buyers, both white and colored "are motivated by ordinary housing market forces, the quality and price of the house, convenience of location, appearance and services of the neighborhood."

"Doubtless while all people feel some prejudice," Dr. Wheaton said, "to most home purchasers this is not as strong an influence as we have been led to believe."

Leader Names 17 to Study Housing Discrimination

Philadelphia Inquirer

Philadelphia, Pa.

38c

Wed 9-3-58

P. 5

Inquirer Harrisburg Bureau

HARRISBURG, Sept. 2.—Appointment of a 17-member committee to study discrimination in housing was announced today by Governor George M. Leader.

The committee, headed by Dr. Clarence C. Walton, dean of the Duquesne University School of Business Administration, will submit recommendations to the next Governor and the 1959 Legislature.

Three of Leader's Cabinet members were named to the committee. They are William L. Batt, Jr., Secretary of Labor and Industry; John H. Ferguson, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Andrew M. Bradley, Secretary of Property and Supplies.

Other appointees included Maurice B. Fagan, executive director of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission and the Jewish Community Relations Council; Dr. Laurence Foster, professor at Lincoln University; Mrs. Dorothy Schoell Montgomery, managing director of the Philadelphia Housing Association and a member of the Redevelopment Authority until she resigned in a policy dispute last May; Christopher Edley, a member of the Philadelphia Human Relations Commission and Morris Milgram, a Philadelphia builder.

Last year Fagan disagreed sharply with a statement by Mayor Richardson Dilworth that racial tensions in Philadelphia were the worst in 30 years. Fagan pointed out the Fellowship Commission received less than 200 complaints of discrimination yearly in a population of more than 2,000,000 people.

Foster was appointed 19 years ago to a somewhat similar group established by then Governor Arthur H. James as the Governor's Temporary Commission on Negro Conditions. The commission was given a $10,000 budget by the Legislature.

Also appointed to the Leader committee were Joseph A. McDonough, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Harry Boyer, president of the Pennsylvania CIO, and Francis C. Shane, Seymour Baskin, the Rev. James B. Cayce, H. Vane Silberstein and Wilmer A. Pracht, all of Pittsburgh.

Churches Map Drive To Curb Housing Bias

34c

Post Herald

B-6

Thurs 1-30-58

Washington D.C.

BUCK HILL FALLS, Pa., Jan. 29 (AP)—Protestant church organizations with a stated membership of 16 million are planning programs in three cities "to develop public opinion favorable to desegregation in housing."

The Rev. Dr. Ray Gibbons of New York said yesterday five denominations plan to raise $175,000 for the project to be conducted in still undetermined cities.

Dr. Gibbons, director of the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, said the cities will fall into three population groups: 10,000-50,000, 100,000-300,000 and a metropolitan center of more than a million population.

All five denominations participating will seek to persuade their members to work for desegregated housing and racially integrated churches, Dr. Gibbons said. He added:

"The main purpose of this unique project is to develop public opinion favorable to desegregation and thus to influence community practices and attitudes.

"There are a lot of people in our churches who deal in housing, and we hope to help them see that their ethical commitments involve good housing for everyone."

The church leader made his disclosure at a meeting of the Missions Council of the Congregational Christian Churches. Pledged to work for desegregation in housing, according to Dr. Gibbons, are:

The Council of Christian Social Progress of the American Baptist Convention; the Department of Social Welfare of the United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples of Christ); Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church; Department of Social Education and Action of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A., and the Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ.

Church Groups To Push Mixed Housing Test

38c

News & Courier

P 4-A

Thur 1-30-58

Charleston S.C.

BUCK HILL FALLS, Pa., Jan. 29 (AP)—Five church groups which claim a membership of 16 million persons today announced plans to test a housing desegregation program in three cities.

The Rev. Dr. Ray Gibbons of New York, director of the council for social action of the Congregational Christian churches made the disclosure of the anti-bias project at the annual mid-winter meeting of the missions council of the Congregational Christian Churches.

He said these denominations had pledged to work for desegregation in housing:

The Council on Christian Social Progress of the American Baptist Convention; the Department of Social Welfare of the United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples of Christ); Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church; Department of Social Education and Action of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A., and the Council for Christian Social Action of United Church of Christ.

The United Church is a merged group of the General Council of Congregational Christian and Evangelical Reformed churches. Some of its component units, however, like the Council for Social Action, are still operating independently.

Dr. Gibbons said the five denominations hope to raise $175,000 for the project. The three cities, where the original testing will be made, have not been chosen, but Dr. Gibbons said they will be of different sizes (10,000—50,000 population; 100,000-300,000, and a metropolitan center of a million or more).

The New York church leader said all five church units will seek to persuade their members to work for desegregated housing and racially integrated churches.

"The main purpose of this unique project," Dr. Gibbons said, "is to develop public opinion favorable to desegregation and thus to influence community practices and attitudes.

CHURCHES TO SEEK HOUSING BIAS END

Times P 15

3-Year Project in 3 Cities Aims to Sway Opinion to Non-Segregation

New York N.Y.

By GEORGE DUGAN

Special to The New York Times.

38c

BUCK HILL FALLS, Pa., Jan. 28—A three-year grass roots project to create among white homeowners a "climate of opinion" favorable to non-segregated residential housing will be started this fall by five Protestant denominations.

The project will be conducted in three cities—one small, one middle-sized and one metropolitan center. They will probably be located somewhere between the Great Lakes and the eastern seaboard.

In each city a full-time director will be employed whose assignment will be to use all available resources in establishing among "white gentile residents a climate of opinion favorable to nonsegregated occupancy."

He will also enlist the aid of Protestant churchgoers who are real estate dealers, mortgagees, builders and Government housing officials.

Wed 1-29-58

Project to Cost $175,000

The three-year project is expected to cost $175,000. It will be supported by these denominations: American Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Methodist, Presbyterian U. S. A. and the United Church of Christ.

The latter body represents the 1957 merger of the General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Announcement of the project was made here at the mid-winter meeting of the boards and agencies of the congregationalist body. Most of these agencies will remain as separate entities until a constitution is written for the new united church.

The Rev. Dr. Ray Gibbons, director of the council for Christian social action of the United Church, said that all five denominations had adopted strong policy pronouncements denouncing residential segregation.

He described the three-city project, however, as the first attempt to put these policies into practice on the local level.

In announcing the project, Dr. Gibbons pointed out that racial residential segregation "makes impossible integrated elementary schools and makes very difficult the desegregation of junior and senior high schools, parent-teacher associations and churches."

"Continued extension of the patterns of segregation in private houses and multiple dwellings will defeat the effort to achieve democratic communities and nullify the Supreme Court decisions in respect to the schools," he declared.

Dr. Gibbons said the new project would be aimed in large measure at real estate agents, lenders and builders who enforce on each other "gentleman's agreements" that make housing outside of narrowly restricted areas unavailable to Negroes and sometimes to other groups.

He also said that Southern regregationists point for self-justification to Northern cities as proof of the hypocrisy of their critics.

"Only in a few states and cities," he remarked, "are promising educational or legal measures being taken to reverse a thirty or forty-year trend towards greater segregation in residential living.

Uneasy Levittown Has No New Negro Residents Since Furor

Tribune P 5

38c

Sun 3-16-58

LEVITTOWN, Pa. (AP)—A rock was lobbed from the crowd standing around the pink ranch-style home. Glass shattered.

More stones followed, another window was broken. The crowd of 500 jeered and shouted.

Police moved in. Five persons were arrested.

For nine days and nights the ruckus continued—all over what white residents thought was the first Negro family in Levittown.

That was six months ago. What is the community like today?

Violence has stopped. Harassment is banned by a temporary court order obtained by the state.

A 24-hour state police guard was removed in early November.

But there is still a strong undercurrent of feeling.

Sat 3-16-58

The consensus of community leaders: it will be a while before another Negro considers making a home here.

What about the family in the middle—William Myers, 34, Negro veteran with five battle stars from World War II; his soft-spoken wife, Daisy; and their three young children?

"I don't think it's worth what we had to go through, but I'm satisfied. Basically, I was looking out for my family... and I think I have a good buy here," Myers says.

"Some people have changed their ideas. Many are sorry they were among the troublemakers.'5'

Some people haven't changed their ideas, however. Among these are two leaders of the opposition, James Newell and Eldred Williams.

Newell, 38, a powerful 6-foot-2 electrician who lives eight doors away from Myers, was named chairman of the hastily formed Levittown Betterment Assn., which became the rallying point of the anti-Negro faction. The association is not functioning now.

"There are no legal means we can use to get them out," he told a newsman. "It's the law of the land. But I still feel Myers shouldn't be in Levittown."

Across a few yards, within sight of Myers' home, lives Williams, a short 48-year-old man now unemployed. He, with Newell, is under the court injunction against violence.

Williams was fined $50 last month for helping another man construct a cross which was burned on the home of a neighbor sympathetic to Myers.

Myers said one of the reasons he was amazed at the extent of the hostility was that he knew Levittown was an integrated community before he moved in.

He insists there were Negroes passing for whites before he came. In addition, there are dark-skinned Cubans, Puerto Ricans, and Indians in the 60,000 population.

A local real estate man says property values have not dropped generally except through the nationwide recession. There was no panic selling, he says, and it's relatively easy to sell or rent a house in Dogwood section where Myers lives.

Williams says "There are dozens of homes for sale in this section. Property values have depreciated. There's no doubt about it."

After the August incidents, the Philadelphia Tribune, a Negro paper, ran a list of 800 homes in Levittown into which a Negro could move without red tape. It got only two responses, but no sales.

Myers says his reason for moving in was economic. "There are a lot of things we've gained here. We have a good property, a garage that we didn't have, and we have both white and Negro friends."

38c

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But the Negroes aren't coming. Myers said some still fear violence, others fear social ostracism.

Daisy Myers' feelings about it all are summed up simply. "A crazy, mixed-up world," she says.

LEVITTOWN HAS TENSIONS STILL

Violence Over Presence Of Negroes Halts

Times Picayune

New Orleans La

By DONALD F. BOLLES

LEVITTOWN, Pa. (AP) — A rock was lobbed from the crowd standing around the pink ranch-styled home. Glass shattered.

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Tues 3-18-58

'Looking Out for Family'

The consensus of community leaders: it will be a while before another Negro considers making a home here.

P. 37

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Under Injunction

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'Integrated Before'

Myers said one of the reasons he was amazed at the extent of the hostility was that he knew Levittown was an integrated community before he moved in.

He insists there were Negroes passing for whites before he came. In addition, there are dark-skinned Cubans, Puerto Ricans, and Indians in the 60,000 population.

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Reason Economic

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Uneasy Levittown Has No New Negro Residents Since Furor

Advertiser P. 1

Sun 3-16-58

38c

Montgomery Ala.

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Levittown Man Fined in Bias

Inquirer

38c

P 2

Howard R. Bentcliff, 45, of Dogwood dr., Levittown, was fined $250 and placed on one year's probation yesterday after he pleaded guilty in Bucks County Court, Doylestown, to charges of burning a cross and posting signs during a racial disturbance last September in Levittown.

Philadelphia Pa.

Bentcliff earlier had pleaded not guilty to charges of malicious mischief, writing anonymous communications and conspiracy. His jury trial ended in a mistrial Jan. 31 when he collapsed as he stepped to the witness stand.

Thur 2-27-58

A codefendant, Eldred L. Williams, 48, of Dewberry lane, Levittown, earlier had pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy and was fined $50 by Judge Edwin H. Satterthwaite.

Bentcliff was charged with posting and painting signs on the properties of two families who were friendly to William E. Myers, Jr., and his family, who were the first Negroes to move into the Bucks county development. Bentcliff also was accused of burning a cross on another resident's lawn

In pronouncing sentence, Judge Satterthwaite told Bentcliff "I am giving you a break. You should go to jail but because of your health, you are getting this break."

The jurist told Bentcliff the fine must be paid within three months or he would be called into court for sentencing.

Bentcliff, an employe at a Morrisville State liquor store, told the jurist that he was not a member of any subversive organization and had never been in trouble before

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7 Get Ruling In Levittown Racial Case

p. 4

38c

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Aug. 15 (AP) A permanent injunction was obtained today restraining seven Levittown residents from harassing the first Negro family to move into that community.

The edict was handed down by Judge Edwin H. Satterthwaite in Bucks County Court on the plea of the State Department of Justice. It supersedes a temporary injunction granted Oct. 23.

Times Union

The judge, in his ruling today found that seven defendants were guilty of unlawful conduct toward the Negro family, William E. Myers Jr., his wife and their three small children. The family moved into Levittown last August.

State police had to disperse stone throwing mobs outside the Myers' home when the Negro family first moved in.

Sat 8-16-58

Ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution were Eldred Williams James E. Newell, Howard H Brentcliffe and his wife, Agnes John R. Bentley, John T. Pierchowski and Mary C. Brabazon

Judge Satterthwaite said the defendants were guilty of an attempted violation of the rights of the Negro family and other peaceable residents of the area.

"Their unity of action," he said, "even though not spelled out in an express verbal or written understanding, constituted an unlawful conspiracy.

Jacksonville Fla.

"Similar observations apply to those who engaged in the insidious and horror-inspiring secret machinations or burning the crosses, implied threats of KKK intervention and malicious defacing of property by vile and opprobious posters and paint-daubing in the central Levittown area."

Take Another Look at Levittown

By DONALD F. BOLLES
Associated Press Staff Writer

Herald 1-5-58

Miami Fla.

38

Sun 3/16-58

LEVITTOWN, Pa.—A rock was lobbed from the crowd standing around the pink ranch-style home. Glass shattered.

More stones followed, another window was broken. The crowd of 500 jeered and shouted.

Police moved into action. Five persons were arrested.

For nine days and nights the ruckus continued — all over what white residents though was the first Negro family in Levittown.

This was six months ago. What is the community like today? Has the furore died down?

Violence has stopped. Harassment is banned by a temporary court order obtained by the state.

A 24-hour state police guard was removed in early November.

But there is still a strong undercurrent of feeling about the incident.

★ ★ ★

THE CONSENSUS of community leaders: It will be a while before another Negro considers making a home here.

What about the family in the middle — William Myers, 34, Negro veteran with five battle stars from World War II; his soft-spoken wife, Daisy; and their three young children?

"I don't think it's worth what we had to go through, but I'm satisfied. Basically, I was looking out for my family . . . and I think I have a good buy here," Myers says.

"Some people have changed their ideas. Many are sorry they were among the troublemakers. A few people ride by the house now and point, but it doesn't bother me."

Some people haven't changed their ideas, however. Among these are two leaders of the opposition, James Newell and Eldred Williams.

★ ★ ★

NEWELL, 38, a powerful 6-foot-2 electrician who lives eight doors away from Myers was named chairman of the hastily formed Levittown Betterment Association, which became the rallying point of the anti-Negro faction. The association is not functioning now.

"There are no legal means we can use to get them out," he told a newsman. "It's the law of the land. But I still feel Myers shouldn't be in Levittown. I wouldn't want to mix socially with him."

Across a few yards, within sight of Myers' home, lives Williams, a short 48-year-old man now unemployed. He, with Newell, is under the court injunction against violence.

Williams was fined $50 last month for helping another man construct a cross which was burned on the home of a neighbor sympathetic to Myers.

Myers said one of the reasons he was amazed at the extent of the hostility was that he knew Levittown was an integrated community before he moved in.

★ ★ ★

HE INSISTS there were Negroes passing for whites before he came. In addition, there are dark-skinned Cubans, Puerto Ricans, and Indians in the 60,000 population.

But Levittown homeowners worried that property values would drop, and that the Myers were backed by outside groups as an entering wedge for a flood of Negroes.

A local real estate man says property values have not dropped generally except through the nationwide recession. There was no panic selling, he says, and it's relatively easy to sell or rent a house in Dogwood section where Myers lives.

38c Pa

—Associated Press Photo

William and Daisy Myers

. . . it wasn't worth it

Williams claims the contrary. He says, "There are dozens of homes for sale in this section. Property values have depreciated. There's no doubt about it."

★ ★ ★

MYERS SAYS his reason for moving in was economic. "There are a lot of things we've gained here. We have a good property, a garage that we didn't have, and we have both white and Negro friends."

His home is comfortably but not elaborately furnished. He has added a swing set in the back yard for his children, who were with relatives for the first 3½ weeks of the furore.

He has put tile in the kitchen, pegboard in the children's rooms, (he has four bedrooms) and will work on the "shoddy" lawn in the spring.

Recently the churches, community organizations and leaders got into gear to prevent a recurrence of racial incidents. Last month 200 leaders attended a conference on race relations and agreed to set up permanent organizations to make for a smooth integration.

But the Negroes aren't coming. Myers said some still fear violence, others fear social ostracism.

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"A crazy, mixed-up world," she says.

Fire Engulfs Negro Home; Probe Asked

Advertiser

8-31

RUTLEDGE, Pa. (AP)— A home purchased in an all-white community by the president of the Chester Pa., branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was damaged by fire Monday.

38 Pa

Times 5-27-58

Montgomery Ala.

State officials launched an invesgtiation at the request of the Negro leader, George T. Raymond. The Raymond family, slated to move into the home Tuesday, would have been the first Negro family in this community of 1,000 located about six miles south of Philadelphia.

NO ESTIMATE

Half the roof of the two-story, eight-room frame house was destroyed by the flames. There was no estimate of damage to the home, valued at $11,500.

State Police Capt. Harry Johnson said in Philadelphia he had ordered officers from the fire marshall's division to investigate.

Atty. Gen. Thomas McBride disclosed he had received a telegram from Raymond asserting the Negro understood there was going to be violence because they don't want Negroes in the community.

McBride said he referred the matter to the civil rights division of his office and promised speedy investigation.

NAACP HEAD

Raymond, who has headed the Chester chapter of the NAACP for the past 15 years, said he purchased the home through the Veterans Administration with Friends Suburban Housing, Inc., acting as agent.

Henry F. Hoffman, president of the Rutledge Borough Council, said of the matter: "My personal philosophy is not to judge anyone moving into our community until after I have gotten to know him and to judge him on an individual basis. Some of our best friends are Negroes and I have entertained Negroes in our home," he said.

Raymond, a janitor at the Scott Paper Co., said his family of a wife and three children, had decided to move into their new home Tuesday rather than over the past weekend because he felt there would be less excitement on a weekday.

LEVITTOWN BUILDER HIT ON RACIAL POLICY

Times

38c

Pa

New York

NY

Oct 6-7-58

The announcement by William J. Levitt Thursday that he is building another Levittown has drawn angry comment. The 15,000-home community will be along U. S. Route 130 in New Jersey, about half way between Camden and Trenton.

Mr. Levitt, president of the building company of Levitt & Sons, Inc., aroused criticism when he said that his policy on racial segregation in the community would be "unchanged." The Levittowns in Pennsylvania and on Long Island are white communities.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday he had sent Gov. Robert B. Meyner a telegeram pointing "to this flouting" of New Jersey's laws against discrimination in publicly assisted housing.

Six national Jewish organizations jointly denounced Mr. Levitt's project as "a desecration of democracy and the basic ideals of the Judaic heritage."

Seek Arsonist In Burning Of Negro's Home

Defender

Dat 6-28-58

38c

P.1

MEMPHIS, Tenn. UPI —Firemen searched for possible arson clues today in the aftermath of a fire that severely damaged a Negro's home in an all-white neighborhood.

The fire was the second in as many days. Fire Marshal E. T. Lovell said there were "indications of arson" and estimated damage to the six-room house "will probably exceed $3,000."

Johnny White, the buyer, was to have moved into the house yesterday.

Real estate man Bruce Welch said his firm "canvassed the white residents in the vicinity before selling the house, and we got no complaints."

SECOND NEGRO FAMILY MOVES INTO LEVITTOWN

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.

LEVVITTOWN, Pa. — (ANP) — A second Negro family moved into this Bucks county community last Wednesday, but none of the violent racial disturbances which took place when the first Negro family moved in last August accompanied them.

38C

Fri. 7-4-58

Local and state police stood by while the Kenneth Mosbys', a couple and their two children, moved into their new home. No incidents were reported during or after the move.

FHA ACTION ASKED P.4

In a move to stop discrimination in housing, the American Civil Liberties union last week asked the FHA in Washington to "deny federal housing aid to any builder who practices racial discrimination in the sale of housing."

The union was referring to builder William Levitt's plans to construct a 15,000 unit Levittown in Burlington county, New Jersey. Levitt has publicly stated his new project will be for whites only.

In a letter to Norman P. Mason, FHA commissioner, Patrick M. Malin, ACLU director, pointed out that "the federal housing authority has ample authority now to deny federal benefits, direct or indirect to such builders."

Still on another front, 35 groups ment in Newark last week to establish a state committee against discrimination in housing. The group are now seeking a conference with Gov. Robert B. Meyner, to urge him to take vigorous action to enforce Lovitt's compliance with the New Jersey law against discrimination.

Levittown Owner Draws NAACP Ire

Atlanta World
Mon. 6-10-58
Atlanta, Ga.

LEVITTOWN, N. J. — William J. Levitt, President of the firm that constructed the formerly racially segregated town of Levittown, has drawn the ire of public opinion because of an announcement he will build another settlement with his policy "unchanged."

The new 15,000 home community will be constructed along U. S Route 130 in New Jersey about halfway between Camden and Trenton. Levitt, head of the Building Company of (Levitt and Sons, Inc., aroused criticism when he declared his policy on racial segregation would not change.

38C

There were two main areas of protest:

Pa.

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NAACP Sends New Jersey Protest Note

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 6-7-58

NEW YORK, (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Friday protested to Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey against the exclusion of Negroes from a new Levittown community to be built in southern New Jersey.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, told the governor in a telegram that barring Negroes from the development would totally disregard New Jersey public law.

P.1 38C

Work on the development of 15,000 homes near Burlington, N.J., is to be formally launched Saturday.

Pa

William J. Levitt, the builder said Thursday he has no intention of changing his policy toward selling homes to white buyers only. His other Levittown developments are in New York and Pennsylvania.

Wilkins quoted New Jersey's public law against discrimination. He said it covered all "housing financed in whole or part by a loan, whether or not secured by a mortgage, the repayment of which is guaranteed or insured by the federal government. . ."

Catholic Editor Sees Peril in Segregation At Third Levittown

June 8. 24C

The plan to establish a third Levittown "segregated like the others" is inflammatory and dangerous, the Rev. John LaFarge said yesterday.

Father LaFarge, associate editor of the Jesuit weekly America and founder of the Catholic Interracial Council, expressed the hope that Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, in which the private real estate development is projected, would "do something about it."

38C
Pa

William J. Levitt, president of the company planning the town on a site between Camden and Trenton, said on June 5 there was no change in the policy that made the first two Levittowns—on Long Island and in Pennsylvania "white communities."

New York, N.Y.

Realty vs. 'a Sensitive Area'

Father LaFarge spoke on the second and final day of the annual workshop on Negro and Puerto Rican migration sponsored by the Department of Child Care of New York Catholic Charities. The Rev. Michael F. Dwyer, director of the department, presided at the gathering of religious and lay social workers at Manhattan College, in the Riverdale section of the Bronx.

Fri. 6-13-58

Puerto Rican 'Sense of Dignity'

In one of the smaller workshop sessions Mrs. Mathilde Perez De Silva, chief of the Social Work Section of the Puerto Rican Government's migration office here, said that the physchology of the Puerto Rican Negro was "very different, very secure" compared to that of the American Negro.

She ascribed this to the fact that in Puerto Rican culture "our Negro has never been rejected," but had "the same sense of personal dignity as all Puerto Ricans."

She also said the Puerto Rican family was patriarchal, with the father having strong authority, compared with the American Negro family, which she understood to be "more matriarchal."

The Levittown plan was used to illustrate Father LaFarge's contention that in the exploitation of racial feeling, real estate is "the sensitive area here in the North." He called the coexistence of families "the front line of the racial problem in the United States."

Rural Negroes "can adapt to the big city if given the proper leadership and help," he said,

adding that there is a steadily increasing Negro middle class of "educated thoroughly integrated people" who form "a stabilizing element in our community."

Court Backs Negroes in Levittown

P.2
~~Constitution~~
38C

DOYESTOWN, Pa. (AP)—A permanent injunction was obtained Friday restraining seven Levittown residents from harrassing the first Negro family to move into that community.

Atlanta, Ga.

The edict was handed down by Judge Edwin H. Satterthwaite in Bucks County Court on the plea of the State Department of Justice. It supersedes a temporary injunction granted Oct. 23.

The judge, in his ruling Friday, found that seven defendants were guilty on unlawful conduct toward the Negro family, William E. Myers Jr., his wife and their three small children. The family moved into Levittown last August.

Sat 9-16-58

STONE THROWING

State police had to disperse stone-throwing mobs outside the Myers' home when the Negro family first moved in.

Ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution were Eldred Williams, James E. Newell, Howard H. Brentcliffe and his wife, Agnes, John R. Bentley, John T. Pierchowski and Mary C. Brabazon.

Judge Satterthwaite said the defendants were guilty of an attempted violation of the rights of the Negro family and other peaceable residents of the area.

UNLAWFUL CONSPIRACY

"Their unity of action," he said, "even though not spelled out in an express verbal or written understanding, constituted an unlawful conspiracy.

"Similar observations apply to those who engaged in the insidious and horror-inspiring secret machinations or burning of crosses, implied threats of KKK intervention and malicious defacing of property by vile and opprobrious posters and paint daubing in the central Levittown area."

Permanent Ban On Bias Handed To 7 in Levittown

Philadelphia
Inquirer
Sat. 8-16-58

Seven Levittown residents were permanently enjoined yesterday from harassing the first Negro family to move into that community. The edict, handed down in Bucks County Court by Judge Edwin H. Satterthwaite supersedes a temporary injunction granted last October.

38C

Those enjoined were Eldred Williams, James E. Newell, Howard H. Brentcliffe and his wife, Agnes, John R. Bentley, John T. Piechowski and Mary C. Brabazon. The judge also ordered them to pay the costs of the litigation.

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OTHERS THREATENED

Judge Satterthwaite found the defendants guilty of unlawful conduct toward William E. Myers, Jr., his wife, Daisy, and their three small children. The Meyers family moved into 43 Deepgreen lane just a year ago. Not only were the defendants guilty of an attempt to violate the rights of the Myers family, the court said, but the rights of "other peaceable residents of the area" also were jeopardized.

"Their unity of action," Judge Satterthwaite said of the defendants, "—even though not spelled out in an express verbal or written understanding — constituted an unlawful conspiracy.

'HORROR-INSPIRING'

"Similar observations apply to those who engaged in the insidious and horror-inspiring secret machinations or burning of crosses, implied threats of KKK (Ku Klux Klan) intervention and malicious defacing of property by vile and opprobrious posters and paint-daubing in the general Levittown area."

The State Department of Justice petitioned the court for the injunction.

Municipal Assn. Session Has Racial Undercurrent

News

By THOMAS R. WARING
Editor of The News and Courier

BOSTON—[illegible] Fleeting references to integration and other racial problems appeared on the convention program of the American Municipal Assn., the subject was insistent and depressing in the minds of some mayors attending.

Charleston S.C.

Nobody talked about it for publication. But in corridor conversations, off the record for the press, some of the Southerners would unburden. While public schools are not under their direct jurisdiction, mayors cannot help but be concerned with issues that disturb the peace of the communities where they have charge of law and order. Police, health and housing problems, aggravated by a surge of rural Negroes into towns and cities, inevitably involve race relations.

Jun 12-58

On the school issue the mayor of one large Southern city, who declined to be quoted by name, said: "We're licked but nobody wants to sign the surrender papers."

He looked on closing of schools as a calamity for white people and scoffed at private schooling as impractical and inadequate.

At the opposite end of the pole was the mayor of a Southern city where schools actually have been closed under integrationist pressures. He looks on private schooling with individual aid grants from the state as a practical solution.

Whenever Southern people have been given the opportunity to vote they have unequivocally rejected racial integration. Though in other regions politicians seem committed to integration as a theory, some of them privately admit the results are frightening.

Only a few—perhaps half a dozen, by a casual inspection at business sessions of the Municipal Assn.—of the officials in attendance on this convention are colored. So far as this correspondent is aware none of them is the mayor of a city. In New York City, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., the Congressman from Harlem, this week was quoted in the press as entertaining the notion of running for mayor of New York at the next election.

In continuing to seek Federal money for slum clearance and other municipal housekeeping purposes, the subject that occupied most of the attention of this meeting, cities run the risk of Federal requirements on racial matters.

Heretofore, a degree of separation in public housing has been possible. At Charleston, for example, residents of identical projing scale of rent sounds fair it adopts in some measure the Marxian principle, "for each according to his needs, from each according to his means."

It is another form of paternalism in government. Race regulations according to currently popular integration policies are only one of the dangers to individual liberties in such a system. In a close tieup between city and Federal governments, national bosses would exert a tight grip on the life of every community.

SAMPLE OF THINKING

A sample of their thinking is written plainly in a recent report of the commission on race and housing, a private group financed by the Fund For The Republic. In its report, given a prominent display in the New York Times, the Commission urged authorities at all levels to "purge" the United States of "discrimination in housing," by which it obviously means separation of white and Negro inhabitants.

Jun 12-58

The report takes up many ways in which this can be done, including the use of Federal Urban Renewal funds as a weapon to enforce integration. The report recommends efforts to prevent the flight of white people from neighborhoods "going colored.", While these efforts are not blueprinted, it is not difficult to imagine that someday it may be impossible for a citizen to select his place of residence.

To carry out the spirit of this report, it might be necessary to set up a race quota system for residential neighborhoods so that integrated living could be enforced at every level.

BIG PROJECTS DISPLACED

Big housing projects, especially buildings with many stories, no longer are in favor for housing people displaced by the razing of slums. These projects — notably in the larger cities —have become dumping grounds for the problem classes. Multi-million dollar apartment houses quickly are turned into new slums. The effort now is to maintain insofar as possible the better characteristics of a sinking residential neighborhood while bringing up the housing standards.

In public housing, persons earning more than a specified income are not eligible for low-cost quarters. If they start to earn more money they are forced to move, so the tendency is to avoid advancement beyond the salary deadline. The commission on race and housing proposes that persons making more than the maximum be permitted to remain by paying a higher rent.

While this proposal for a slid-

Was no mispronunciation, he blurted 'n....r' right out

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—There was no mispronunciation of the word "Negro" by State Sen. Edgar A. Brown of Barnwell, S. C., at a session of the Democratic National Committee last Friday.

Afro American p.5

He blurted out the word "n.....r" in the opening meeting of the Credentials Committee. The body was hearing the credentials of Jett M. Talbot to be national committeeman for Louisiana's Camille F. Gravelle Jr.

Baltimore Md.

The South Carolinian told William Shaw of Louisiana, counsel for the White Citizens Council and a state Legislature committee: "I disdain all this talk about sectionalism and "n.....rs" and so I am sympathetic with you."

Jun 12-20-58

Blaze Hits In White Section

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 13-15-58 9, 1

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The controversial home of a Negro minister in the white Glenview area mysteriously caught fire Tuesday night while the family was away.

Damage was confined to the attic of the $25,000 stone house at 1755 Glenview owned by the Rev. Charles H. Mason, son of Bishop C. H. Mason sr., founder of the Church of God In Christ.

38c

The fire was reported in separate calls by three unidentified men. Fire Marshall Owen N. Nesseth is investigating the cause of the blaze thought to have started in short circuited wiring. The possibility of arson was being checked.

On Feb. 14. Mason's church at Georgia and Lauderdale sts., was burned to the ground at a loss of about $150,000. A week before that, a wooden cross was burned in front of his home.

Last Sunday, the Glenview neighborhood was the scene of group demonstrations by white residents seeking to discourage visits by Negroes to other homes in the area up for sale.

Rev. Mason purchared the home in June, 1956, but did not move in for nearly a year.

When fire broke out Monday Rev. Mason was visiting friends. Mrs. Mason, her 17-year-old stepdaughter and their 11-month-old baby have lived with relatives since the cross burning early in February.

Fireman acted quickly to halt the flames which charred part of the attic and the outside gable over the front door.

Some white spectators seemed unhappy over the fact the firemen extinguished the blaze so quickly.

Negro-owned residence—

Arson is charged in house burning

Birmingham

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 27—(AP)—Two white men, one a city employe, have been charged with arson in the Friday night fire which damaged a vacant Negro-owned house on the edge of a white district here.

The men told city Fire Marshal Mike Quinn they set fire to the house because they heard Negroes were going to move in.

38c

They were identified as Herbert A. Gray, 51, a city playground director, and Ray Skinner, 31, a tree trimmer.

Birmingham News Ala.

Detectives guarding an adjoining residence occupied by a Negro couple picked up the pair when they spotted them running from the building. They were released after questioning but rearrested when fire broke out. The six-room, two-story house was damaged extensively.

Sat, 12-27-58

QUINN SAID the two admitted taking rags from Gray's auto. Skinner said he put them in an upstairs closet and set fire to them while Gray remained outside in the car.

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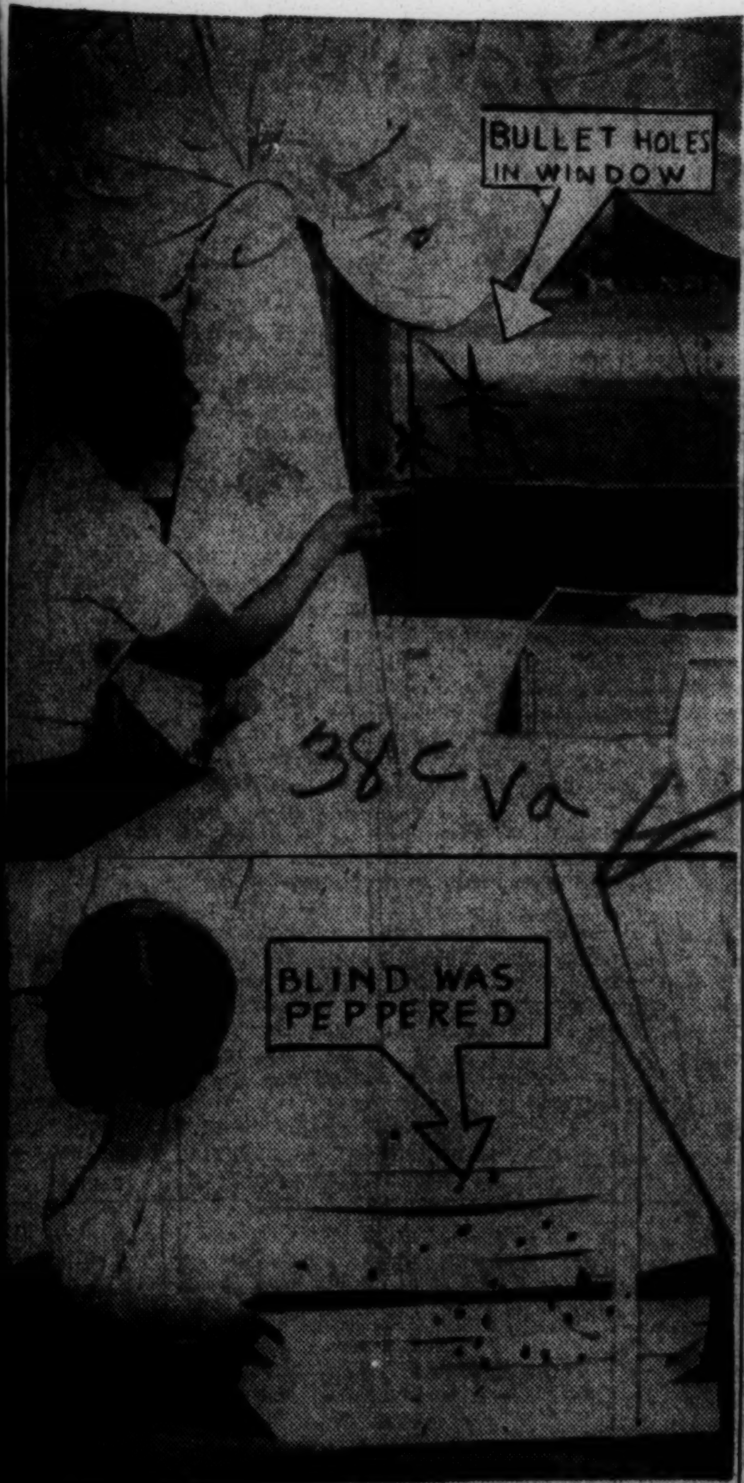
The house, which was sold about a year ago, has been involved in racial incidents before. A large cross was burned in front of the house in December, 1956. An explosive charge, believed dynamite, was tossed onto the front porch in January, 1958.

The white couple who sold the house, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lahman, moved out after the explosive incident which occurred about the time the residence was sold to the Negro couple. The Negro owners never moved in.

38c Tenn

Associated Press wirephoto

TWO WHITE MEN ARE CHARGED WITH ARSON IN FIRING THIS HOUSE
. . . Home owned by Negroes in fringe Chattanooga neighborhood



38c Va

TRIAL BY FIRE—Mrs. Malvirse Gray points to holes made by gunfire attacks on their family home at 1501 Princess St., Alexandria. Terrorists fired twice into the home within a month. The nearest colored neighbor is three blocks away from the family who moved into the three-story brick house in January. Gunfire this week made the third attack in all since the family moved in.

Terrorists fire shots at house two times

Afro-American
Baltimore
Md.

By EDWARD PEEKS

WASHINGTON

"The shot tore that window all to pieces three weeks ago. This time it was on Monday morning around two o'clock as before."

38c

The speaker was Mrs. Malvirse Gray, 1501 Princess St., Alexandria, Va., telling how terrorists struck the family home twice with gunfire within a month.

Afr 4-12-58

Shotgun pellets riddled the wall over the heads of her mother and sister while they lay asleep early Monday in the second-story bedroom of the brick house.

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Narrowly missed by gunfire in the twin beds were Mrs. Bertha Goudelock, the mother, and her oldest daughter, Miss Julia Goudelock.

• • •

IT WAS the third assault by nameless and facelss terrorists on the family of eight since they "found room enough in the home they purchased in January."

The three-story house on the corner is only three blocks away from the former family home at 426 N. Payne St., a mixed neighborhood.

"When we were here about three weeks, somebody threw a rock into the house while we were having dinner," Mrs. Gray recalled.

She referred to additional members of the family. They are her four children, Harvey, 19; Traverse, 17; Julia, 13, and Edward, 11, also a sister, Mrs. Sally Bobo.

MRS. GRAY said no one made any threats when they moved into the house, but two white neighbors approached them about selling.

"We didn't say yes and we didn't say no," she stated. "We bought here with the understanding that it was all right. All we had in mind was a decent place large enough for the family."

CROSS BURNED AT RESORT WHERE NEGROES STAYED

New Auburn, Wis., Aug. 25 (AP)—A 7 foot cross was burned near a New Auburn summer resort that had admitted a Negro couple as guests.

The incident occurred Aug. 3, but gained no public attention until Robert Witte, student pastor at Trinity Lutheran church, Eau Claire, mentioned it in a sermon Sunday.

Mrs. John Gordon, who with her husband operates the resort on Lower Long lake near New Auburn, said the cross was thrust into or against the resort fence. She said she and her husband were awakened by car horns and saw the blazing cross. Mrs. Gordon said a Chicago Negro couple had occupied one of her cabins for five days but had left the day before the incident.

38c

8-26-58

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